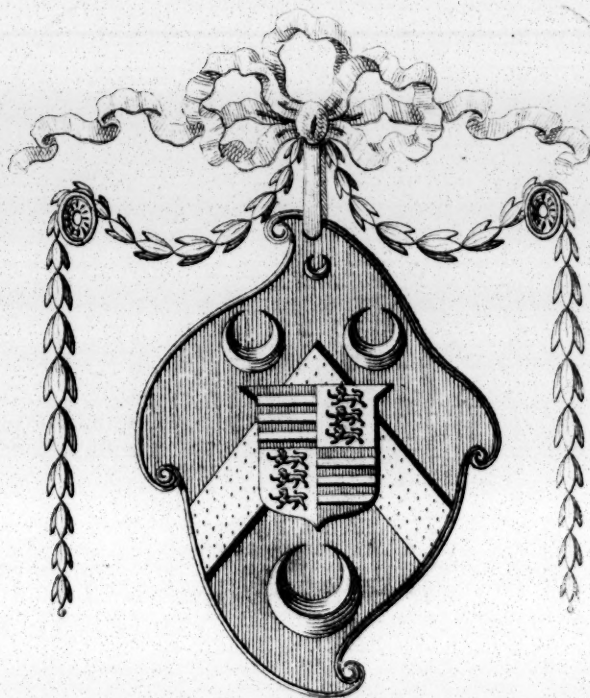


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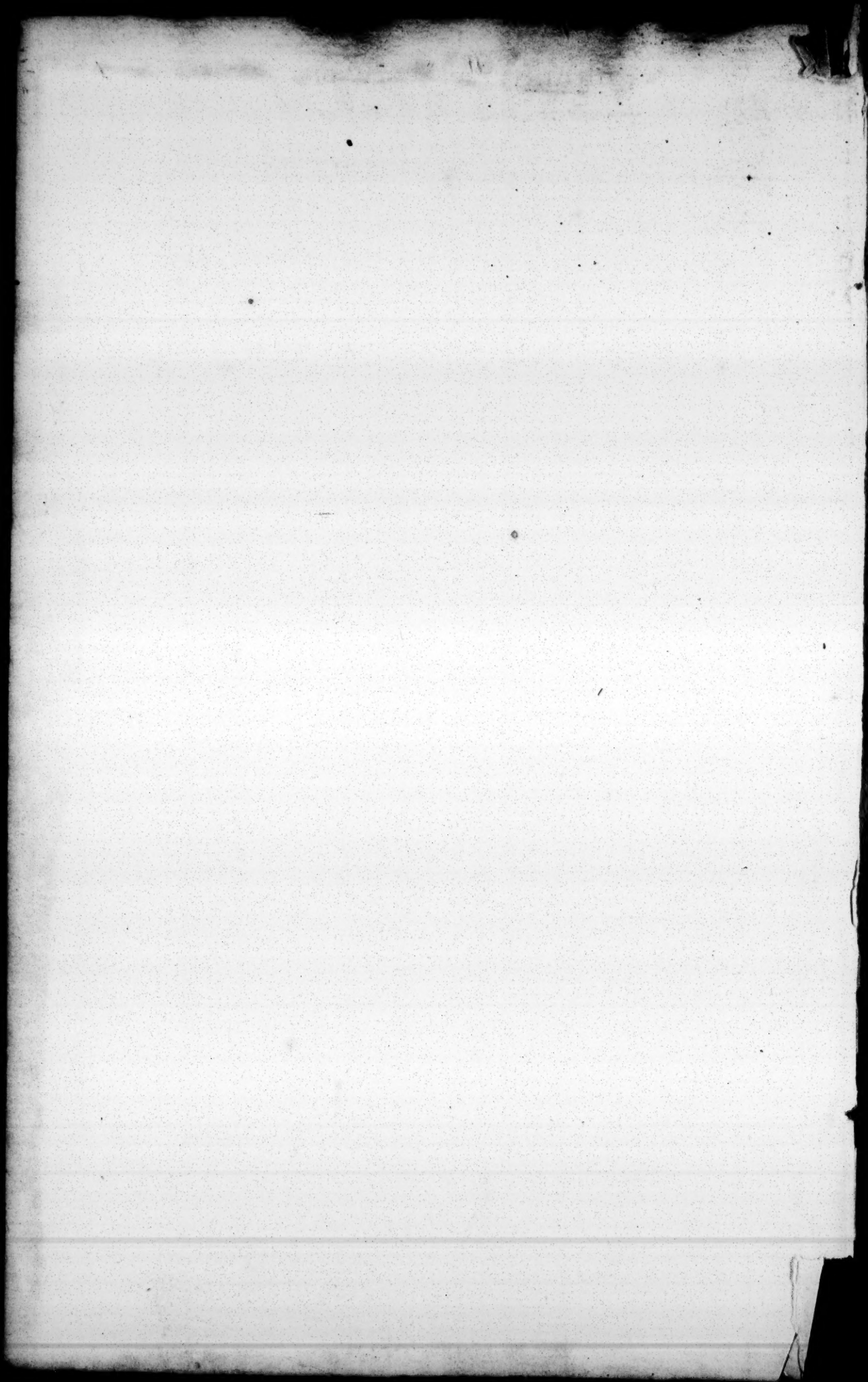
Presented in Memory of WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS
(1835-1882),

*Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy and of Political
Economy in The Owens College (1866-1876),*

BY
Mrs. JEVONS.

Class 657 No M 4 Vol.

Proc. No 77734



Book-keeping Methodiz'd:

O R,

A Methodical Treatise

O F

MERCHANT-ACCOMPTS,

According to the

ITALIAN FORM.

W H E R E I N,

The THEORY of the ART is fully explained,
and reduced to PRACTICE, by Variety of suitable
EXAMPLES in all the Branches of Trade.

To which is added,

A Large APPENDIX,

C O N T A I N I N G,

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. Descriptions and Specimens of the <i>Subsidiary Books</i> used by Merchants. | V. A short History of the Trading Companies in <i>Great Britain</i> , with an Account of her Exports and Imports. |
| II. <i>Monies</i> and <i>Exchanges</i> , the Nature of <i>Bills of Exchange</i> , <i>Promissory Notes</i> , and <i>Bills of Parcels</i> . | VI. The Produce and Commerce of the <i>Tobacco Colonies</i> ; with a Specimen of the Accompts usually kept by the Storekeepers. |
| III. Precedents of Merchants <i>Writings</i> , peculiar to <i>England</i> , <i>Scotland</i> , and common to both. | VII. A Dictionary, explaining the <i>abstruse Words</i> and <i>Terms</i> that occur in Merchandize. |
| IV. The <i>Commission</i> , <i>Duty</i> , and <i>Power</i> of Factors. | |

By JOHN MAIR, A. M.

The THIRD EDITION, with Additions and Improvements.

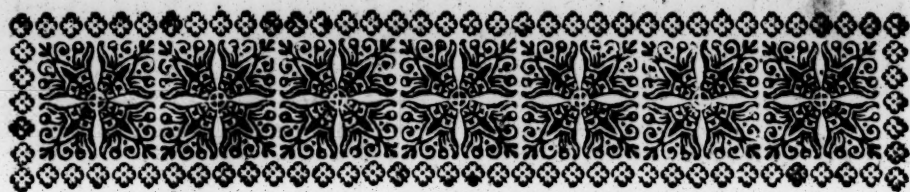
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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES Lord CATHCART,

*One of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal
Highness the Duke, &c.*

My LORD,

THE following *Essay*, both in its *first
Publication* and *second Edition*, was
sent abroad under the Patronage of
your NOBLE FATHER, whose Memory is
blessed,

THE World, My LORD, observes with Plea-
sure the Loss sustained by the Death of that
truly Great and Good Man happily repaired in
You, and that the Graces and Virtues which distin-
guished and dignified the Father's Character are in-

herited by the Son. These, when they shall happen, in future Scenes of Life, to come under more public Observation, will place the living *LORD CATHCART* in the like fair Point of Honour in which the deceas'd shone to the End.

YOUR LORDSHIP's native Genius, cultivated by a regular and well-conducted Education, improved by the Conversation and Example of a HEROIC YOUNG PRINCE, and formed too under the Care of that brave experienced Soldier and inflexibly honest Statesman, the EARL OF STAIR, whose Memory will ever be revered, gives this Age the happy Prospect, that in you the *Prince* shall find a faithful Counsellor, the *Army* a gallant Officer, and the *Country* a steady Patron and zealous Defender of her Rights and Liberties.

THAT native Sweetness and Humanity, that Openness of Heart and Generosity of Soul, so conspicuous and endearing in your LORDSHIP's
Character,

DEDICATION.

v

Character, joined with a more than ordinary Degree of Sedateness and Attention, and all adorned with the most unaffected Politeness and Elegancy of Behaviour, lay the Foundation of general Esteem; at the same time that they afford to your LORDSHIP's particular Friends the most pleasing and delightful Entertainment in private Life.

THE Dangers and Fatigues of War, severely felt and bravely sustained in your early Youth, were affectionately resented by your *Country*; and your important Services in a military Capacity, have already entitled you to a more than common Share in the Favour and Confidence of your *Prince*.

ALLOW me, My LORD, on this Occasion, to express the Sense I have of the generous hereditary Concern you have shown for *the Education of Youth* in the Place of your Nativity, and your Disposition to promote every Design that tends to the Advancement of *useful Literature*.

BE

BE pleased, My LORD, to accept this small,
but sincere Testimony of that Honour, Esteem,
and Gratitude, with which I ever was your
Worthy FATHER's, and now am,

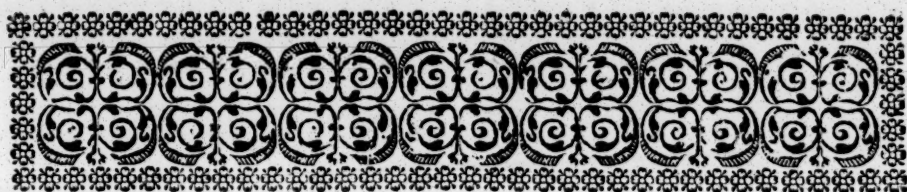
My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's

Most obedient, and

Very humble Servant,

JOHN MAIR.



P R E F A C E.

THE Usefulness of Italian Book-keeping is so well known, that it would be idle to enlarge in the Commendation of it. The kind Reception it met with in the World at first, is a sufficient Evidence of its superior Excellence to any Method of keeping Accompts then in use; and universal Approbation at present, founded on long Practice and Experience, is a convincing Demonstration that nothing has yet appeared equal to it. The Reputation of this Method is now so well fixed and established, that no Man who sets up for Merchant, Factor, Trustee, or any publick Employment, wherein Accompts are necessary, is looked upon as qualified for his Business, without the Knowledge of it. Nor is its Usefulness confined to the Trading Part of Mankind, but extends much further. Persons of almost every Station may reap Benefit by it in some Shape or other. Those who are Judges or Arbitrators in composing Differences betwixt contending Parties, cannot many times perform their Office, unless they either understand it themselves, or seek the Assistance of those who do. Were Men of Estates duly instructed this way, so as to be able to keep the Accompts of their own Affairs themselves, or at least to direct those whom they employ for that purpose,

purpose, a great many expensive Pleas and Law-suits might be prevented. And Men of private Life and narrow Circumstances may find Advantage by it, as it will enable them to digest their Accompts to Persons they have to do with, in true Form and good Order. I shall only add, that the Theory of this Art or Science is beautiful and curious, very fit for improving the Minds of Youth, exercising their Wit and Invention, and disposing them to a close and accurate Way of Thinking. On this Account several Gentlemen, after having got acquainted with it themselves, have been induced, from the Satisfaction and Entertainment they found, to recommend it to others, as a valuable Piece of human Literature, proper to be studied and understood by every one who pretends to liberal Education.

This Subject has already employed the Pens of a great many Writers, several of whose Labours have been very useful in the World; and to whose Names and Memories all imaginable Deference is due. But, notwithstanding this, and without derogating from their Merit, I cannot but think they have left the Subject capable of further Improvement. It still remains a general Complaint among those whose Profession it is to be Teachers, that not any one of all the Books hitherto published, can be reckoned a plain, accurate and compleat System of Instructions, proper to be put into the Hands of Learners. The greatest Number of Authors run on in a preceptive Way, without laying a suitable Foundation, by a previous Explication of the Nature of the Method, and the Dependence of one thing upon another; and so attempt to instruct the Learner by the Strength of his Memory, without informing his Judgment. On the other hand, some few, endeavouring to avoid this dogmatical Strain, have been carried too far into the other Extreme, by insisting on the abstract Theory to such a tedious Length, that their Readers are often bewildered

bewildered and lost in Definitions and Explications of Words. Few or none have set Company-accompts in such a clear and distinct Light, as that nice and useful Part of Book-keeping deserves: While, in the mean time, several have been very minute and particular with respect to Things of far less Moment. The Compendes published on this Head, however some of them may have a just enough Title to the Character of plain and accurate, yet cannot be reckoned full and compleat; their Instructions being always of a narrow Compass, reaching generally little farther than the Cases of their own Waste-book; and so neither fit to give the Learner such an extensive Idea of the Method of Debtor and Creditor as the Nature of the Thing requires, nor sufficient in many Cases to direct his Practice. As these are the Considerations that determined me to turn my Thoughts upon this Subject; so, in composing the following Treatise, I have used my best Endeavours to avoid the Faults and supply the Defects complained of in other Books of this Nature, and to digest the Instructions in the most plain, distinct and methodical Manner I could think of: And the general Approbation this Performance has met with from the Publick, with the quick Sale of the first and second Impressions, give me Ground to think that my Endeavours have not been altogether without Success.

But, to complete an Accomptant, and make Practice in real Business easy and pleasant to him, more is necessary than even a thorough Acquaintance with the Nature of the Waste-book, Journal, and Ledger. He must, in order to this, also understand the Form and Use of the subsidiary Books commonly kept. He must likewise know the Laws and Customs to be observed in drawing, accepting, indorsing and protesting Bills of Exchange. With a View therefore to this, and to render the following Sheets a rich Magazine for the young Merchant, for whose Service they are principally intended, I have, to the Treatise of Book-keeping,

keeping, *subjoined a large Appendix, wherein these, and several other useful Things to the like purpose, are explained at great Length.*

In the second Edition was inserted, in Chap. II. of the Appendix, a whole Section on Monies and Exchanges, besides several Alterations and small Additions in different Parts of the Book; and in this third Impression is super-added an entire new Chapter, exhibiting the Produce and Commerce of the Tobacco Colonies belonging to Great Britain, together with a Specimen of the Accompts used by the Storekeepers there.



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We have now carried a Ship, &c.



Book-keeping Methodiz'd.

INTRODUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING *defined, with a general Idea of the Method.*

BOOK-KEEPING is an Art, teaching how to record and dispose the Accompts of Business, so as the true State of every part, and of the whole, may be easily and distinctly known.

Book-keeping is called an *Art*, and that very justly; since, like other Arts, it has its Object about which it treats, aims at a certain End, and proposes a Method for attaining the said End.

The Object or Things of which Book-keeping treats, are, the Affairs, Transactions or Dealings which a Man of Business has occasion to record and commit to Writing, either for the sake of his own Memory, or in order to give a satisfactory Account of his Conduct and Management to Persons concerned.

The End aimed at in Book-keeping is, to represent distinctly the true State of one's Affairs; that is, to record a Man's Dealings and Transactions; and withal, to range and dispose the Accompts in such Order, that the Books may exhibit a plain, full and exact Account of the Condition and Circumstance of each part of his Business; and

so put the Man in case at all Times to satisfy both himself and others with respect to the State and Posture of his Affairs. Thus, if he be a Merchant who deals in proper Trade, he ought to know, by inspecting his Books, to whom he owes, and who owes him; what Goods he has purchased; what he has disposed of, with the Gain or Loss upon the Sale, and what he has yet on hand; what Goods or Money he has in the Hands of Factors; what ready Money he has by him; what his Stock was at first; what Alterations and Changes it has suffered since, and what it now amounts to. If the Man be a Factor, the Things proper for him to know from his Books, are, What Commissions he has received, how he has disposed of them; what Returns he has made, and what of his Employers Goods or Money are yet in his Hands, or in the Hands of Debtors. If he be a Trustee, the Things his Books should present him with, are, What Goods or Money he has received the Charge of from the Company, how he has disposed of them; what of the Company's Effects are in his Hands, or in the Hands of Factors, &c. An easy, ready and distinct Answer to these and the like Demands, is the End, Use and Design of Book-keeping.

To a Person contriving and projecting in his Mind by what Means he might compass and attain the End proposed in Book-keeping, that which probably would first offer to his Thoughts would be, to keep an exact Record of all Transactions in order of Time as they happen; which is indeed a necessary Step, and a Thing that must be done by every Accomptant: And such a Record is called the *Waste-book*, which doubtless was the first Book in use among Merchants; and probably the Method of keeping Accompts was carried to no greater Perfection for some considerable Time. And indeed it is not simply impossible for a Man, by the Help of such a Record as this, to know the true State of his Business. But then, the Toil and Trouble that would attend such a Practice is intolerable: As for Instance, suppose a Merchant buys a certain Quantity of Goods, which he sells off at ten or twelve different Times; it is plain, that before the Merchant can know whether all the Goods are sold, and how much he is a Gainer or Loser by them, he must search his Book, not only for the Purchase, but likewise in ten or twelve different Places for the several Sales; and then at length, by collecting the Sales, and comparing them with the Purchase, he comes to know what he wanted. And, by pursuing the same Method, the Merchant may know the State of any other part of his Business. But then, the vast Expence of Time and Pains required in this Search, with the Hazard of Mistakes and Escapes that inevitably attends such a Scrutiny, sufficiently demonstrates, that the *Waste-book* wants much of desirable Perfection; and that some more expeditious Method would be greatly useful.

Though, from the Instance adduced, and what has been observed upon it, the Deficiency of the *Waste-book* appears to be such, as Accomptants

comptants could not miss to be very early sensible of; yet the *Italians* were the first who successfully applied the Remedy: And hence this Method gets the Name of *Italian Book-keeping*; which, in a short Time after its happy Invention, was carried on by lucky Improvements to great Perfection, and is now practised in most Parts of *Europe*.

The Way the ingenious Authors went to Work, was, not by neglecting the Use of the *Waste-book*, which is a Book still necessary; but, continuing to use it as formerly, they took the Materials or Things contained in it, and, by digesting them into another Form, they compiled and made up a new Book out of them, in which the various Transactions and Dealings are disposed, not according to the scattered Order of their Dates, as in the *Waste-book*, but so as that the particular Branches and Articles of every Account are placed together; and, that the State of each particular Account may easily and distinctly appear, their opposite Parts are separately placed, so as to front one another on opposite Pages of the same Folio, under the Title of *Debtor* on the left hand Page, and *Creditor* on the right. Thus, the Purchase of Goods is set upon the left hand Page, and the several Sales of the same placed upon the right. In like manner, the several Articles of Money received go to the left hand Page, and the several Disbursements are set fronting them upon the right. Again, the Debts any Person contracts, are written upon the left, and the Payments he makes, are inserted on the right.

This Book they call the *Ledger*, which differs from the *Waste-book* only in Form, not in Matter. The *Ledger* is the *Waste-book* taken to Pieces, and put together in another Order: The Transactions contained in both are the same, but recorded in a different Manner. The *Waste-book* narrates Things in a plain, simple, natural Way, according to the Order of Time in which they were transacted; the *Ledger* contains the very same Things, but artificially disposed, so as Things of the same kind are classed together, and all the particular *Items* and *Articles* belonging to the same Subject are collected and united. In short, the *Waste-book* may be compared to the Pack-sheet in a Fair, wherein Goods are put up as they come to hand; and the *Ledger* to the Shelves and Boxes in a Shop, where the same Goods are sorted and put in order for Sale. Hence it is evident, that the great Business of this Art is, to teach the easiest and best Method of digesting the *Waste-book* into the *Ledger Form*, and reducing Things from the confused and scattered Order of the former, to the Regularity and Distinctness of the latter.

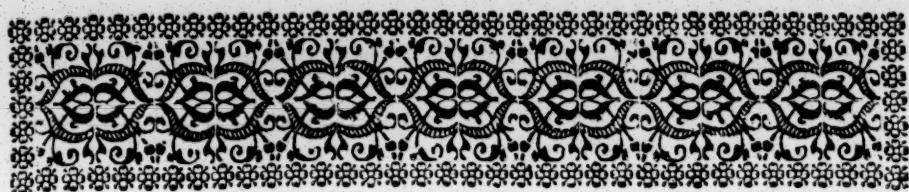
And in regard transporting immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger* is attended with great Hazard of Mistakes, as being a complex Task, that requires a good Degree of Attention to consider what is *Debtor* and *Creditor* in every Transaction; that is, what should go to the right, and what to the left hand Page in the *Ledger*; and, at the

same time, employs both Head and Hands in making the Entry itself: Merchants therefore, to render the Matter easy, and to prevent, as much as possible, Errors creeping into the *Ledger*, and also upon some other Considerations, have found it convenient to keep a third Book; wherein every Case of the *Waste-book* is again briefly narrated, and the proper *Debtors* and *Creditors* ascertained; which being done, they are with great Ease transported from it to the *Ledger*. This Book is called the *Journal*.

The Book-keeper, by going thus to work, divides the Task, and so has a fairer Chance for avoiding Errors, than he who would transport immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, since he does by Steps what the other attempts to do at once.

Though this Method of *Debtor* and *Creditor* be of a very general Nature, and may be used to good Purpose in most kinds of Accompts; yet I propose to explain it here chiefly with a View to Merchant-accompts; which, as they are the most considerable in themselves, and therefore justly challenge our first Care, so they afford the greatest Variety of different Cases and Circumstances; and consequently are the fittest for exemplifying the several Parts of this Method. And after a Learner comes to understand the general Principles of the Art, and has seen the Application made in such an extensive Manner as Merchant-accompts admit of, it will be no hard Task for him to digest other Accompts in the same Form.

Having thus far endeavoured to inform the Reader of the Nature and Method of Book-keeping in general, I come next to give him a more particular and nearer View of its several Parts. In doing of which, I shall observe the Order which the Subject itself invites unto, by dividing the following Treatise into three Books. In the *first* of which, I shall explain the Nature and Use of the *Waste-book*; in the *second*, I shall discourse of the *Journal*; and, in the *third*, describe the *Ledger*.



BOOK I.

The Nature and Use of the WASTE-BOOK explained.

THE *Waste-book* may be defined, A Register, containing an Inventory of a Merchant's Effects and Debts, with a distinct Record of all his Transactions and Dealings in a Way of Trade, narrated in a plain, simple Style, and in Order of Time as they succeed one another.

The *Waste-book* opens with the *Inventory*, which consists of two Parts; *first*, the *Effects*, that is, the Money a Merchant has by him, the Goods he has on hand, his Part of Ships, Houses, Farms, &c. with the Debts due to him: The *second* Part of the *Inventory* is the Debts due by him to others; the Difference betwixt which and the Effects is what Merchants call *neat Stock*. When a Man begins the World, and first sets up to trade, the *Inventory* is to be gathered from a Survey of the Particulars that make up his real Estate; but ever after is to be collected from the Balance of his old Books, and carried to the new. This *Inventory* is the first Thing narrated in the *Waste-book*, as being the Foundation of all future Commerce, the Source and Spring whence all subsequent Transactions flow. To this all after Accompts owe their Birth, on this they depend, and in this at length they terminate, with Increase, Diminution, or Variation.

After the *Inventory* is fairly narrated in the *Waste-book*, the Transactions of Trade come next to be jotted down; which is a daily Task to be performed as they occur; and should be done distinctly, that is, every thing should be clearly and exactly expressed; the Use of ambiguous Words and Phrases should be carefully avoided, and every thing that may mar the Sense, or render the Meaning doubtful and uncertain. Nothing material should be omitted, nor any thing superfluous added. The Narrative ought to exhibit Transactions, with all the Circumstances necessary to be known, and no more. It should contain the Names of Persons the Merchant deals with on Trust, the Conditions of Bargains, the Terms of Payment, the Quantity, Quality

lity and Prices of Goods, with every other thing that serves to make the Record distinct, and nothing else. I might here adduce particular Examples, to illustrate what is said in general; but a careful Reading of the *Waste-book* will be more instructive than all the Directions that possibly can be given.

The *Waste-book*, if no subsidiary Books are kept, should contain a Record of all the Merchant's *Transactions and Dealings in a way of Trade*; and that not only of such as are properly and purely mercantile, but of every Occurrence that affects his Stock, so as to impair or increase it; such as, private Expences, Servants Fees, House-rents, Money gained or lost on Wagers, Legacies, and the like. By such Occurrences as these, a Merchant as effectually becomes so much poorer or richer, as by the Result of any Branch of his Trade. And the Ends proposed in Book-keeping can never be gained, if such Things as these pass unrecorded. For since one of the Designs of Book-keeping is, to put the Merchant in case at any Time to compute, by the Help of his Books, what he is worth to a Farthing, it is plain that this he can never do, if Things are left out by which his Stock is actually lessened or enlarged. Nay, if Things of this Nature were omitted, the *Ledger-accompts* would prove false, and never serve the Purpose for which they are intended. As for Instance; should a Merchant neglect to record his private Expences, it is obvious, (since what is omitted in the *Waste-book* will be wanting in the *Ledger*), that the *Cash-accompt* would not exhibit the true Sum of ready Money he had by him, which is one Thing designed by that *Accompt*. Again, suppose he takes a Piece of Cloth, or any thing else from the Shop, to compliment his Friend, and omit to enter it in his Books; nothing is more certain, than that the *Cloth-accompt* in the *Ledger* would not shew how much of the Cloth were yet undisposed of. A Learner perhaps may understand the Reason of this better afterward; but it is proper however, in the mean time, that he know the book-ing of these Things to be necessary.

The *Waste-book* is written in a *plain and simple Style*; and ought to be so: For this Book being nothing but a bare History of Facts and Occurrences of Trade, containing the Matter and Substance of Accompts, without any thing of that artificial Dress which they assume in the other Books, the Style should be suited to the Nature of a Narrative, that is, easy, simple, plain and perspicuous; and the more it is so, it is the more like what it should be, answers its Design the better, and the Book will be the more perfect. Yet this Simplicity of Style does not exclude the Use of Terms and Modes of Expression in use among Merchants: For as every Artist has a set of Words and Ways of speaking, which they have a Liberty and Right to use, as being peculiar to the Art they profess; so Merchants have theirs, and they speak and write like themselves, by using them. In all Merchants Writings, even in a *Waste-book*, when written by a Person of Skill

Skill and Experience, there is a concise, emphatick Diction, a certain peculiar Use of Words and Phrases, which is a kind of Elegancy that runs through and adorns the whole, and at the same time shews the Ability of the Accomptant. This should be carefully studied by a Learner, and is only to be acquired by Converse with Merchants, and the Imitation of well writ Books. Indeed, the less of this Merchant-style is to be expected in a *Waste-book*, in regard it is writ up in the Time of Business, and often in the very Hurry of it: Yet this Inconveniency might be prevented, if Accomptants would be at the pains, first to minute Things upon a Blotter, and afterward, when the Throng of Business is over, to extend them in the *Waste-book*. By this means, both the Expression might be more accurate, and the Writ much the fairer. And this certainly is the Method that should be taken by a young Book-keeper.

The last Part of the Definition, about the *Order* and *Succession* of Things in the *Waste-book*, needs no Explication, save what has been said on that Head in the Introduction. Nor is it necessary to spend Words upon the Manner of ruling the *Waste book*; a Sight of the Book itself being sufficient Instruction for that Purpose. And as for the Way of marking the Dates, it is enough to observe, That a Date being once insert, serves, without Repetition, for the Transactions of the whole Day, unless it happen, that, in one and the same Day, one Page be written up, and another one begun; in which Case the same Date is repeated on the Head of the new Page. By this Way of doing it is obvious, that every Date respects all the Transactions that stand recorded betwixt itself and the Date that follows.

Having thus far insinuated on the Nature of the *Waste-book*, I come now to take notice of its true *Use*, and the *Necessity* of keeping it; both which appear from the Considerations following, *viz.* *First*, The filling up of the *Journal*, being the nice and difficult Part in Book keeping, cannot well be performed in the Time of Business, but requires Leisure and Retirement, Thought and Deliberation. Nor is it proper to leave the Transactions of the Day unrecorded till the Hours of Business are over; for they may escape the Memory, and be quite forgot, or at best breed Confusion. It is needful then, that a simple Record go constantly on, keeping pace with the Occurrences of Trade, containing a compleat Narrative of every thing transacted, out of which the *Journal* may be made up at Leisure-hours. Again, *Secondly*, After the *Journal* is filled up, the *Waste-book* is the Touchstone by which it must be tried and proved; or, if wrong, corrected. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep a *Waste-book*; and these are the proper and genuine Uses of it. Indeed, after the *Journal* is filled up and corrected, the *Waste-book* is of little further Use; and probably on this Account it has got the Name it bears.



BOOK II.

Of the JOURNAL.

THIS Book I shall divide into two Parts. In the *first* of which, I shall describe the *Journal*; inquire into the Nature and Use of the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*; make some general Remarks upon the Manner of their Application; and thence deduce a few practical Rules. In the *second*, I shall give the particular Application of these Terms in the several Branches of Trade.



PART I.

Containing { 1. A Description of the *Journal*.
2. An Inquiry into the Nature and Use of the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*.
3. Some general Remarks upon the Manner of their Application; with a few practical Rules thence deduced.



CHAP. I.

The Journal described.

THE *Journal* is the Book wherein the Transactions recorded in the *Waste-book* are prepared to be carried to the *Ledger*, by having their proper Debtors and Creditors ascertained and pointed out.

To illustrate this Definition, and make the Use, Form and Nature of the *Journal* understood, I shall, 1. Lay before the Reader the true End and Design of this Book. 2. Shew how it agrees with, and wherein it differs from the other two Books, especially the *Waste-book*. 3. Give a few Rules with respect to the Manner of writing in it.

I. It

I. It hath already been noticed in the Introduction, that one great Design of the *Journal* is, to prevent Errors in the *Ledger*, a Thing of the worst Consequence in Book-keeping; which yet, without the Help of this Book, would be almost inevitable. For suppose a Person should attempt to form the *Debtors* and *Creditors* from the *Waste-book* in his Mind, and at the same time post them to the *Ledger*, he shall find his Thoughts so much embarrassed and overcharged, by attending at once to so many different Things as occur here, that, were he an Accomptant of very great Experience, he could not well miss of falling into frequent Blunders. This makes it necessary to divide the Task, and do at twice, what cannot be performed at once, without such Hazard of Mistakes; that is, first to write out the *Debtors* and *Creditors* in a separate Book by themselves, and afterward transfer them to the *Ledger*. The Work by this means being divided into Parts, becomes more simple, and consequently more easy, and so may be performed with greater Certainty of its being right. Again, after the *Ledger* is filled up, the *Journal* facilitates the Work required in revising and correcting it: For, first, the *Waste-book* and *Journal* are compared, and then the *Journal* and *Ledger*. Whereas, to revise and correct the *Ledger* immediately from the *Waste-book*, would be a Matter of no less Difficulty than to form it without the Help of a *Journal*. Lastly, The *Journal* is designed as a fair Record of a Merchant's Business. For neither of the other two Books can serve this Purpose: Not the *Ledger*, by reason both of the Order that obtains in it, and also on account of its Brevity, being little more than a large *Index*. Nor can the *Waste-book* answer this Design; for being written up in the Time of Business, and commonly too by different Hands; it can neither be fair and uniform, nor very accurate. And yet it is proper and necessary that such a fair Record be kept; which Merchants therefore do in the *Journal*, by making it contain, not only a List or Catalogue of the *Debtors* and *Creditors*; but also a Narrative of all Transactions, with the History of Circumstances, almost the same as in the *Waste-book*. Hence it is, that in case of Difference betwixt a Merchant and his Dealers, the *Journal* is the Book commonly called for, and inspected by a Civil Judge.

II. By the very Definition, and what has formerly been observed, the *Journal* is a kind of middle Book betwixt the other two: It looks back to the one, and forward to the other; it stands connected with and allied to both; has something common with each, and something wherein it differs from either. With the *Waste-book* it agrees in Form, being ruled after the same Manner. The Order also and Succession of Things one to another is the same in both. The Dates are also marked one Way. The Thing then that distinguisheth the two Books is the Style; that of the one being natural, and that of the other artificial. In the *Journal*, Persons and Things are charged *Debtors* to other Persons or Things as *Creditors*; and in this it agrees

with the *Ledger*, where the same Style is used, but differs from it as to Form and Order. So that it agrees with the *Waste-book* in those very Things wherein it differs from the *Ledger*; and, on the other hand, it agrees with the latter in that very Point wherein it differs from the former. But my chief Design here being to state the Comparison betwixt the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, and show how they agree, and wherein they differ; I shall for this End turn two or three Examples of a *Waste-book* into the *Journal Form*, which will be more instructive on this Head than a great many Words.

WASTE-BOOK.

— July 1 st —				l.	s.	d.
Bought 40 Yards Black Cloth, at 14 s. per Yard, is	—	—	—	28	00	00
Bought of <i>James Sloan</i> 100 Yards Shalloon, at 10 d. per Yard,						
Whereof paid	—	—	—	2	00	00
Rest due at two Months	—	—	—	2	03	04
— 4 th —						
Sold <i>William Pope</i> 4 Pipes Port Wine, at 27 l. 10 s. per Pipe,						
Whereof received	—	—	—	55	00	00
Rest due on demand	—	—	—	55	00	00
				110	00	00

JOURNAL.

— July 1 st —				l.	s.	d.
Black Cloth Dr. to Cash — 28 l.						
Paid for 40 Yards, at 14 s. per Yard,	—	—	—	28	00	00
Shalloon Dr. to Sundries	—	4	3	4		
To Cash, paid in part for 100 Yards, at				2	00	0
10 d. per Yard,	—	—	—			
To <i>J. Sloan</i> , for the rest, at 2 Months	—			2	03	4
— 4 th —						
Sundries Drs. to Port Wine 110 l.						
Cash, received in part, for 4 Pipes, at				55	00	0
27 l. 10 s. per Pipe,	—	—	—			
<i>Will. Pope</i> , for the rest on demand	—			55	00	0
				110	00	00

III. Before I proceed to give Rules for writing in the *Journal*, it will be necessary to take notice, that every Case or Example of the *Waste-book*, when entered in the *Journal*, is called a *Journal Post* or *Entrance*: Thus the Examples above make up three distinct Posts. Again, a Post is either simple or complex. A *simple Post*, is that which has but one *Debtor* and one *Creditor*, as the first of these above. A *complex Post*, is, either when one *Debtor* is balanced by two or more *Creditors*, as in the second Post; or when two or more *Debtors* are balanced by one *Creditor*, as in the third Post; or when several *Debtors* are balanced by several *Creditors*, and then the Post is said to be complex in both its Terms. This being premised, the Rules to be observed are these following.

I. In a simple Post, the *Debtor* is to be expressly mentioned, then the *Creditor*, and, lastly, the Sum, all in one Line: After which follows the Narrative, or Reason of the Entry, in one or more Lines, as in the first of these three Posts above.

II. In a complex Post, the several *Debtors* or *Creditors* are expressed in the first Line, by *Sundries*, or *Sundry Accounts*, and the rest of the Line filled up as in the former Rule. After which, the several *Debtors* or *Creditors* must be particularly mentioned, each in a Line by themselves, with their respective Sums subjoined to them; which are to be added up, and their Total carried to the Money-columns, as in the second and third Posts.

N. B. *Creditors* are always mentioned with the Word *To* before them, but *Debtors* are expressed simply without any Word prefixed.

III. The *Debtors* and *Creditors* should be written in a large Letter, or Text-hand, both for Ornament and Distinction.

IV. The Narrative in every Entrance should be as particular and full, as is sufficient to make a Person who understands Book-keeping easily comprehend the Meaning of the Post; so that he could strip it of its artificial

Dress, and draw it out in the simple Form of a *Waste-book* Record.

V. The *Journal* should be written fair, and by one Person.

VI. As the filling up of the *Journal* is to be the Employment of Leisure-hours, so it must not be long put off, but carried on timeously, and made to keep pace nearly with the *Waste-book*. So that when Business is throng, it will be a daily Work; and hence probably this Book has got the Name of *Journal*, which signifies a Day-book.

N. B. These two last Rules are also applicable to the *Ledger*.

The *Journal*, as described and exemplified above, is the Form that was first in use among Merchants; and is still the most common: But there are some Moderns who have got into another Fashion, *viz.* Their *Journal* is just a fair Copy of the *Waste-book*, with the *Debtors* and *Creditors* written out on the Margin, which is ruled large for that Purpose. I shall here subjoin the three preceeding Posts done after this Way; which, to one who understands the common Method, will be sufficient Instruction.

				<i>July 1st</i>			
Dr. <i>Black Cloth,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	Bought 40 Yds Black Cloth,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cr. <i>Cash,</i> —	28	00	00	at 14 <i>s.</i> per Yard, is —	28	00	00
Crs. { <i>Cash,</i> —	2	00	00	Bought of <i>James Sloan</i> 100			
	2	03	04				
Dr. <i>Shalloon,</i>	4	03	04	Yards Shalloon, at 10 <i>d.</i>			
				per Yard,			
				Whereof paid —	2	00	00
				Rest due at 2 Mon.	2	03	04
						4	03 04
				<i>4th</i>			
Drs. { <i>Cash,</i> —	55	00	00	Sold <i>Will. Pope</i> 4 Pipes Port			
Cr. <i>W. Pope,</i>	55	00	00	Wine, at 27 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Pipe,			
				Whereof receiv ^d	55	00	00
Cr. <i>Port Wine,</i>	110	00	00	Rest due on dem ^d	55	00	00
						110	00 00

The

Part I. *The Use of the Terms Debtor and Creditor.* 13

The Conveniency or Advantage of this kind of *Journal* is, that it contains a fair Record of a Merchant's Business, in a plain Style that may be read and understood by any body; but then it requires some more Writing. *N. B.* Some who follow this Way, instead of writing out the *Debtors* and *Creditors* on the Margin, do it at the Foot of each Post.



C H A P. II.

The Nature and Use of the Terms Debtor and Creditor inquired into.

THE Nature and Use of the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* will be obvious, from the Considerations following.

I. Accompts in the *Ledger* consist of two Parts, which in their own Nature are directly opposed to, and the reverse of one another; which therefore are set fronting one another, on opposite Sides of the same *Folio*. Thus, all the Articles of Money received, go to the left Side of the *Cash-accompt*, and all the Articles or Sums laid out, are carried to the right. In like manner, the Purchase of Goods is posted to the left Side of the Accompt of the said Goods, and the Sale or Disposal of them to the right, &c.

II. Transactions of Trade, or Cases of the *Waste-book*, are also made up of two Parts, which belong to different Accompts, and to opposite Sides of the *Ledger*: *e. g.* If Goods are bought for ready Money, the two Parts are, the Goods received, and the Money delivered; the former of which goes to the left Side of the Accompt of said Goods, and the latter to the right Side of the *Cash-accompt*.

III. These two different Parts, in Cases of the *Waste-book*, are not opposed to one another, as the two Sides of the *Ledger-accompts* are; but, on the contrary, have a mutual Connexion and Dependence, the one being the Ground, Condition or Cause of the other. Thus, in the preceeding Example, when Goods are bought for ready Money, the Receipt of the Goods is the Cause of parting with the Money; and, on the other hand, the delivering of the Money is the Condition on which the Goods are received.

From these three Observations, it is plain, that, in order to post a Case of the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, the first thing the Accomptant must

must do, is, to divide the Case into its Parts, and then to think with himself, to which Accompt, and to what Side, each of these Parts is to be carried; and when the Entrance is actually made, the Connexion of the Parts with one another must be expressed in each of the Accompts to which they are transported. Now, since in speaking and writing Things must have Names whereby they may be expressed and written, it is necessary that two Words or Terms be contrived and appropriated to these two different Parts, that have the same Relation to one another, as the Parts themselves have, which may at once characterize and distinguish the Parts from one another, point out and ascertain to what Side of the *Ledger* each of them is to be carried, and withal express their Relation to, and Dependence upon one another.

The *Italians* at first for this purpose pitched upon the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*, doubtless because their common Acceptation comes nearer to the Thing here meant, than any other they could think on: And indeed their Choice has been so far right, that no Accomptant since has found Reason to wish for a Change. They are correlative; the one implies and involves the other: So that where-ever there is a *Debtor* there must needs be a *Creditor*; and, on the other hand, a *Creditor* naturally and necessarily supposes a *Debtor*. By means of these Terms, the two Parts, in any Case of the *Waste-book*, when posted to the *Journal*, are denominated, the one the *Debtor*, and the other the *Creditor*, of that Post; and when carried from thence to the *Ledger*, the *Debtor*, or *Debtor Part*, is entered upon the left Side (hence called the *Debtor-side*) of its own Accompt, where it is charged *Debtor* to the *Creditor Part*. Again, the *Creditor*, or *Creditor Part*, is posted to the right Side, or *Creditor-side*, of its Accompt, and made *Creditor* by the *Debtor Part*. Hence *Italian Book-keeping* is said to be a Method of keeping Accompts by *double Entry*, because every single Case of the *Waste-book* requires at least two Entrances in the *Ledger*, viz. one for the *Debtor*, and another for the *Creditor*.

I shall now illustrate what has been said by two Examples. *First*, Suppose a Merchant buys a Pipe of Wine for ready Money, the two Parts in this Case are, the Wine received, and the Money delivered for it, which are characterized by the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* in the *Journal* Post thus: *Wine* Dr. to *Cash*; where the Meaning is, (though to express it so is needless), that as *Wine* is Dr. to *Cash*, so *Cash* is Cr. by *Wine*. And accordingly, when carried to the *Ledger*, the *Wine-accompt* is charged Dr. to *Cash*, and the *Cash-accompt* is made Cr. by *Wine*. Again, *2dly*, Admit the Merchant sell this Pipe of Wine for present Money, in this Case the two Parts are the same as before; but when clothed with *Debtor* and *Creditor*, will stand inverted thus: *Cash* Dr. to *Wine*. And accordingly, in the *Ledger*, the *Cash-accompt* is charged Dr. to *Wine*, and the *Wine-accompt* gets Credit by *Cash*. From all which it is evident, the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*,

Creditor, are nothing else but Marks or Characteristicks stamped upon the different Parts of Transactions in the *Journal*, expressing the Relation of these Parts to one another, and shewing to which Side of their respective Accompts in the *Ledger* they are to be carried.

C H A P. III.

General Remarks upon the Manner of applying the Terms Debtor and Creditor, with a few practical Rules thence deduced.

THE Nature and Use of the Terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* being explained, the next Thing that falls in our Way is, to inquire what the two Parts in the several Cases of the *Waste-book* are, and which of them is to be esteemed the *Debtor*, and which the *Creditor*? This I shall do here more generally in the following Remarks.

I. The *Italians* at first, and Merchants ever since, in determining which of the two Parts, in each Case of the *Waste-book*, should be esteemed *Debtor*, and which *Creditor*, have proceeded, not arbitrarily, but according to the Nature of Things, and the Analogy of the Terms themselves; which they use in a more extensive Sense than Lawyers, and apply them equally to Persons and Things. Thus, when a Merchant buys Goods on Time or Trust, he makes the Goods personate himself, (for a Merchant's Name never stands *Debtor* or *Creditor* in his own Books), and considers them as chargeable and accountable to the Person from whom they are bought. And therefore, if he buy Sugar from *A. B.* on Time, the *Journal* Post will be, *Sugar* Dr. to *A. B.* For the same Reason, when he borrows Money, he makes *Cash* Dr. to the Lender. *N. B. Cash* is an *Italick* Word, that properly signifies a Chest or Box in which Money is kept.

II. In like manner, when a Merchant disposes of Goods or Money upon Trust, he considers the Receiver as *Debtor*, not to himself, but to the Goods or Money delivered; and therefore, if he sells Sugar to *A. B.* on Time, in the *Journal* he charges *A. B.* Dr. to *Sugar*; and if he lend Money, whether on Bond, Bill, or Note, or pay Debts, he enters the *Borrower* or *Receiver* Dr. to *Cash*.

III. It follows, as a Corollary from the two preceeding Remarks, that when Goods or Money are received for Money or Goods given out, the Thing received should be charged Dr. to the Thing delivered.

vered. And therefore, if a Merchant buy Sugar for ready Money, the *Journal* Entrance will be, *Sugar* Dr. to *Cash*; if he sells Sugar for ready Money, it will be, *Cash* Dr. to *Sugar*; and if he exchange or barter Sugar for Tobacco, the *Journal* Entrance runs thus, *Tobacco* Dr. to *Sugar*.

IV. The two Sides of every *Ledger-account* being exactly the reverse of one another, it is obvious, 1. That when the *Debtor* Part of any former Case happens in the Course of Business to be reversed in a subsequent one, what was *Debtor* in the former Case will be *Creditor* in the latter: *e. g.* When the Merchant receives Payment of *A. B.* for the Sugar sold him on Time, in the second Remark above, it is plain, that as *A. B.* was made *Debtor* when the Debt was contracted; so, upon receiving Payment, he must be made *Creditor*, and the *Journal* Entrance will run thus: *Cash* Dr. to *A. B.* 2. In like manner, when the *Creditor* Part of any preceeding Case comes in a following Case to be reversed, what was *Creditor* in the antecedent Case will be *Debtor* in the subsequent: Thus, when the Merchant pays *A. B.* for the Sugar bought, in the first Remark, it is evident *A. B.* must be charged *Debtor*, because in the former Case he was *Creditor*; and so the Entrance will be, *A. B.* Dr. to *Cash*. 3. When therefore a Case occurs, which is exactly the reverse of both Parts of some preceeding one, the *Journal* Entrance of the latter will be just the reverse of the former: *e. g.* If, after the Case of Barter, mentioned in the third Remark, is posted to the *Journal*, both Merchants should mutually quit one another, and give up the Bargain; upon this Supposition, the former *Journal* Entrance would be reversed, and stand thus: *Sugar* Dr. to *Tobacco*. 4. A Case sometimes happens that is opposed to two preceeding Cases, being the reverse of the Dr. Part of the one, and of the Cr. Part of the other. As, suppose a Merchant pays a Debt to *A. B.* by giving him a Bill upon *C. D.* here, by the first Remark, it is obvious, that when the Debt was contracted by the Merchant, *A. B.* was made Cr. and therefore must now be charged Dr. Again, *C. D.* his accepting of the Bill, supposes that he owes to the Merchant, and consequently, by the second Remark, stands Dr. in his Books, and must therefore now be discharged, by being made Cr. So that the *Journal* Entrance will be, *A. B.* Dr. to *C. D.* But of these four kinds of Cases mentioned, that which happens more ordinarily is the first, where the Dr. Part of a former Case comes to be reversed in a subsequent one. This is so common, that it occurs almost in every other Transaction; and therefore, to render it familiar to a Learner, I shall here subjoin two or three more Examples. Suppose a Merchant buy Sugar for ready Money, which he puts off in Barter for Tobacco, which he again exchanges for Indigo, which he sells to *A. B.* on Time, and some time after receives Payment, and then lends the Money to *Peter Paywell*:
the

the *Journal* Entrances of these six Cases are as follows, in which the Dr. of the former is always Cr. in the subsequent.

Sugar Dr. to *Cash*,
Tobacco Dr. to *Sugar*,
Indigo Dr. to *Tobacco*,
A. B. Dr. to *Indigo*,
Cash Dr. to *A. B.*
Peter Paywell Dr. to *Cash*.

V. There are some Cases so simple, that they cannot properly be divided into a Dr. Part and Cr. Part, but consist of one of these Parts only: *e. g.* If a Merchant, by the Death of a Friend, gets a Legacy, or any other way receives Goods or Money, as an Addition to his Stock, for which he gives nothing out; it is evident, from the first Remark, that the Thing received, whether Goods or Money, is *Debtor*: But then, in the present Case, neither any Thing, nor any Person, can be made *Creditor*: Not a Thing, because nothing goes out, as an Equivalent for the Thing received; not a Person, because no body has a Right to demand Payment or Restitution. In Cases therefore of this Nature, a fictitious Cr. must be contrived to supply the Want of a real or personal one. That which is commonly used in this, and some other such Cases, is *Profit and Loss*. Supposing then that the Merchant receives the above Legacy in ready Money, the *Journal* Entrance will be, *Cash* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*. For the same Reason, when a Merchant gives away Money or Goods, for which he is to expect no Return, he makes *Profit and Loss* Dr. to the Thing delivered. Thus, when he pays Shop-rent, Warehouse-rent, or other Things of the like Nature, the Entrance is, *Profit and Loss* Dr. to *Cash*. In like manner, when a Merchant sends Goods to Sea, it is plain, by the second Remark, that the Goods, being the Thing disposed of, are to be esteemed Cr.; but then there is no Dr.; for neither is any thing received in their stead, nor is the Factor to whom they are consigned, as yet chargeable. A fictitious *Debtor* must therefore be had, namely, *Voyage*, which is always made Dr. on this Occasion. As, suppose a Merchant ship off Tobacco to *Rotterdam*, the *Journal* Entrance will be, *Voyage to Rotterdam* Dr. to *Tobacco*. And the Voyage is again discharged, by being made Cr. when Advice comes that the Ship is arrived, and the Goods received by the Factor. There are some other fictitious Terms necessary on some other Occasions, which shall be taken notice of afterwards. Before I finish this Remark, I shall obviate the Learner's Surprise, who probably may think it strange, to find such a compound and inconsistent like Term as *Profit and Loss*, and be ready to imagine that it would be better, in the first of the Cases above, to make *Profit* Cr. and in the second, to make *Loss* Dr. But this would occasion two different Ac-

compts in the *Ledger*; the former of which would have the Cr. Side filled up, and nothing on the Dr. Side; the latter would have all its Articles on the Dr. Side, and nothing on the Cr. Side. To prevent this, the two are joined together, and charged Dr. for Losses, and made Cr. for Things gained: By which means both are reduced to one *Ledger-accompt*, whose Dr. Side contains all the Articles of Loss, and its Cr. Side the Articles of Gain. It were indeed to be wished, that we had some *English* Word of such a general Signification, as to be equally applicable to denote Gain or Loss. Such a Word would be more suitable and convenient for this Purpose. But as we have none, the compound Term *Profit and Loss* must be used. *N. B.* The Articles of Profit and Loss are always very numerous; but the *Ledger-accompt* is somewhat eased by other Accompts that are commonly kept, which are nothing else but particular Branches of itself; such as, *Charges of Merchandize, House-expences, &c.*

VI. The preceeding Remarks considered singly, or one by one, are adapted to simple Posts, where one Dr. is balanced by one Cr.; but jointly taken, serve also to discover the Drs. and Crs. in complex ones. This I shall illustrate by an Example in each of the kinds of complex Posts, which are three.

1. Where one Dr. is balanced by two or more Crs.; as, suppose a Merchant buys Sugar of *A. B.* for part ready Money, part on Time; here there are two Crs. *v z. Cash*, for the Money paid, by the second and third Remarks; and the *Seller*, for the Remainder of the Price, by the first Remark. So the *Journal Entrance* will be,

Sugar Dr. to *Sundries*, *viz.*
 To *Cash*, paid in part,
 To *A. B.* for the rest.

2. Where two or more Drs. are balanced by one Cr.; as when a Merchant pays *A. B.* Principal and Interest of a Sum formerly borrowed of him: In this Case there are two Drs. *viz. A. B.* for the Principal, by the fourth Remark; and *Profit and Loss*, for the Interest, according to the fifth Remark. So the Entrance will be,

Sundries Drs. to *Cash*, *viz.*
 A. B. for the Principal,
 Profit and Loss, for the Interest.

3. Where two or more Drs. are balanced by two or more Crs.; as in the following Example.

Bartered

Part I. Debtor and Creditor how applied.

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Bartered with *David Wilson*.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 Hhds. Sugar, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Hhd. —	24	00	00			
And 2 Pipes Port Wine, at 27 <i>l.</i> per Pipe,	54	00	00			
				78	00	00
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
For 40 Yards Black Cloth, at 18 <i>s.</i> per Yard,	36	00	00			
And 400 Yards Shalloon, at 1 <i>s.</i> per Yard, —	20	00	00			
				56	00	00

In this Case it is obvious, from the third and second Remarks, there are three Drs. *viz.* *Black Cloth*, and *Shalloon*, each for their respective Values, and *David Wilson*, for the Difference of the Values of the Goods received and delivered in the Barter; and, according to the same third Remark, there are two Crs. *viz.* *Sugar* and *Port Wine*: So that the *Journal Entrance* will be,

<i>Sundries</i> Drs. to <i>Sundries</i> , 78 <i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Black Cloth</i> , for 40 Yards, at 18 <i>s.</i> per Yard,	36	00	00			
<i>Shalloon</i> , 400 Yards, at 1 <i>s.</i> per Yard, —	20	00	00			
<i>David Wilson</i> , due by him, — —	22	00	00			
				78	00	00
To <i>Sugar</i> , for 4 Hhds. at 6 <i>l.</i> per Hhd.	24	00	00			
To <i>Port Wine</i> , 2 Pipes, at 27 <i>l.</i> per Pipe,	54	00	00			

But, in this and other such Cases, it is better to resolve the Post into two Entrances, that shall have only one of their Terms complex. Thus, in the present Case, the Goods delivered in Barter may be considered as sold to *David Wilson*, and the Goods received as bought of him; and then the two Entrances will be as follows.

<i>David Wilson</i> Dr. to <i>Sundries</i> , 78 <i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To <i>Sugar</i> , for 4 Hhds. at 6 <i>l.</i> per Hhd. —	24	00	00			
To <i>Port Wine</i> , 2 Pipes, at 27 <i>l.</i> per Pipe, —	54	00	00			
Delivered him in Barter —				78	00	00
<i>Sundries</i> Drs. to <i>David Wilson</i> , 56 <i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
<i>Black Cloth</i> , for 40 Yards, at 18 <i>s.</i> per Yard,	36	00	00			
<i>Shalloon</i> , 400 Yards, at 1 <i>s.</i> per Yard, —	20	00	00			
Received of him in Barter —				56	00	00

C O R O L L A R Y.

From the preceeding six Remarks it is evident, that *Debtors* and *Creditors* are of three kinds, *viz.* *personal*, *real*, and *fictitious*. A *per-*
sonal

sonal Dr. or Cr. is a Person's Name; as *David Wilson* in the preceeding Post. A *real* Dr. or Cr. is a Thing; as *Cash, Sugar, Shalloon, &c.* A *fictitious* Dr. or Cr. is a Term made use of to supply the want of a personal or real one; as *Profit and Loss, Voyage, &c.*

N. B. The same Division agrees to the *Ledger-accompts*, which are also denominated *personal, real, or fictitious*, according as the Terms are which constitute their Titles. I shall now sum up the Substance of these Remarks in the six following Rules.

I. A Thing received upon Trust, is Dr. to the Person of whom it is received.

II. The Person to whom a Thing is delivered upon Trust, is Dr. to the Thing delivered.

III. A Thing received, is Dr. to the Thing given for it.

IV. In antecedent and subsequent Cases, Parts that are the reverse of one another in the Nature of the Thing, are also opposed in respect of Terms.

V. In Cases where personal and real Drs. or Crs. are wanting, the Defect must be supplied by fictitious ones.

VI. In complex Cases, the fundry Drs. or Crs. are to be made out from the preceeding Rules jointly taken.

P A R T



P A R T II.

The particular Application of Debtor and Creditor in the several Branches of Trade.

IN the preceeding Part of this Book, I have endeavoured to state the Notion of Dr. and Cr. and make some general Application of these Terms. But this is not sufficient to direct a Learner's Practice. General Rules, however good, and well explained, will not do his Turn. He must have particular Directions how to apply Dr. and Cr. in the various Occurrences of Business. I shall therefore now descend to the particular Application of these Terms in the several Branches of Trade; which may be reduced to these three.

- I. *Proper Trade*, which a Merchant carries on for himself.
- II. *Factorage*, which he manages for another, called his *Employer*.
- III. *Partnership*, which is carried on by a Trustee, in name of all the Partners.



C H A P I.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper Trade.

PROPER Trade is either Domestick or Foreign. *Proper domestick Trade*, is that which a Merchant carries on by himself, without the Help of a Factor. *Proper foreign Trade*, is the Business that occurs to a Merchant by employing a Factor.

S E C T I O N I.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper domestick Trade.

PROPER domestick Trade comprehends the *Inventory*, *buying*, *selling*, *bartering*, *receiving Money*, and *paying Money*. To each of these I shall assign a distinct Problem; and, to prevent burdening the

the Learner's Memory, I shall deliver the several Cases as compendiously as possible, subjoining to each Problem such Notes as seem necessary for clearing any thing that requires further Illustration.

N. B. As I refer from the Cases and Notes of each Problem, to the Examples of the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, by the Dates; so I have made use of Letters and Numbers, as References from them to the Cases and Notes of the Problems, which the Reader will easily observe.

P R O B L. I. A.

Debtor and Creditor applied to the Inventory.

THE *Inventory* consists of two Parts, and accordingly is journalized at twice, *viz.* 1. *Sundries Drs. to Stock.* The several Drs. are, *Cash*, for the Merchant's ready Money; *Goods on hand*, for their respective Values; *Persons*, for the Debts due to him. 2. *Stock Dr. to Sundries.* The several Crs. are, the Persons to whom the Merchant owes. Compare the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, *January 1.*

Note, *Stock* is a fictitious Term used instead of the Merchant's Name.

P R O B L. II. B.

Debtor and Creditor applied in buying.

IN buying one single Commodity, there are seven distinct Cases, (*viz.* three simple, and four complex), in all which the Goods bought and received are Dr. but the Cr. varies according to the Terms of Purchase.

Case 1. When Goods are bought for ready Money, the Entrance is, *Goods bought Dr. to Cash. Jan. 6.*

2. When Goods are bought, and paid for by giving the Seller a Bill or Note upon a third Person, *Goods bought Dr. to the Acceptor, viz. the said third Person.*

3. When Goods are bought on Time, *Goods bought Dr. to the Seller. Jan. 10. Oct. 21.*

4. When Goods are bought for part Money, part Bill,

Goods bought Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for the Sum paid,

To Acceptor, for Value of the Bill.

5. When

5. When Goods are bought for part Money, part on Time,

Goods bought Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, paid in part,

To Seller, for the rest. Jan. 15.

6. When Goods are bought for part Bill, part Time,

Goods bought Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Acceptor, for Value of the Bill,

To Seller, for the rest.

7. When Goods are bought for part Money, part Bill, part Time,

Goods bought Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for the Sum paid,

To Acceptor, for Value of the Bill,

To Seller, for the rest. Feb. 2.

Note 1. When two or more kinds of Goods are bought from one Person at the same time, there will be two or more Drs. viz. the several kinds of Goods bought, each for their Value. And the same Variety of Cases will occur here, as when one single Commodity is bought; so that, if the sundry Goods be bought for ready Money, or on Bill, or on Time, the Entrance will be,

Sundries Drs. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To Cash, if bought for ready Money. Feb. 16.} \\ \text{To Acceptor, if on Bill,} \\ \text{To Seller, if on Time.} \end{array} \right.$

But if the sundry Goods are bought for part Money, part Bill, or for part Money, part Time, or for part Bill, part Time, &c. it is best to resolve the Case into two Entrances, viz. First charge the Goods Dr. to the Seller, for their full Value, as if they had been bought on Time; and then make the Seller Dr. to Cash, or to the Acceptor, or to both, (as the Nature of the Case is), for the Part paid. Thus, suppose the Goods are bought for part Money, part Bill, part Time, the two Entrances will be,

1. Sundries Drs. to the Seller, for the respective Values of the Goods.

2. Seller Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for the Sum paid,

To Acceptor, for Value of the Bill.

Note 2. If you buy Goods to be received some time afterward; and, in prospect of this, advance some part of the Price to the Seller: In this Case, charge the Seller Dr. to Cash, for the Sum advanced; and,

and, when you receive the Goods, make them Debtor to the Seller, for their full Value. Or if immediately upon receiving them you clear with the Seller, then make *Goods* received Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to the Seller, for the Sum formerly advanced, and to *Cash*, for the Sum now paid. In Bargains of this Nature, there is commonly a Penalty agreed on, to be paid by the Seller in case of Non-performance. Now, if in this Case the Seller happen to fail, you the Buyer, upon receiving Payment of the advanced Money and Penalty, enter *Cash* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to the Seller, for the Sum advanced, and now recovered, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the Penalty : Or, instead of using the general Accompt, *Profit and Loss*, you may erect in the *Ledger* an Accompt, under the Title of *Refusal of Bargains*, which is to be made *Debtor* for all the Penalties of this Nature you pay, and get *Credit* for all you receive, *May 13*. If you buy Goods to be received afterwards, without advancing any Part of the Price, it is sufficient to take a Note of them in a Pocket-book ; and when you receive them, they are booked as Goods presently bought.

N. B. Transactions of this kind are, by Authors, called *Forehand Bargains* ; in journalizing of which they go very differently to work. But I do not take it for my Business to lay before the Reader all the Methods that either are or may be used ; this would be a tedious Task, and to no purpose. The Thing I chiefly aim at is, to propose what seems to be the shortest, simplest, easiest and best Way.

Note 3. What has been said with respect to the buying Merchant-goods, is to be applied to the buying of any thing else, as a Ship, a House, an Estate, &c. If you let the Ship to Freight, or set the House or Estate to a Tenant, and incline to book this, the *Journal Entrance* is, *Freighter*, or *Tenant*, Dr. to *Ship*, *House*, &c.

P R O B L. III. C.

Debtor and Creditor applied in selling.

Selling is just the reverse of Buying, and has the same Variety of Cases, viz. seven, whereof three are simple, and four complex ; in all which, the Goods sold and delivered are Cr. but the Dr. varies according to the Conditions of Sale.

Case 1. When Goods are sold for ready Money, the Entrance is, *Cash* Dr. to *Goods* sold. *Feb. 25*.

2. When Goods are sold on Bill or Note, *Acceptor* (or *Cash*, if received) Dr. to *Goods* sold. *March 17*.

3. When Goods are sold on Time, *Buyer* Dr. to *Goods* sold. *March 1*.

4. When Goods are sold for part Money, part Bill,

Sundries

Sundries Drs. to Goods sold, viz.

Cash, for the Sum received,

Acceptor, for Value of the Bill. March 22.

5. When Goods are sold for part Money, part on Time,

Sundries Drs. to Goods sold, viz.

Cash, received in part,

Buyer, for the rest. March 4.

6. When Goods are sold for part Bill, part Time,

Sundries Drs. to Goods sold, viz.

Acceptor, for Value of the Bill,

Buyer, for the rest.

7. When Goods are sold for part Money, part Bill, part Time,

Sundries Drs. to Goods sold, viz.

Cash, for the Sum received,

Acceptor, for Value of the Bill,

Buyer, for the rest.

Note 1. Thus the Entrances in buying and selling one single Commodity are just the reverse of one another: And this also holds in buying and selling two or more kinds of Goods; which I shall therefore pass, referring the Learner to the Cases of buying in the preceeding Problem.

Note 2. If you sell Goods to be delivered, not presently, but some time afterward, and receive Money *per Advance*, charge *Cash* Dr. to the *Buyer*, for the Sum received; and when you deliver the Goods, charge the *Buyer* Dr. to said *Goods*, for their full Value. But if, upon Delivery of the Goods, you immediately receive the remaining Part of their Price, enter *Sundries* (*viz.* the *Buyer*, for the Sum received *per Advance*, and *Cash*, for the Sum now received) Drs. to the *Goods* delivered. If you find you cannot perform the Bargain, and be obliged to return the Money advanced, and pay the Penalty, make *Sundries* (*viz.* the *Buyer*, for the Sum advanced, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Refusal of Bargains*, for the Penalty) Drs. to *Cash* now paid.

Note 3. If you sell a Ship, House, &c. enter *Cash*, or the *Buyer*, Dr. to said *Ship* or *House*, for the Price they are sold at.

Note 4. If you send Goods to *A. B.* and leave it to his Choice, whether to keep or return them, erect an Accompt under the Title of *Suspence-accompt*, and charge it Dr. to the *Goods* sent off. If the Goods be returned, reverse the former Entrance. If he keep them,

D

charge

charge *A. B. Dr.* to *Suspence-accompt*, for the Value of the Goods sent him. *May 7. June 16.*

Note 5. Because Accompts of Goods in the *Ledger* will be more or less numerous, as the *Drs.* and *Crs.* in the *Journal* are more or less particular; therefore you must take care to qualify the *Drs.* and *Crs.* according to what you intend the *Ledger-accompt* should contain. Thus, if you deal in Wines of different sorts, and design a separate *Ledger-accompt* for each of them, to the end you may know your Gain or Loss on each kind; you must, in posting the Purchase and Sale of the Wines to the *Journal*, qualify and restrict the *Dr.* and *Cr.* to the kind which you design for one *Ledger-accompt*. This Distinction of kinds may be taken, either from the Colour, as *Red Wine*, *White Wine*; or from the Country, as *French Wine*, *Spanish Wine*, *Canary Wine*, *Florence Wine*, &c. But if you design to crowd them all into one Accompt, the Word *Wine*, without any Limitation, is to be made *Dr.* when the Wine is bought, and *Cr.* when it is sold. The like Distinction of kinds may be easily applied to any other sort of Goods. Hence,

Note 6. To save the Labour of opening an Accompt in the *Ledger* for every small Commodity you may now and then have occasion for, but do not design to deal much in; erect an Accompt under the Title of *Merchandise General*, and charge it *Dr.* for the Value of these petty Wares you buy, and give it Credit when you sell them: And in the *Ledger Entrance*, express the Name and Quantity of these Wares bought or sold. By this Method you will know what of them are on hand, what of them are disposed of, and what the Gain or Loss upon the whole amounts to after all are sold, and that almost with the same Ease as if you kept a distinct Accompt for each of them.

P R O B L. IV. D.

Debtor and Creditor applied in Bartering.

BArter, or the exchanging of Goods for Goods, is nothing else but Buying and Selling blended together; the Cases of which, if the Goods received and delivered be of equal Value, are these four.

Case 1. When one Commodity is received for another delivered, enter *Wares received Dr.* to *Wares delivered.* *April 10.*

2. When one Commodity is received for two or more delivered, enter *Wares received Dr.* to *Sundries*, viz. To the several *Wares* delivered, for their respective Values.

3. When two or more sorts of Wares are received for one delivered, enter *Sundries* (viz. the several *Wares* received, each for their Value) *Drs.* to *Wares delivered.* *April 16.*

4. When

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4. When several Wares are bartered with *A. B.* for several, make two Entrances, and that whether the Wares received and delivered be of equal Value or not.

1. *A. B.* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to each sort delivered, for their respective Values.
2. *Sundries* (viz. each sort received, for their respective Values) Drs. to *A. B.* April 30.

Note 1. Supposing the Goods received and delivered are not in themselves of equal Value, but that the Deficiency is made up by Money or Bill, or the one Merchant gives the other Credit for the Difference: Upon this Supposition there will be several other Cases; such as, 1. *Wares* received, for part *Wares*, part Money. 2. For part *Wares*, part Bill. 3. Part *Wares*, part Time. 4. Part *Wares*, part Money, part Time, &c. In all which Cases, the *Wares* received are Dr. to *Sundries*. The particular Crs. in each Case are as follows.

- Case 1.* { To *Wares* delivered, for their Value,
 { To *Cash*, for the Sum paid.
2. { To *Wares* delivered, for their Value,
 { To *Acceptor*, for the Bill.
 3. { To *Wares* delivered, for their Value,
 { To *Dealer*, for the rest.
 4. { To *Wares* delivered, for their Value,
 { To *Cash*, for the Sum paid,
 { To *Dealer*, for the rest.

Note 2. On the other hand, *Wares* in Barter may go off, or be delivered, 1. For part *Wares*, part Money. 2. For part *Wares*, part Bill. 3. Part *Wares*, part Time. 4. Part *Wares*, part Money, part Time, &c. In all which Cases, *Sundries* are Drs. to the *Wares* delivered. The particular Drs. in each Case are the same with the Crs. in the Cases immediately preceeding, as follows.

- Case 1.* { *Wares* received, for their Value,
 { *Cash*, for the Sum received. April 22.
2. { *Wares* received, for their Value,
 { *Acceptor*, for the Bill.
 3. { *Wares* received, for their Value,
 { *Dealer*, for the rest.
 4. { *Wares* received, for their Value,
 { *Cash*, for the Sum received,
 { *Dealer*, for the rest.

Note 3. More Cases may be supposed, but a full Enumeration is needless; and therefore I shall only mention two. 1. Suppose you

receive Goods in Barter from *A. B.* for part Goods, part in payment of a Debt due to you by him: In this Case, charge the *Goods* received Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. To *Goods* delivered, for their Value, and to *A. B.* for the Sum of the Debt. 2. If you deliver Goods to *A. B.* for part Goods, part in payment of a Debt due by you to him, enter *Sundries* (viz. *Goods* received, for their Value, and *A. B.* for the Debt) Drs. to *Goods* delivered.

Note 4. If you dispose of the Goods received in Barter immediately, before they be entered in the *Journal*, you may save the Labour of doing it at all, by entering *Cash*, or the *Buyer*, or *Thing* received for them, &c. Dr. to the *Goods* delivered in Barter.

P R O B L. V. E.

Debtor and Creditor applied in receiving Money.

IN all Cases of this Nature, *Cash* is Dr. but the Cr. varies according to the Terms on which the Money is received.

Case 1. When you receive Money for Goods presently sold, the Entrance, as already mentioned in the first Case of selling, is, *Cash* Dr. to *Goods* sold, for their Value. *Feb. 25.*

2. When you borrow, or take up Money at Interest, enter *Cash* Dr. to the *Lender*, for the Sum received, mentioning the Rate of Interest, and Time of Payment.

3. When you get Money, whether as Payment of a Debt, or taken up at Interest, and receive it not from the Debtor or Lender, but upon his Assignment from a third Person, enter *Cash* Dr. to the *Assigner*, not to *him* that pays it.

4. When you receive Money, as Payment of Goods formerly sold, or in Payment of an accepted Bill or Note, or any other Debt, where neither Discount nor Interest is allowed, enter *Cash* Dr. to the *Payer*, for the Sum received, mentioning whether in full or in part. *Feb. 5. March 23. April 6. July 30. Aug. 3. Nov. 12.*

5. When you receive Money, as Payment of an accepted Bill or Note, or any other Debt, (except for Goods formerly sold), *per Advance*, and upon that Account allow Discount, or Abatement on any other Consideration, enter

Sundries Drs. to the *Payer*, viz.

Cash, for the Sum received,

Profit and Loss, for the Sum discounted or abated. *Nov. 12.*

6. When, in receiving Payment for Goods formerly sold, you allow Discount or Abatement; if the Account of said Goods be closed in

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in the *Ledger*, enter as in the last Case; but if the said *Accompt* be yet open, enter thus,

Sundries Drs. to the *Buyer*, viz.

Cash, for the Sum received,

Goods, for the Sum discounted or abated. April 1.

7. When you receive Money, as Interest of a Sum formerly lent, the Principal being continued, enter *Cash* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, or to *Interest-accompt*, for the Sum received. Sept. 10.

8. When you receive both Principal and Interest, enter

Cash Dr. to *Sundries*, viz.

To the *Borrower*, for the Principal,

To *Profit and Loss*, or to *Interest-accompt*, for the Int. Nov. 8.

9. When you receive Money, as the Premium for insuring another Man's Ship or Goods at Sea, enter *Cash* Dr. to *Insurance-accompt*, or to *Profit and Loss*.

10. When you receive Money, as the Price of a Ship, House, or Estate, presently sold, or as the Freight, or the Rent of them, supposing the hiring out of the Ship, or setting of the House, &c. not to be booked, enter *Cash* Dr. to such a *Ship, House, or Estate*. Sept. 1.

11. But if the hiring out of the Ship, House, or Estate, was formerly booked, the Entrance for Money received as Freight or Rent will be, *Cash* Dr. to the *Freighter*, or *Tenant*.

12. When you receive Money, in Legacy or Compliment, or with an Apprentice, or as gained on a Wager, or by Exchange of Money, &c. for which nothing goes out, enter *Cash* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, or to *Stock*.

Note 1. When Money is borrowed, or taken up at Interest, some charge *Sundries* (viz. *Cash*, for the Principal received, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Interest-accompt*, for the Interest that will be due against the Time of Payment agreed on) Drs. to the *Lender*. And, in like manner, when they lend Money, they charge the *Borrower* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, or to *Interest-accompt*, for the Interest. But considering the Payment may possibly be made sooner or later than the Time appointed, which will lessen or augment the Sum of Interest, I think it better to enter the Borrower or Lender for the Principal only, and make no Entrance at all for the Interest till it be actually received or paid.

Note 2. There is another Way of borrowing, or taking up Money at Interest, sometimes practised, viz. *on Bottomry*; that is, when a Merchant, Owner, or Master of a Ship, in fitting out the Ship, or providing the Cargo for any Voyage, comes to be straitened for lack of

of Money and want of Credit, is obliged to borrow at a high Rate of Interest, perhaps 30 or 40, nay sometimes 50 *per cent.* but on this Condition, that the Sum borrowed, with the Interest, is only to be paid in case of a safe Voyage; so that if the Ship should chance to be lost or cast away, the Lender has nothing to demand. This way of borrowing and lending is called *Bottomry*, as being not properly upon the Borrower's Credit, but a Risk upon the Bottom of his Ship. In journalizing the Cases of *Bottomry*, Authors take very different Methods; but the best way, in my Opinion, is, to open an Account under the Title of *Hazard-account*. And when you borrow Money on *Bottomry*, charge *Cash* Dr. to *Hazard-account*, for the Sum received, mentioning the Rate of Interest. If the Ship arrive safe at the Port agreed on, and thereupon you pay the Lender, enter *Sundries* (*viz.* *Hazard-account*, for the Principal, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Bottomry-account*, for the Interest) Drs. to *Cash*. If the Ship be lost, and you have nothing to pay, make *Hazard-account* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Sum borrowed. In like manner, if you lend Money on *Bottomry*, make *Hazard-account* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum lent. And when the Ship arrives, and you receive Payment, enter *Cash* Dr. to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Hazard-account*, for the Principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, or *Bottomry-account*, for the Interest. If the Ship be cast away, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr. to *Hazard-account*, for the Sum lent, and now lost.

Note 3. If in any of the Cases above, you receive Goods instead of Money, the Goods received, and not Cash will be the Dr.: *e.g.* 1. If you receive Goods of *A. B.* as Payment for Goods formerly sold, or for a Bill in full or in part, enter the *Goods* received Dr. to *A. B.* 2. If you receive part Goods, part Money, make *Sundries* (*viz.* *Goods*, for their Value, and *Cash*, for the Sum received) Drs. to *A. B.* 3. If you receive Goods above the Value of the Debt, and pay back the Balance in Money, charge *Goods* received Dr. to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *A. B.* for the Debt, and to *Cash*, for the Balance. 4. If you receive Goods above the Value of the Debt, and agree to pay in the Balance against a certain Day afterwards, enter *Goods* received Dr. to *A. B.* for their full Value. In like manner, 5. If you receive Goods of *A. B.* as Payment of a Sum formerly lent him at Interest, charge *Goods* received Dr. to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *A. B.* for the Principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the Interest. And so in any other Case.

Note 4. Discount or Rebate, which are synonymous Terms, have a Sense different from the Word *Abatement*. By the former is meant, a regular Deduction from any Sum, according to the Rate of Interest, on account of Payment *per Advance*, that is, before the Time it falls due: Whereas by *Abatement* is understood, an Allowance in gross made; *e.g.* for Damage in Goods sold, for Inlack of Weight or Measure, on account of bad Markets, or to a bankrupt Debtor, &c.

But

But in all Cases, the Dr. for what you abate being still *Profit and Loss*, the *Journal Entrance* will be easily discovered; and therefore I shall give only one Instance more. Suppose *A. B.* breaks in your Debt, and you are obliged to compound with him, and thereupon receive part in Money, part in Goods, abate part, and give him a Day for the rest; in this Case the Entrance is, *Sundries (viz. Cash,* for the Sum received, *Goods,* for their Value, and *Profit and Loss,* for the Sum abated) Drs. to *A. B.* If *A. B.* were quite broke, so that you could recover nothing of him, the Entrance is obvious, *viz. Profit and Loss* Dr. to *A. B.* for the whole Debt lost.

N. B. If you have to deal with several bad Debtors, of whom you do not expect Payment soon, or perhaps scarcely ever; in this Case, as it is not convenient to have your *Ledger* incumbered with their Accompts, so neither is it proper to discharge them absolutely; and therefore I would erect a general Accompt, under the Title of *Desperate Debts*, and make it stand Dr. for all such Debts, till I received Payment, or found them irrecoverable.

Note 5. It commonly happens that Legacies are not paid presently, and in this Case you must charge the Executor *A. B.* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, till you receive Payment; and then discharge him by *Cash*, or the *Thing* received. *June 3.*

P R O B L. VI. F.

Debtor and Creditor applied in paying Money.

IN all Cases of this Nature, *Cash* is Cr. but the Dr. varies according to the Terms on which the Money is delivered.

Case 1. When you pay Money for Goods presently bought, the Entrance (as already stated in the first Case of buying) is, *Goods* bought Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid. *Jan. 6.*

2. When you lend or give out Money at Interest, enter the *Borrower* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Principal, mentioning the Rate of Interest, and Time of Payment. *March 10. August 6.*

3. When, by Order of your Creditor, you pay Money to any Person, enter the *Assigner* (not the *Assignee*) Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid.

4. When you pay for Goods formerly bought, or pay an accepted Bill or Note, or any other Debt, where neither Discount nor Interest is allowed, enter the *Receiver* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, mentioning whether in full or in part. *Jan. 15. Jan. 30. March 10. and 23. May 3. June 8. June 22. and 29.*

5. When you pay an accepted Bill or Note, or any other Debt, (except for Goods formerly bought) *per Advance*, and upon that account have Discount allowed you, or Abatement on any other Consideration, enter

Receiver

Receiver Dr. to Sundries, viz.
To Cash, for the Sum paid,
To Profit and Loss, for the Sum discounted.

6. When, in paying for Goods formerly bought, you have Discount or Abatement allowed; if the Accompt of said Goods in the *Ledger* be closed, enter as in the last Case; but if the said Accompt be yet open, enter thus,

Receiver Dr. to Sundries, viz.
To Cash, for the Sum paid,
To Goods, for the Sum discounted or abated.

7. When you pay the Interest of a Sum formerly borrowed, the Principal being continued in your own Hand; enter *Profit and Loss,* or *Interest-accompt*, Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid.

8. When you pay both Principal and Interest, enter

Sundries Drs. to Cash, viz.
Lender, for the Principal,
Profit and Loss, or *Interest-accompt,* for the Interest.

9. When a Ship or Goods you have formerly insured happens to be lost, and thereupon you pay the Value to the Owners, enter *Insurance-accompt* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid.

10. When you pay for a Ship, House, or Estate, presently bought; or pay Repairs, Taxes, or other Charges on them, enter *Ship, House,* or *Estate*, Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid.

11. When you pay Charges on Goods, as Freight, Porterage, Carriage, &c. enter *Goods* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid.

12. When you pay Charges that relate to Trade in general, such as Warehouse-rent, Shop-rent, Shop-keepers Wages, Postage of Letters, &c. enter *Charges of Merchandize* Dr. to *Cash*. July 2. July 5.

13. When you pay your Landlord Rent for a Dwelling-house, Servants their Wages, or make any Disbursements for yourself or Family; as all Expences of this Nature should be collected in a small Book by themselves; so, when you bring them to the *Journal*, enter thus: *House-expences* Dr. to *Cash*, for the Total. Nov. 11. Dec. 30.

14. When you pay upon losing a Wager; or when you lose upon Exchange, that is, puts off a Piece of Coin for less than it cost you; or when you give away Money any other way not yet mentioned, for which nothing comes in, enter *Profit and Loss* Dr. to *Cash*. Oct. 22.

Note 1. An Assignment differs as to its Nature and Form from a Bill or Note; but the *Journal Entrance* is the same with respect to all

all of them. In an Assignment there are three Persons concerned :
 1. He who gives the Assignment, called the *Assigner*. 2. He on whom the Assignment is given, or by whom it is payable, called the Person *assigned*. 3. He to whom it is payable, called the *Assignee*. Here I shall propose two or three Cases not yet taken notice of.
 1. Suppose you pay a Debt to *Samuel Needy*, by an Assignment on *Peter Punctual*, the Entrance is, *Samuel Needy* Dr. to *Peter Punctual*.
 2. If *A. B.* give an Assignment or Bill on you to *M. S.* which you do not pay presently ; in this Case, charge *A. B.* Dr. to *M. S.*
 3. If *E. F.* give you an Assignment or Bill on *G. H.* which he does not pay presently, charge *G. H.* Dr. to *E. F.* 4. If *J. H.* draw a Bill on you to *G. L.* payable against a certain Day, which you pay presently, upon having Discount allowed you ; in this Case make *J. H.* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the Sum discounted.

Note 2. If you pay a Debt with Goods, instead of Money, the Goods delivered, and not *Cash*, will be Cr. As, 1. If you pay *A. B.* in Goods, for Goods formerly bought, or for a Bill you have formerly accepted, and that whether in full or in part, enter *A. B.* Dr. to the *Goods*, for their Value. 2. If you pay him on the same Account, part Goods, part Money, charge *A. B.* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Goods*, for their Value, and to *Cash*, for the rest. 3. If you give him Goods above the Debt, and he presently pay you back the Balance in Money, enter *Sundries* (viz. *A. B.* for the Sum of the Debt, and *Cash*, for the Balance) Dr. to *Goods*, for their full Value. 4. If you give him Goods above the Debt, but do not presently receive the Balance, enter simply *A. B.* Dr. to *Goods* delivered, for their Value. 5. If you pay Interest of a Bond, or Sum borrowed, with Goods, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr. to the *Goods* delivered, &c.

Note 3. To prevent filling up your *Ledger* with Accompts for every small Dealer, you may erect a general Accompt, under the Title of *Debts general*, and charge it Dr. for all such petty Debts, mentioning in each Entrance, the Accompt to which, the Person's Name, and Sum, and give it Credit for all the Payments ; expressing also the Accompts by which, with the Persons Names, and Sums of Money. To this Credit-side also carry all such small Debts you owe, and debit the Accompt as you pay. Or, if you incline to be more distinct, erect two general Accompts ; one called *Debts receivable*, and the other, *Debts payable*. Charge the former with all the petty Debts due to you, and give it Credit as you receive Payment. Make the latter Cr. for all the small Debts due by you to others, and charge it Dr. as you pay.

Note 4. In like manner, to save the Labour of opening an Accompt in the *Ledger*, for every Person you may have a Bill upon, or who may have one on you, erect two general Accompts ; one, by the Title of *Bills receivable*, and the other, *Bills payable* ; and charge the

former Dr. for all the Bills accepted, and payable to you, and give it Credit as you receive Payment. *March 17. and 23.* Make the latter Cr. for all the Bills you accept, and charge it Dr. as you pay. *Sept. 3. Sept. 10.*

N. B. If the Person have an Accompt already opened in your *Ledger*, or if you have the Prospect of dealing with him in other Things for the future, you are not to use these general Accompts.

Note 5. The Entrances mentioned in this and the preceeding Problem, with respect to Wagers, suppose that the Wager is gained or lost, and the Bets paid before the Wager is booked; which is indeed the best Way, if the Wager is very soon to be determined. But if you enter into a Wager that cannot be soon decided, and thereupon consign the Bets in a third Person's Hands; in this Case, it is proper to erect an Accompt under the Title of *Wagers Accompt*, and charge it Dr. to *Cash*, for the Sum consigned. If you gain the Wager, and receive the Bets, enter *Cash Dr. to Wagers Accompt*, for the Sum received; if you lose, make *Profit and Loss Dr. to Wagers Accompt*, for the Sum formerly consigned, and now lost. Sometimes the Bets are consigned in one of the Parties Hands. Thus, in *April 1734*, two Gentlemen in *London* entered into a Wager concerning the Reduction of *Dantzick* by the *Russians*; whereupon one of them consigned 100 Guineas in the other's Hands, upon Condition that he should pay him three Guineas a-day, till the City should be taken or surrendered. In this Case, if you receive the 100 Guineas, enter *Cash Dr. to Wagers Accompt*; and when the Wager is determined, make *Wagers Accompt Dr. to Cash*, for all you pay back. If you consign the 100 Guineas, charge *Wagers Accompt Dr. to Cash*; and when the Wager is decided, make *Cash Dr. to Wagers Accompt*, for all you receive back.

Note 6. These Accompts, viz. *Refusal of Bargains, Interest, Bot-tomry, Insurance, House-expences*, are of the same Nature with the general Accompt *Profit and Loss*, being nothing else but particular Branches of it; and the only Design of keeping them distinct is, in order to know what is gained or lost on each of these several Heads.

Note 7. When a Ship or Goods you have insured to another happens to be lost at Sea, and thereupon you pay the Value; after this the Subject lost becomes your own; and if any of the Wreck be recovered, enter the *Thing recovered Dr. to Insurance-accompt*, for its Value, and charge *Insurance-accompt Dr. to Cash*, for what you expend in search of it.

Note 8. If you have frequent Occasion to deal in outlandish Money, or Pieces not current, you may erect an Accompt under the Title of *Foreign Coin*, or, particularly, *Spanish Coin, &c.* and charge it Dr. for what Pieces you receive, and give it Credit as you put them off. *March 22. March 23.*

Note

Note 9. I shall now conclude proper domestick Trade, by reminding the Learner, in posting any Case to the *Journal*, carefully to consider, whether it be opposed in any of its Parts to some preceeding one; otherwise no Rules, however particular, can be sufficient to direct his Practice. For if the Parts of a former and subsequent Case be the reverse of one another, they must also be opposed in respect of Terms, notwithstanding whatever particular Rules may seem to say. Thus, suppose *A. B.* accepts a Bill payable to you, and thereupon you charge, not *A. B.* but the general Accompt *Bills receivable* Dr. it is plain, that when you receive Payment, you must enter *Cash* Dr. not to *A. B.* but to *Bills receivable*, notwithstanding what is said *Probl. 5. Case 4.* See *March 17.* and *23.* Again, admit you accept a Bill payable to *A. B.* and thereupon credit, not *A. B.* but the general Accompt *Bills payable*; it is evident, that when you pay, you must charge, not *A. B.* but *Bills payable* Dr. to *Cash*, notwithstanding *Probl. 6. Case 4.* See *Sept. 3.* and *10.*

SECTION II.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper foreign Trade.

PROPER foreign Trade comprehends, 1. *The shipping off Goods to a Factor.* 2. *Advices concerning them from the Factor.* 3. *Returns made by the Factor to you.*

PROBL. I. G.

Debtor and Creditor applied in shipping off Goods to a Factor.

IN all Cases, *Voyage to* ——— is Dr. but the Cr. varies according as the Goods shipped off are already entered in your Books, or presently bought; and that again, either for ready Money, or on Time, &c.

Case 1. If you ship off Goods which are already entered in your Books, enter

Voyage Dr. to *Sundries*, viz.

To the respective *Goods*, for their Value,

To *Cash*, or *Charges of Merchandize*, for Custom, Insurance, and all other Charges.

2. If you buy a Cargo for ready Money, and ship it off immediately, without entering the Purchase in your Books, enter *Voyage Dr. to Cash*, for prime Cost and all Charges.

3. If you buy Goods on Time, and ship them off, without entering them in your Books, enter

Voyage Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for Value of the Goods,

To *Cash*, or *Charges of Merchandize*, for Charges at shipping.

4. If you ship off a Cargo, made up partly of Goods taken from your own Ware-house, partly of Goods bought on Time, enter

Voyage Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To *Goods* your own, for their Value,

To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for Value of the Goods bought,

To *Cash*, or *Charges of Merchandize*, for all Charges. Jan. 21.

Note 1. Several other Cases may be supposed; such as, 1. When the *Cargo* consists of Goods, part your own, part bought for ready Money. Or, 2. Part your own, the rest bought, part for ready Money; part on Time. July 22. Or, 3. All bought, part for ready Money, part on Time. Or, 4. Part your own, part bought, part immediately received in Barter, or as Payment of a Debt. But the way of journalizing these and the like Cases, may be easily gathered from what is already said; and therefore I shall leave them for the Learner's Exercise.

Note 2. If you do not pay Charges at shipping immediately, you must credit the *Person* to whom it is due, and not *Cash*; or, which is shorter and better, erect a general Accompt, under the Title of *Debts payable*, or *Charges payable*, and charge *Voyage Dr.* to it; and as you pay, enter it *Dr. to Cash*.

Note 3. As *Voyage* is to be debited for all Charges, or whatever augments the Cost; so it must be credited by whatever lessens the same, such as Drawbacks on re-exported Goods. Sept. 28.

P R O B L. II. H. I.

Dr. and Cr. applied, upon Advice from your Factor A. B.

H. § 1. The Cases of the first Advice.

IN all Cases of the first Advice, *Voyage to*—— is Cr. but the Dr. varies according to the Nature of the Advice.

Case

Case 1. If the first Advice be, That *A. B.* has received your Goods, but sold none of them, enter *A. B. my Accompt of Goods Dr. to Voyage*, for the Sum the said Voyage was formerly charged with.

2. If the first Advice be, That *A. B.* has received the Goods, and sold them for ready Money, enter *A. B. my Accompt current Dr. to Voyage*, for the neat Proceeds; that is, the Sum due to you, after the Factor's Commission, and all Charges are deduced. *September 22.*

3. If the first Advice be, That the Goods are received, and all sold on Time, enter *A. B. my Accompt on Time Dr. to Voyage*, for the neat Proceeds.

4. If the first Advice be, That they are received, and all sold, part for ready Money, part on Time, enter

Sundries Drs. to Voyage, viz.

A. B. my Accompt current, for the Money in his Hands,

A. B. my Accompt on Time, for the Debts outstanding.

5. If the first Advice be, That the Goods are not only received and sold, but a Cargo shipped in Return, and now at Sea; here there are three Varieties. 1. If the Value of the Cargo inward, with Charges paid by the Factor, be equal to the neat Proceeds, enter *Voyage inward Dr. to Voyage outward*, for the neat Proceeds. 2. If the Factor overship the neat Proceeds, enter *Voyage inward Dr. to Sundries, viz. to Voyage outward*, for the neat Proceeds, and to *Factor my Accompt current*, for the rest. 3. If he undership the neat Proceeds, enter *Sundries (viz. Voyage inward*, for its Value, and *A. B. my Accompt current*, for the rest) *Drs. to Voyage outward.* *June 18.*

6. If the first Advice be, whether from the Factor or any body else, That the Ship and Cargo is lost at Sea, there will be also three Varieties. 1. If the Goods lost were not insured, enter *Profit and Loss Dr. to Voyage*, for the whole Value. 2. If the Goods lost were all insured, charge the *Insurer*, or *Cash*, if you get present Payment, *Dr. to Voyage*. 3. If part of the Goods only were insured, make *Sundries (viz. the Insurer, or Cash*, for the Value insured, and *Profit and Loss*, for the rest) *Drs. to Voyage*, for the whole Loss.

Note 1. Besides the Cases mentioned, others may be supposed. For the first Advice may be, 1. That the Goods are received, and part of them sold for ready Money, the rest being yet on hand. Or, 2. That they are received, and part of them sold on Time, the rest on hand. Or, 3. That they are received, and part of them sold for ready Money, part on Time, and part yet on hand. But these Cases being

being not very ordinary in Practice, and withal being only Compounds of the Cases already stated, I shall give the Reader the Trouble of journalizing them himself.

Note 2. In the Entrance to be made in the first Case above, if there be but one kind of Goods, or, though there be several kinds, yet if they can be brought under one common Name, let them be so expressed in the Entrance; as, *A. B. my Accompt of Tobacco, A. B. my Accompt of Spiceries, &c.*

Note 3. *A. B. my Accompt of Goods, my Accompt current, and my Accompt on Time*, are used by the Employer; and, on the other hand, *A. B. his Accompt of Goods, his Accompt current, and his Accompt on Time*, are made use of by the Factor, as in the following Chapter.

I. § 2. *The Cases of the second Advice.*

IN journalizing a second or third Advice, Respect must be had to the Entrance that was made upon the Advice immediately preceding; for whatever was then Dr. must be now made Cr. And therefore, supposing the first or former Advices was, That the Factor had received the Goods, but sold none of them, the Entrance to be made upon a second Advice will be as in the Cases following.

Case 1. If the second Advice be, That the Goods formerly received are now sold, in whole or in part, for ready Money, enter *A. B. my Accompt current Dr. to ditto my Accompt of Goods*, for neat Proceeds.

2. If the second Advice be, That Goods received formerly are now sold, in whole or in part, on Time, enter *A. B. my Accompt on Time Dr. to ditto my Accompt of Goods*, for neat Proceeds.

3. If the second Advice be, That Goods formerly received are now sold, part for ready Money, part on Time, enter

Sundries Drs. to A. B. my Accompt of Goods, viz.

A. B. my Accompt current, for the Money in his Hands,

A. B. my Accompt on Time, for the outstanding Debts.

But if the former Advice had been, That the Factor had sold your Goods on Time, then, upon this Supposition, the Advice that comes next, whether second or third, is journalized as follows.

Case 1. If the next Advice be, That the Factor has now received Payment of the Debts outstanding, enter *A. B. my Accompt current Dr. to ditto my Accompt on Time*, for the Sum received by him.

2. If the next Advice be, That he has indeed received Payment of the Debts, but was obliged to allow Abatement, for Inlack of Goods, or for other Reasons, enter

Sundries

Sundries Drs. to A. B. my Accompt on Time, viz.

*A. B. my Accompt current, for the Sum received by him,
Profit and Loss, for the Sum abated.*

Note. Though in this Problem I have given an Account at large of the Entrances that are to be made upon your booking of the several Advices you may have from your Factor, yet I have done this rather to illustrate the Method of Dr. and Cr. than that I think the booking of every Advice to be necessary: For the ordinary Method in real Business is, to book no Advice at all, till the *Accompt of Sales* is sent up by the Factor, which is not commonly done till all the Goods are disposed of; and then you charge *A. B. my Accompt current* Dr. to the *Voyage*, for the neat Proceeds, and that whether the Goods are sold for ready Money, or on Time, or part both. If after this you are advised by the Factor, that he has been obliged to allow Abatement to the Buyers, or has been at any further Charges himself, you enter the *Voyage*, if that Accompt be yet open, or *Profit and Loss*, if it be closed, Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for the Sum. This way of doing cuts off the Use of the *Accompt of Goods*, and the *Accompt on Time*, and saves a good deal of posting: Nor are the Advices, if of Importance, lost, since you are supposed to keep the Letters that bring them, and the *Accompt of Sales* sent you shows when the Debts are payable to the Factor.

P R O B L. III. K. L.

Debtor and Creditor applied, when Returns are made you by the Factor.

Returns are made in Goods or Bills.

K. § I. The Cases of Returns in Goods.

Case 1. IF the Factor ship off, and consign Goods to yourself, advising you thereof by Post before the Arrival of the Ship, enter *Voyage from*—— Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Cost and Charges of the Cargo, as *per* Factor's Invoice.

2. If the Factor ship off Goods for yourself, of which you have no Advice prior to the Arrival of the Ship, enter

Goods

Goods received Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Cost and Charges, as *per Invoice*,
To *Cash*, for new Charges paid here.

3. If your Factor *A. B.* at *Leghorn*, ship off Goods, not to yourself, but by your Order, to *C. D.* your Factor at *Lisbon*, and advise you thereof, by sending you a Copy of the Invoice, enter *Voyage from Leghorn to Lisbon Dr. to A. B. my Accompt current*, for Cost and Charges, as *per Invoice*.

Note 1. The Entrances in this Problem suppose that you have received the *Accompt of Sales*, and debited the *Accompt current* for neat Proceeds ; which is the Reason of giving the said *Accompt Credit* here.

Note 2. There are two or three Cases relative to those mentioned, which I shall here take notice of. 1. When the Ship and Cargo mentioned in *Case 1.* arrives, you enter *Goods received Dr. to Sundries, viz. to Voyage* hither, for what it was charged with, and to *Cash*, for Charges paid here. Or, if you please, first charge *Voyage Dr. to Cash*, for Charges ; see *July 9.* and then discharge the *Voyage* by the *Goods* ; see *July 10.* Or, if you dispose of all, or any part of the Cargo, on the Key, *viz.* before the *Voyage* be discharged in your Books, enter the *Buyer*, or *Cash*, or *Thing* received, *Dr. to the Voyage.* See *July 9.* 2. If the said Ship and Cargo should happen to be lost at Sea, then, if the Goods be not insured, you enter *Profit and Loss Dr. to Voyage* inward, for what it was charged with. But if the Cargo be insured, charge the *Insurer*, or *Cash*, if you get present Payment, *Dr. to Voyage, &c.* 3. If a Cargo consigned to you happen to be lost at Sea, which you have notice of before any Entrance is made in your Books ; in this Case, enter *Profit and Loss*, the *Insurer*, or *Cash*, *Dr. to A. B. my Accompt current*, for the Value lost.

Note 3. It is a common Practice with Merchants, to commission Goods from a Factor, though he have none of their Effects or Money in his Hands ; but the *Journal Entrances* are the same as when he has, namely, upon Advice that the Goods are put to Sea, you enter *Voyage* inward *Dr. to A. B. my Accompt current*, for the Value, as *per Invoice.* And when you remit him, or when he draws on you, charge *A. B. my Accompt current Dr. to Cash* ; or, if not paid presently, to the *Person* to whom it is payable. But if you remit, or he draw, not only for the neat Debt, but also for Interest, enter *Sundries, (viz. A. B. my Accompt current*, for the neat Debt, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Interest-accompt*, for the Interest) *Drs. to Cash*, or to the *Person* to whom it is payable.

L.

L. § 2. *The Cases of Returns in Bills.*

Case 1. IF you draw upon your Factor, and receive present Money for the Bill, enter *Cash* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill.

2. If you draw upon your Factor, and give the Remitter a Day for Payment; or if you owe the Remitter, and give him the Bill as Payment, enter the *Remitter* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for the Value of the Bill. *July 15.*

3. If you draw upon your Factor *A. B.* payable to your Factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my Accompt current* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill.

4. If your Factor remit you a Bill, for which you receive present Payment, enter *Cash* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for the Value of the Bill.

5. If your Factor remit you a Bill, payable at single or double Ufance, or any other Time after Date or Sight; upon getting the Bill accepted, enter *Bills receivable* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill. *Sept. 30.*

6. If your Factor *A. B.* by your Order, remit a Bill to your Factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my Accompt current* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill.

Note 1. When you receive Payment of the Bill mentioned in *Case 5.* you enter *Cash* Dr. to *Bills receivable*; or, if instead of Money you receive Goods, enter *Goods* Dr. to *Bills receivable*.

Note 2. If you be obliged to protest your Factor's Bill, enter *A. B. my Accompt current* Dr. to *Cash*, for such Charges paid by you as the Factor is liable in; but if you pay Charges for which you yourself are only liable, enter *Profit and Loss*, or *Charges of Merchandize*, Dr. to *Cash*.



C H A P II.

Debtor and Creditor applied in Façtorage.

FACTORAGE comprehends three Things. 1. The *Receipt of the Employer's Goods*. 2. The *Disposal of them*. 3. *Returns made for them*.

P R O B L. I. M.

Debtor and Creditor applied upon the Receipt of Goods.

When you turn Façtor, and have Goods consigned to you by your Employer; upon receiving the Goods, enter *A. B. his Account of Goods Dr. to Cash, or Charges of Merchandize, for Custom, or other Charges you pay. Aug. 10.*

Note. If there be but one kind of Goods, name it; as, *A. B. his Account of Serges, A. B. his Account of Sugar, &c.*

P R O B L. II. N.

Debtor and Creditor applied in disposing of your Employer's Goods.

Case 1. **W**hen you sell all, or any part of your Employer's Goods, for ready Money, enter *Cash Dr. to A. B. his Account of Goods, for the Sum received. Aug. 17.*

2. When you sell all, or any part of his Goods, on Time, charge the *Buyer Dr. to A. B. his Account of Goods, for the Sum due. Aug. 23.*

3. When you take all, or any part of his Goods, to yourself, at the current Price; or when you put off his Goods in Barter, for others which you take to yourself, enter *Goods received Dr. to A. B. his Account of Goods, for their Value.*

4. When

4. When all your Employer's Goods are disposed of, balance his *Accompt of Goods*; that is, charge *A. B. his Accompt of Goods* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, or *Charges of Merchandize*, for any Charges paid by you, not yet booked; or to the *Person or Persons* to whom they are due, if not yet paid; and to *Profit and Loss*, or *Commission-account*, for your Commission; and to *A. B. his Accompt on Time*, for the outstanding Debts, if any; and to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for the Employer's ready Money in your Hands: And, from the *Accompt of Goods* thus balanced, draw out an *Accompt of Sales*, and dispatch to your Employer *per* next Post. Aug. 23.

5. When you receive Payment of the outstanding Debts, enter as in *proper Trade*, viz. *Cash* Dr. to the *Buyers*; but if you be obliged to make Abatement, for Defect in Weight or Measure, or bad Markets, &c. enter

Sundries Drs. to the *Buyer*, viz.
Cash, for the Sum received,
A. B. his Accompt current, for the Sum abated.

6. When the Debts are all paid in, balance the *Accompt on Time*; that is, charge *A. B. his Accompt on Time* Dr. to *ditto his Accompt current*, for the Sum of the Debts now received; And advise your Employer thereof.

Note 1. If you allow Abatement to the *Buyers*, while the *Accompt of Goods* is yet open, you may charge *A. B. his Accompt of Goods* Dr. to the *Buyers*, for the Sum abated.

Note 2. When you pay the *Persons* mentioned in *Case 4.* who get Credit at balancing the *Accompt of Goods*, such as *Packers, Pressers, Porters, Coopers, Dyers, Brokers, &c.* enter as in *proper Trade*, viz. *Receiver* Dr. to *Cash*; but if they allow Abatement, this being your Employer's Profit, not your own, charge the *Receiver* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, and to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for the Sum abated. August 31.

Note 3. If, after part of the Employer's Goods are sold, you find that you cannot dispose of the rest to Advantage; and thereupon, by his Order, either return what remains to himself, or ship them off to another of his Factors: In this Case, charge *his Accompt of Goods* Dr. to *Cash*, for Custom, Insurance, or other Charges you pay in putting them to Sea, inserting the Quantity sent off in the inner Column.

Note 4. You may save the Use of *A. B. his Accompt on Time*, by keeping *his Accompt of Goods* open, till the Debts are all paid in, and then close it with *his Accompt current*. And, in Practice, some Factors are not even at this Pains; for, as soon as the Goods are sold, whether it be for ready Money, or on Time, or part both, they balance

lance the *Accompt of Goods* with the *Accompt current*; which is indeed the shortest Way, and attended with no hazard of Mistake, though it be not so regular.

P R O B L. III. O. P.

Debtor and Creditor applied when you make Returns to your Employer.

Returns are made either in *Goods* or *Bills*.

O. § 1. *The Cases of Returns in Goods.*

Case 1. **W**hen you buy up Goods for ready Money, and ship them off for your Employer, enter

A. B. his Accompt current Dr. to Sundries, viz.
To Cash, for prime Cost, and Charges paid,
To Profit and Loss, for your Commission.

2. When you buy Goods on Time, and ship them off for your Employer, enter

A. B. his Accompt current Dr. to Sundries, viz.
To Sellers, for prime Cost of the Goods,
To Cash, for Charges, as Custom, Insurance, &c.
To Profit and Loss, for your Commission.

3. When you take Goods of your own, and, valuing them at the current Price, ship them off for your Employer, enter

A. B. his Accompt current Dr. to Sundries, viz.
To Goods sent off, for their Value,
To Cash, for Charges at shipping,
To Profit and Loss, for your Commission.

Note 1. There may be several other Cases; as, 1. When the Goods shipped off are bought, part for ready Money, and part on Time. *May 18.* 2. When part of them are bought for ready Money, part of them your own. *August 30.* 3. When part of them are bought on Time, the rest being your own. 4. When part of them are bought for ready Money, part on Time, part of them your own. All which being Compounds of the Cases mentioned, can prove no Difficulty to the Learner.

Note

Note 2. The *Journal Entrance* is the same, whether the Goods shipped off be in return for Goods sold by you, or in answer to your Employer's Commission, when you have none of his Effects or Money in your Hands. *May 18.* The Entrance is also the same, whether the Goods shipped off be consigned to himself, or by his Order to his Factor, or any other Person.

Note 3. If the Charges on shipping are not presently paid, the Cr. will not be *Cash*, but the *Persons* to whom they are due. *May 18. August 30.* Or, if you please, the general Accompt, *Debts payable*, or *Charges payable*. And when you pay, enter the *Receiver*, or *Charges payable*, Dr. to *Cash*. *May 22.* But if Abatement be allowed you, this being your Employer's Advantage, not your own, enter the *Receiver*, or *Charges payable*, Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, and to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for the Sum abated. *Aug. 31.*

Note 4. In like manner, when you pay for the Goods mentioned *Case 2.* enter as in *proper Trade*, viz. the *Sellers Drs.* to *Cash*; but if Abatement be allowed you, you must charge the *Sellers Drs.* to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, and to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for the Sum abated.

P. § 2. The Cases of Returns in Bills.

Case 1. **W**hen your Employer draws a Bill on you, which you accept and pay on Sight, enter *A. B. his Accompt current* Dr. to *Cash*, for Value of the Bill.

2. When your Employer draws a Bill on you, payable at 1 or 2 Usance, enter *A. B. his Accompt current* Dr. to *Bills payable*, for Value of the Bill. *Sept. 3.*

3. When you draw upon your Employer, enter *Cash*, if you receive present Money for the Bill, or, if not, the *Remitter*, Dr. to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill. *May 31.*

4. When you remit a Bill to your Employer, for which you pay ready Money, enter *A. B. his Accompt current* Dr. to *Cash*, for Value of the Bill. *Sept. 8.*

5. When you remit a Bill to your Employer, which you either procure on Time, or receive in Payment of a Debt due to you by the Drawer, enter *A. B. his Accompt current* Dr. to the *Drawer*, for Value of the Bill.

6. When your Employer remits a Bill to you, enter *Cash*, if you receive present Payment, or, if not, *Bills receivable*, Dr. to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for Value of the Bill.

Note 1. When you pay the Bill mentioned in *Case 2.* enter *Bills payable* Dr. to *Cash*. *Sept. 10.*

Note 2. Charge *A. B. his Accompt current* Dr. to *Cash*, for all Charges you pay in making Returns, such as Postage.

Note

Note 3. Having now shewn how to keep *Factory-accompts* in your own Books, along with your other Business, it will not be improper to observe, that these Accompts may also be kept, by help of the *Book of Sales*, described in *Chap. I.* of the *Appendix*, without bringing any thing to your *Ledger*, or other Books, except the *Accompt current*. Thus, when you receive the Goods, enter them on the Debtor-side of the *Book of Sales*, mentioning their Quantity, Mark and Number, with the Charges you pay; to which Side also carry all after Charges, Abatements made to Buyers, and your own Commission. On the Creditor-side, enter the *Sales*, mentioning the Names of the Buyers on Time, and, as they pay, mark the Article as paid on the Margin; or, which will do just as well, never draw out the Sums to the Money-columns, till you receive Payment. In your *Ledger*, give *A. B. his Accompt current* Credit for all the Money you receive for his Goods, and make the same Accompt Dr. for all Charges paid by you, Abatements made to Buyers, your own Commission, and Returns made to your Employer.

Note 4. When you cannot dispose of your Employer's Goods to Advantage, and thereupon, by his Order, ship them off to a Factor of your own, in expectation of a better Market, the regular Method in this Case is, 1. When you ship off the Goods, enter *Voyage to—* for account of your Employer, Dr. to *Cash*, for Charges paid at shipping. 2. When you have Advice from your Factor, that he has received them, enter your Employer *his Accompt of Goods* in the Hands of Factor, or rather your Employer *his Accompt of Goods* at such a Place, Dr. to *Voyage* thither, for Charges of the said Voyage. 3. When you have Advice that he has sold them, *e. g.* for ready Money, enter your Employer *his Accompt current* at—Dr. to *ditto his Accompt of Goods* at—for neat Proceeds. The Entrance in any other Case will be obvious to one who understands *proper Trade* and *Factorage*, as explained above. But, though this be the regular Method, yet in real Practice, the best Way, in my Opinion, is, when you ship off the Goods, to charge the Employer's *Accompt of Goods* (as they stand in your *Ledger*) Dr. to *Cash*, for Charges at shipping, making no more Entrances, till you receive the *Accompt of Sales*, and then charge *A. B. his Accompt current* at—Dr. to *ditto his Accompt of Goods*, for the neat Proceeds; and discharge *A. B. his Accompt current* at—as Returns are made to you by your Factor.

N. B. This kind of Trade, which is but seldom used, is by Authors called *Foreign Factorage*; in which the second Factor is to look on you the first as his sole Employer, and accordingly is to journalize every Case as taught in the preceeding Part of this Chapter. As for the principal Employer, he corresponds with you only, and has no occasion to book any thing, till you send him the *Accompt of Sales*, and then he enters as taught in *proper foreign Trade*.



C H A P. III.

Debtor and Creditor applied in Partnership.

PARTNERSHIP is that Branch of Trade which is managed and carried on by a Trustee, in the Name, and for the Account of the Partners ; that is, when a joint Stock, made up by two or more Merchants, is deposited in the Hands of one Person, to be employed by him in a Way of Commerce, according to Instructions.

Merchants, upon entering into *Partnership*, generally chuse one of their own Number, to whom they commit the Management of their Company-concerns ; who, on account of his being Partner, as well as Manager or Doer for the Company, is called *Partner-trustee* ; and shares of Gains and Losses that happen, according to his Share of the Stock ; and must allow his Proportion of all Charges, even of his own Commission, since, in quality of Trustee, he serves himself as Partner equally with the rest.

The Accompts of the Company's Affairs may be kept by the Trustee in his own Books, along with the Accompts of his own private Business ; or they may be kept in separate Books allotted for that purpose. The former is common Practice, in Matters of small Concern, or short Adventures ; the latter is used by fixed Companies, whose Trade is considerable, or who have the Prospect of dealing long that Way.

Hence it is obvious, that each Partner will have occasion to keep an Accompt in his own Books, of every thing he gives in and receives from the Company, and also of what he owes to the Company, or they to him : And, on the other hand, it will be the Business of the Trustee, not only to keep clear Accompts with the Persons he deals with, in buying up, and disposing of Goods for the Company ; but he must also keep distinct Accompts, with respect to the Partners, shewing what Share each of them gives in, and what Part of neat Proceeds is due to them, and likewise what every one of them owes to the Company, or the Company to them. These Things premised, the Method I shall observe is as follows.

1. I shall shew how a Partner keeps the Accompts which he has occasion for.

2. I shall explain the Way how a Trustee keeps the Accompts of the Company's Affairs in his own Books.

3. I shall teach the Manner of keeping Company-accompts in Books apart, that contain nothing else.

And,

And, in regard Company-accompts prove commonly the hardest to a Learner, I shall, in each Section, give first a brief Description of the *Ledger-accompts* necessary in the Branch of *Company-accompts* treated of therein, which will conduce much to make him understand the Reason of the *Journal Entrances*; and then I shall apply Dr. and Cr. in as many particular Cases, as will be sufficient to give him a distinct Idea of the Method, and so enable him to hit upon the true Dr. and Cr. in any other Case not expressly mentioned.

SECTION I.

How a Partner keeps the Accompts he has occasion for.

The Ledger-accompts described.

A Merchant concerned as Partner in a Company, must keep the two *Ledger-accompts* following; in which observe, that *A. B.* represents the Trustee's Name.

1. *A. B. my Accompt in Company*, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. This *Accompt* is Dr. for your Inputs, and Proportion of all Charges, and Cr. for your Share of neat Proceeds.

2. *A. B. my Accompt proper*. This is a personal *Accompt*, being charged and discharged exactly as such, for the mutual Debts and Payments betwixt you and the Trustee.

Note 1. *A. B. my Accompt in Company*, is a general Title, that may represent one or more kinds of Goods; and that whether in the Trustee's Custody, or by him sent to Sea. But different Authors title this *Accompt* differently. Some chuse to express it thus: *Goods in the Hands of A. B.*; or particularly, *Broad Cloth in the Hands of A. B.* If it be a Sea-adventure, you may use the Title, *A. B. my Accompt of Voyage to ———*. If the Company be fixed, the Title may be taken from the Commodity they deal in; as, *Accompt in Wine-company*, *Accompt in Tobacco-company*, &c. or from the Place they trade to; as, *Accompt in East-India-company*, &c.

Note 2. Instead of *A. B. my Accompt proper*, some write *A. B. my Accompt current*, and others title this *Accompt* simply by the Trustee's Name. But neither of these Ways are suitable; for the Titles of *Accompts* should carry in them some Badge of Distinction, shewing to what Class of *Accompts* they belong.

I now proceed to a particular Application of Dr. and Cr. in the Cases

Cases that most commonly occur on this Head, which I shall confine to the two Problems following.

P R O B L. I. Q.

Debtor and Creditor applied, when you give in your Share of Stock to the Trustee.

Case 1. **I**F you give in just your own Part, and that either, 1. In Money, or in Goods presently bought for ready Money; or, 2. In Goods presently bought on Time; or, 3. In Goods already entered in your Books, enter *A. B. my Accompt in Company* Dr.

To Cash, if you give in Money, or pay for Goods, Octob. 4.

To Seller, if you buy Goods on Time,

To Goods proper, if the Goods were formerly your own.

2. If you find both your own Part and the Trustee's, enter *Sundries* (viz. *A. B. my Accompt in Company*, for your own Part, and *A. B. my Accompt proper*, for his Part) Drs.

To Cash, if you give in Money, or pay for Goods,

To Seller, if you buy the Goods on Time,

To Goods proper, if you give in Goods formerly your own.
Octob. 9.

3. If the Trustee provide both your Part and his own, enter *A. B. my Accompt in Company* Dr. to ditto *my Accompt proper*. And, when you pay him, charge *A. B. my Accompt proper* Dr. to Cash. But if he demand Interest, make *Sundries* (viz. *A. B. my Accompt proper*, for the Debt, and *Profit and Loss*, for the Interest) Drs. to Cash.

Note 1. There may be several other Varieties in Case 1. besides these mentioned; as, 1. When you give in Part Money, Part Goods presently bought on Time. 2. When you give in Part Money, Part Goods of your own. 3. When you give in Goods, Part bought on Time, Part your own. 4. When you give in Part Money, Part Goods bought on Time, Part Goods of your own. In all which Cases, enter *A. B. my Accompt in Company* Dr. to *Sundries*, as follows.

G

Variety

- Variety 1. { To *Cash*, for the Sum given in,
 { To *Seller*, for Value of the Goods bought.
 2. { To *Cash*, for the Sum given in,
 { To *Goods proper*, for their Value.
 3. { To *Seller*, for Value of the Goods bought,
 { To *Goods proper*, for their Value.
 4. { To *Cash*, for the Sum given in,
 { To *Seller*, for Value of the Goods bought,
 { To *Goods proper*, for their Value.

Note 2. The like Varieties may be supposed in *Case 2.* In journalizing of which, the best Method is, first to enter *A. B. my Accompt in Company* Dr. to *Sundries*, as in the former *Note*, for the whole Value of the Money and Goods given in; and then, in another Entrance, charge *A. B. my Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto *my Accompt in Company*, for the Trustee's Part. And when the Trustee pays you for his Part, enter *Cash* Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt proper*. *Oct. 11.* But if he pay you also Interest, make *Cash* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *A. B. my Accompt proper*, for the Debt, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the Interest.

P R O B L. II. R.

Debtor and Creditor applied, when Goods in Company are disposed of, and you receive all or Part of your Share of neat Proceeds.

Case 1. **I**F you have Advice of Sales, and at the same time receive your Share of neat Proceeds; which may be either in Money, Bills, or Goods; enter *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, or *Goods received*, Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt in Company*, for Value received. *Oct. 9. & 20.*

2. If you have only Advice of Sales on Time, without receiving any thing, enter *A. B. my Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto *my Accompt in Company*, for your Share of neat Proceeds due to you: And when you receive Payment, charge *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, or *Goods*, Dr. to *A. B. my Accompt proper*, for Value received. But if the Trustee had been obliged to allow Abatement to the Buyers, then, in this Case, if the *Accompt in Company* be yet open, enter *Sundries* (viz. *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, &c. for the Sum received, and *A. B. my Accompt in Company*, for your Share of the Sum abated) Drs. to *A. B. my Accompt proper*. If the *Accompt in Company* be balanced, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr. for your Share of the Abatement.

3. If the Goods are sold, Part for ready Money, Part on Time, and thereupon you receive your Share of Money received, enter *Sundries*

dries (*viz.* *Cash*, for the Sum you receive, and *A. B. my Account proper*, for your Share of Sales on Time) Drs. to *A. B. my Account in Company*.

4. If Part of the Goods only are sold, you may put off the booking of it till further Advice; unless it be for ready Money, of which you immediately receive your Share: In which Case, enter *Cash* Dr. to *A. B. my Account in Company*, for the Sum you receive.

5. If you withdraw your Share of Stock, or any Part of it, enter *Cash*, or *Goods withdrawn*, Dr. to *A. B. my Account in Company*, for the Sum or Value withdrawn.

6. If after the Goods are disposed of, you take up only your Share of neat Gain, continuing your Share of Stock, as a Fund for a new Adventure, charge *Cash* Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Sum received, and let the *Account in Company* stand as it is.

N. B. This is the ordinary Case in fixed Companies.

Note 1. There may be other Varieties in *Cases 1. & 2.* besides these mentioned, *viz.* 1. You may receive, as your Share of neat Proceeds, Part Money, Part Bill; and then *Sundries* are Drs. *viz.* *Cash*, and *Bills receivable*. *Oct. 9.* 2. You may receive Part Money, Part Goods; and then the Drs. are, *Cash*, and *Goods received*. *Oct. 20.* 3. You may receive Part Bill, Part Goods; and then the Drs. are, *Bills receivable*, and *Goods received*. 4. You may receive Part Money, Part Bill, Part Goods; and then there will be three Drs. *viz.* *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, and *Goods received*.

N. B. If the Person on whom you get the Bill have an Account in your *Ledger*, make him Dr. and not *Bills receivable*.

Note 2. There is not a full Enumeration, either in this, or the former Problem, of all Cases possible; for several others may be supposed, but they are such as can occasion no Difficulty to one who understands these here stated.

SECTION II.

How a Trustee keeps the Company's Accounts in his own Books.

The Ledger-accounts described.

A Trustee who keeps the Company's Accounts in his own Books, has occasion for the three *Ledger-accounts* following, in which *A. B.* represents your Partner's Name.

1. *Goods in Company with A. B.* or particularly, *Sugar in Company with A. B.* This Account is debited for the Value of the Goods

G 2

brought

brought into Company, for all Charges, and your Commission : It is credited as you dispose of the Goods, in the same manner as if the Goods were your own.

2. *A. B. his Account in Company.* This is credited for your Partner's Inputs, his Share of Charges, and Proportion of neat Gain at close : It is debited for his Share of neat Proceeds, and his Proportion of Loss, if any, when the Company-accounts are finished.

3. *A. B. his Account proper.* This is a personal Account, which is debited and credited for the mutual Debts contracted, and Payments made betwixt you and Partners.

Note 1. If the Company deal in foreign Trade, you who manage as Trustee, will have occasion for other Accounts, viz. *Voyage in Company, Factor our Account current, &c.* all which are used the same way as their Parallels in *proper foreign Trade*.

Note 2. As you must keep an *Account in Company*, and an *Account proper* for each Partner ; so, if these be compared with the Accounts of the like Name kept by the Partners, they will be found exactly the reverse of one another ; that is, the Dr. Side of the Accounts kept by you, will be the same with the Cr. Side of these kept by the Partners ; and, on the other hand, the Cr. Side of the former, will be exactly the Dr. Side of the latter.

Having thus described the Accounts to be opened in the *Ledger* by a Trustee, who keeps Accounts for the Company in his own Books ; I come next to apply Dr. and Cr. in particular Cases. But before I enter upon this, it will be proper to remind the Reader, that the Trustee, in managing Company-affairs, has the Transactions to state to Account, not only as they relate to his Dealers, but also as they respect his Partners. This gives occasion frequently for a double *Journal Entrance*. The first of which respects the Dealers ; and is the same here (abstracting from the Title) as in *proper Trade*. The second respects the Partners ; and shews either their Inputs, Proportion of Charges, or Share of neat Proceeds ; or the Debts due to, or by them, in consequence of the present Transaction. But then, a double *Journal Entrance* not being necessary in every Case, the Learner is apt to be puzzled, in judging when it should be made, and when omitted. To unravel therefore this knotty Part in Company-accounts, I shall take particular Notice, in the following Problems, when the second Entrance is needful, and when not. And here observe, that the best Way a Learner can take to see the Reason of the following Entrances, whether first or second, is, to consider what their Effect will be in the *Ledger* ; that is, what will go to the Dr. Side, and what to the Cr. Side of the Accounts here described.

P R O B L.

P R O B L. I. S.

Dr. and Cr. applied, when Goods are brought into Company.

Case 1. IF the Goods are bought, (which is either from you the Trustee, or from a Partner, or from a neutral Person), enter twice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company Dr.*

To <i>Goods proper</i> , if bought of yourself,	} for Value of the Goods bought.
To <i>Partner's Account proper</i> , if of a Partner,	
To <i>Cash</i> , or <i>Seller</i> , if of a neutral Person,	

2dly, Charge each Partner *his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company*, for his Part of the Purchase. Oct. 26. Nov. 22.

Note. When you pay a neutral Person for Goods bought on Time, charge the said *Person Dr. to Cash*; and there is no second Entrance. Oct. 27. Nov. 25. But if he allow you Discount or Abatement, enter twice, namely, 1. *Seller Dr. to Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the Sum paid, and to *Goods in Company*, for the Sum discounted or abated. 2. Each Partner's *Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper*, for his Share of the Sum discounted or abated.

Case 2. If each Partner bring in just his own Part of Goods to Company, enter once, viz.

Goods in Company Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To *Goods proper*, for Value of your Share,

To each *Partner his Account in Company*, for Value of their Shares.

Note 1. This is shorter than to enter as if the Goods were bought, though that Way would also be right, and prove the same in effect.

Note 2. Enter also as above, if the Partners give in each his own Part in Money, with which you buy Goods; or, which is the same thing, if upon buying of the Goods each Partner instantly pay down his Part of the Price, only *Cash*, and not *Goods proper*, will be Cr. for your own Part. Oct. 22.

Note 3. But if you instantly book the Money received from the Partners, enter *Cash Dr. to Sundries*, viz. to each Partner's *Account in Company*. And when you buy the Goods, charge *Goods in Company Dr. to Cash*, for their Value; and there is no second Entrance.

Note

Note 4. If the Partners bring in Goods, but not in proportion to their Shares in Company, resolving to adjust that Matter afterwards with Money, the best Way is, to consider the Goods as bought, and enter as in *Case 1.* namely, *Goods in Company Dr. to Sundries, viz. to Goods proper,* for the Value of those given in by yourself, and to each Partner's *Accompt proper,* for Value of the Goods given in by them; and then, by a second Entrance, charge each Partner *his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company,* for his Share in Company only, and not for the Value of the Goods he gives in.

Case 3. If you or Partner pay Charges on Goods brought into Company, as Carriage, Insurance, &c. this augments the Cost, and must be entered as the Cost, namely, *1st, Goods in Company Dr.*

To Cash, if paid by you. *Octob. 25. Nov. 1.*
To Partner's Accompt proper, if paid by him.

2dly, Each Partner *his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company,* for his Share of the said Charges.

P R O B L. II. T.

Debtor and Creditor applied, when Goods in Company are disposed of.

Case 1. **I**F Goods in Company are sold, (which is either to you the Trustee, or to a Partner, or to a neutral Person), a double Entrance is necessary, *viz. 1st,*

<i>Goods proper,</i> if sold to yourself,	} Dr.
<i>Partner's Accompt proper,</i> if to him on Time,	
<i>Cash,</i> or <i>Buyer,</i> if to a neutral Person,	
<i>To Goods in Company,</i> for their Value in the Sale.	

2dly, Each Partner *his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his Accompt proper,* for his Share of the Sale. *Octob. 29. Nov. 1. and 30. Dec. 2. 18. and 28.*

Note 1. The Entrances are the same, when you receive Freight for a Ship in Company. *Octob. 25. Dec. 27.*

Note 2. When you receive Payment for Goods in Company formerly sold to a neutral Person, charge *Cash Dr. to the Buyer;* and there is no second Entrance. *Nov. 1. Dec. 13.* But if you allow Discount or Abatement to the Buyers, a double Entrance is necessary, namely, *1st, Sundries (viz. Cash,* for the Sum received, and *Goods*

in Company, for the Sum discounted or abated) Drs. to the Buyer.
2dly, Each Partner *his Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto *his Accompt in Company*, for his Part of the Discount or Abatement. Dec. 20.

Case 2. If Goods in Company are disposed of in Barter, for other Goods of the same Value brought into it, charge *Goods in Company* received Dr. to *Goods in Company* delivered; and there is no second Entrance. Dec. 7.

Note 1. If the Goods received and delivered be of different Values, a double Entrance will be necessary: As, suppose a Trustee engaged in Company with *A. B.* each $\frac{1}{2}$, should deliver 80*l.* worth of Broad Cloth in Company, for Tobacco to the Value of 100*l.* In this Case he enters twice; 1st, *Tobacco in Company* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Broad Cloth in Company* 80*l.* and to *Cash, or Dealer*, 20*l.* 2dly, *A. B. his Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto *his Accompt in Company*, 10*l.* for his Share of the Money now laid out, or due to Dealer. Again, invert the Supposition, and admit that he delivers Broad Cloth in Company to the Value of 100*l.* and receives 80*l.* worth of Tobacco, the rest in Money, or due by his Dealer: In this Case he enters also twice; 1st, *Sundries* (viz. *Tobacco in Company*, 80*l.* and *Cash, or Dealer*, 20*l.*) Drs. to *Broad Cloth in Company*. 2dly, *A. B. his Accompt in Company* Dr. to ditto *his Accompt proper*, 10*l.* his part of Money received, or due by Dealer.

Note 2. If you barter Goods in Company, for others which you take to yourself, enter also twice; 1st, *Goods proper* received Dr. to *Goods in Company* delivered. 2dly, Each Partner's *Accompt in Company* Dr. to ditto *his Accompt proper*, for his part of Sale. In like manner, if you barter Goods of your own, for others which you bring into Company, enter twice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company* received Dr. to *Goods proper* delivered. 2dly, Each Partner *his Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto *his Accompt in Company*, for his part of Purchase.

Case 3. If you or Partner withdraw just your or his exact Part of Goods in Company remaining unfold, enter once, viz.

Goods proper, if withdrawn by you,	}	Dr.
Partner's Accompt in Company, if by him,		
To Goods in Company, for their Value in Company. Dec. 24.		

Note 1. If you or Partner withdraw more or less than your or his exact Part, you must account the Goods sold, and enter as in *Case 1.*

Note 2. When Goods in Company are all sold, or part sold, and the rest withdrawn, so that all are disposed of, make a double Journal.

nal Entrance, viz, 1st, Goods in Company Dr. to Sundries, viz. to Cash, or Charges of Merchandize, for any Charges not yet booked, such as Cellar-rent, &c. and to Profit and Loss, for your own Commission, or for Interest of Money advanced by you. 2dly, Each Partner his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company, for his part of the whole. Nov. 1.

N. B. This is also to be done, if it be a Voyage in Company.

P R O B L. III. U.

Debtor and Creditor applied in Payments betwixt Trustee and Partners.

Case 1. IF you the Trustee receive Payment of Partner in Money, charge *Cash Dr. to Partner his Accompt proper*, for the Sum received. *Octob. 27. Nov. 25.*

2. If Partner give you his Bill on *E. F.* charge *Cash*, or *Bills receivable*, or *E. F. Dr. to Partner his Accompt proper*, for Value of the Bill.

3. If you draw on Partner, charge *Cash*, or *E. F. viz. the Man you deliver the Bill to, Dr. to Partner his Accompt proper*, for Value of the Bill.

4. If you pay Partner in Money, charge *Partner his Accompt proper Dr. to Cash*, for the Sum paid. *Nov. 4. and 17.*

5. If you give Partner your Bill on *E. F.* charge *Partner his Accompt proper Dr. to E. F.* for Value of the Bill.

6. If Partner draw on you, charge *Partner his Accompt proper Dr. to Cash*, if you pay at Sight; if not, to *Bills payable*.

7. If, in adjusting Shares in Company, one Partner pay in to another, charge *Partner Receiver his Accompt proper Dr. to Partner Payer his Accompt proper*, for the Sum. *Nov. 17. and 25.*

N. B. The Entrance is the same, if you draw a Bill upon one Partner payable to another.

8. If Partner make Payment to *E. F.* of a Debt due by the Company, charge *E. F. Dr. to Partner his Accompt proper. Nov. 25.*

P R O B L. IV. V.

Dr. and Cr. applied, when the Company send Goods to Sea.

Case 1. IF the Goods sent to Sea have been formerly brought into Company, and stand already entered in the Books, upon shipping them off, make a double Entrance, 1st,

Voyage

Voyage in Company to — Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To Goods in Company, for their Value,

To Cash, for Charges, as Custom, Insurance, &c.

2dly, Each Partner his *Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for his Share of Charges only.

Note. If Partner pay the Charges, the *Voyage* is charged Dr. not to Cash, but to Partner his *Accompt proper*.

Case 2. If the Goods sent to Sea are presently bought, (which is either from you, from a Partner, or from a neutral Person), enter also twice, namely, 1st,

Voyage in Company to — Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To { Goods proper, if bought of you,
Partner his *Accompt proper*, if of a Partner,
Cash, or Seller, if of a neutral Person :

And,

To { Cash, for Charges, if paid by you,
Partner his *Accompt proper*, if by him.

2dly, Each Partner his *Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for his Part of the whole.

Note 1. If each Partner find just his own Part of Goods sent to Sea, you may enter thus, namely, 1st, *Voyage in Company to* — Dr. to Sundries, viz. To Goods proper, for your Share ; to each Partner his *Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares ; and to Cash, for Charges, if paid by you, or to Partner his *Accompt proper*, if paid by him. 2dly, Each Partner his *Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for his Part of Charges.

Note 2. But if each Partner bring in such Goods as they have proper for the intended Voyage, without regard to their just Proportions, being resolved to adjust that Matter with Money, the best Way is, to consider the Goods as bought, and enter accordingly, viz. 1st,

Voyage in Company to — Dr. to Sundries, viz.

To each Partner his *Accompt proper*, for Value of the Goods brought in by them,

To Goods proper, for Value of those given in by you :

And,

To Cash, for Charges, if paid by you,

To Partner his *Accompt proper*, if by him.

2dly, Each Partner *his Account proper* Dr. to ditto *his Account in Company*, for their respective Shares of the Cargo and Charges, and not for the Value of the Goods given in by them. Nov. 15.

Case 3. If you or Partner commission your, or his Factor, to ship off Goods to Company's Factor; upon receiving the Invoice, enter twice, 1st,

Voyage in Company to — Dr.

To { Factor my *Account current*, if commissioned by you,
 { Partner *his Account proper*, if by him.

2dly, Each Partner *his Account proper* Dr. to ditto *his Account in Company*, for his part of the whole.

P R O B L. V. X.

Dr. and Cr. applied, upon Advice from Company's Factor.

Case 1. IF you receive *per Advice* from Factor the *Account of Sales*, enter twice, viz. 1st, Factor our *Account current* Dr. to *Voyage in Company*, for the Amount of neat Proceeds. 2dly, Each Partner *his Account in Company* Dr. to ditto *his Account proper*, for his Share of the whole.

Note. If after this the Factor advise you of Discount or Abatement he has been obliged to allow to the Buyers, or any further Charges he has paid, enter twice, viz. 1st, *Voyage in Company* Dr. to Factor our *Account current*, for the Sum; and then, by a second Entrance, charge each Partner *his Account proper* Dr. to ditto *his Account in Company*, for his Part of the same.

Case 2. If Factor in *Jamaica* advise you, that because he could not dispose of the Goods to Advantage, he has, according to Orders, shipped them off to your Factor at *Carolina*, enter twice, namely, 1st, *Voyage in Company to Carolina* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Voyage in Company to Jamaica*, for Value of the Cargo outward, and to Factor at *Jamaica* our *Account current*, for new Charges paid by him. 2dly, Each Partner *his Account proper* Dr. to ditto *his Account in Company*, for his Share of new Charges.

Case 3. If the Cargo outward be lost at Sea, there are three Varieties. 1. If none of the Goods be insured, enter *Sundries*, (viz. each Partner *his Account in Company*, for his Part of the Loss, and *Profit and Loss*, for your own Part) Drs. to *Voyage in Company*; and no second Entrance. 2. If the Goods be all insured, enter twice, viz. 1st, Charge the *Insurers*, or *Cash* if you get present Payment, Dr. to *Voyage in Company*. 2dly, Charge each Partner *his Account in Company* Dr.

Dr. to ditto his *Accompt proper*, for his Share of the Sum received from, or due by the Insurers. 3. If only part of the Goods be insured, enter also twice, 1st, *Sundries* (*viz.* Insurers, or *Cash*, for the Value insured; each Partner his *Accompt in Company*, for his Share of the Loss; and *Profit and Loss*, for your own Share) Drs. to *Voyage in Company*. 2dly, Each Partner his *Accompt in Company* Dr. to ditto his *Accompt proper*, for his Share of the Sum received from, or due by the Insurers.

Note. Several other Cases of Advice may be supposed; but these mentioned are the more ordinary in Practice; which, if well understood, I hope, will be sufficient for the Learner's Direction in any other Case.

P R O B L. VI. Y.

Dr. and Cr. applied, when Returns are made by Factor.

Case 1. IF you receive Returns in Goods, enter twice, namely, 1st, *Goods in Company received* Dr. to *Sundries*, (*viz.* to Factor our *Accompt current*, or to *Voyage in Company*, if not yet discharged, for Value of the Goods; and to *Cash*, for Charges here, if paid by you, or to Partner his *Accompt proper*, if by him). 2dly, Each Partner his *Accompt proper* Dr. to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for his Share of said Charges.

Note. If after this you divide the Goods among the Partners, charge *Sundries* (*viz.* each Partner his *Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares, and *Goods proper received*, for your Share) Drs. to *Goods in Company*; and no second Entrance.

N. B. If you divide the Goods before you book them, the Cr. will not be *Goods in Company*, but Factor our *Accompt current*, or *Voyage in Company*.

Case 2. If you have Returns in Bills, enter once, namely,

<i>Cash</i> , if remitted to you, and paid at Sight,	} Dr.
<i>Bills receivable</i> , if remitted to you at Usance,	
<i>Partner his Accompt proper</i> , if remitted to him,	
To Factor our <i>Accompt current</i> , for Value of the Bill.	

Note. The Entrances are the same respectively, if you or Partner draw upon the Factor.

Case 3. If you or Partner remit a Bill to the Factor, enter once, *viz.* Factor our *Accompt current* Dr.

To *Cash*, or the *Drawer*, if remitted by you, } for Value of the
 To *Partner his Accompt proper*, if by him, } Bill.

Note. The Entrances are the same, when the Factor draws on you or Partner. And the Reason of omitting the second Entrance is, because the Partners *Accompts proper* are supposed to have been charged, each for their Shares, when the Debt now paid was contracted.

P R O B L. VII. Z.

Debtor and Creditor applied in admitting a new Partner.

THE Entrances to be made in admitting a new Partner not being reducible to distinct Cases, I shall explain the Matter by a particular Example. Suppose then yourself, as Trustee, already in Company with one Partner *A.* each one half, for 300 *l.* and that you agree with *B.* to admit him as a third Partner, upon his paying in 100 *l.* as his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of Stock: Upon this Supposition, the Entrances to be made are as follows.

1st, You may either let the Accompt of *Goods in Company* stand as it is, till the Goods are sold; or balance it, by charging *Goods in Company with A. and B. Dr. to Goods in Company with A.*

2^{dly}, Charge *A. his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his Accompt proper*, 50 *l.* for his one half of the Sale to *B.*

3^{dly}, If *B.* presently pay in his Share of Stock, there are three Varieties. 1st, If he pay the whole to you, charge *Cash Dr. to B. his Accompt in Company*, 100 *l.* 2^{dly}, If he pay the whole to *A.* charge *A. his Accompt proper Dr. to B. his Accompt in Company*, 100 *l.* 3^{dly}, If he pay one half to you, and the other to *A.* charge *Sundries*, (*viz.* *Cash*, 50 *l.* paid in to you, and *A. his Accompt proper*, 50 *l.* paid to him) *Drs. to B. his Accompt in Company.*

4^{thly}, If *B.* do not pay in his Share of Stock presently, then charge *B. his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company*, 100 *l.* and when he pays, discharge *his Accompt proper*, as above.

Note 1. Having thus laid before the Learner the *Journal Entrances* necessary upon admitting a new Partner, I leave it, as an agreeable Amusement, for exercising his Thought and Invention, to contrive of himself what Entrances are proper, when a Partner withdraws from the Company, or assigns his Part, and that either to another Partner, or to a neutral Person.

Note 2. I shall conclude this Part of Company-accompts, by obviating a Question, which possibly a Learner may be ready to ask, namely, Upon what Accompt in the *Ledger* stands the Trustee's Share

Share of Stock, Charges, neat Proceeds, Gain or Loss? The Answer to which is, Not upon any one Account, but upon all that are connected with the Accounts in Company. Thus, his *Cash-account* shows what Money he has given in, or received from the Company; the several *Accounts of Goods proper* exhibit the Goods given in to, or received from the Company; the *Profit and Loss Account* discovers his Share of Gain or Loss, in close of Company-trade.

In the preceeding Problems, I have endeavoured to explain the Method commonly used by Trustees in keeping Company-accounts in their own Books; but, that nothing may be wanting to make the Learner a compleat Accountant, I shall here subjoin a brief Account of two other Methods of performing the same, and that without a particular *Account in Company* for each Partner. These Methods are used sometimes by Trustees in Companies consisting of a great many Partners, or where there are many Articles to book, for the sake of Dispatch, and to save Writing. Besides their Conciseness, they have this Advantage, that the Accounts balance in the *Ledger* as Accounts of *proper Trade*. But still the common Method is the most regular, perfect and comprehensive; all other Methods being only Contractions of it. And, for this Reason, the common Method should be the chief Study of a Learner; which if once thoroughly understood, a few Hints will make him easily comprehend any other Method; as a Mechanick, who knows how to build a fine House, with all the Proportion and Symmetry of Art, will not need much Instruction to raise another Fabrick for the like Use, with fewer Decorments, and upon less Charges. And, for this Reason, I shall confine the Explication of the two Methods here proposed, to the six Cases following, which, to one who understands the common Method, will be sufficient.

M E T H O D I.

Case 1. When Goods are bought for the Company, make a double Entrance, thus:

	{	To Seller, if bought on Time,
		To Cash, if paid by you,
1 st , Goods in Comp. Dr.		To Partner, if paid by him, or bought of him,
		To Cash and Partners, if paid between you,
		To Goods proper, if bought of you.

2^{dly}, Each Partner (mentioning their Names simply, as in *proper Trade*) Dr. to Goods in Company, for their respective Shares.

Note. This Way of entering, is, in effect, as if you first bought the Goods for yourself, and then sold Shares to Partners.

Case 2. When you sell Goods, enter once, giving *Goods in Company* Credit, for your own Part, and *Partners Accompts* Credit, for their Parts, thus :

Cash, or the *Buyer*, Dr. to *Sundries*, viz.
 To *Goods in Company*, for your Part,
 To *A. B.* for his Part,
 To *C. D.* for his Part, &c.

Case 3. When Partner pays you, or you him, enter as in *proper Trade*, viz. *Cash* Dr. to *Partner*, if you receive, and *Partner* Dr. to *Cash*, if you pay.

Case 4. When Goods are bought, and presently sent to Sea, enter twice, viz.

1st, *Voyage in Comp.* { To *Seller*, if bought on Time,
 Dr. to *Sundries*, { To *Cash*, if paid by you,
 viz. { To *Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
 { To *Cash* and *Partner*, if paid between you,
 { To *Goods proper*, if bought of you :
 And,
 { To *Cash*, for Charges, if paid by you,
 { To *Partner*, if paid by him.

2^{dly}, Each Partner Dr. to *Voyage in Company*, for their respective Shares of prime Cost and Charges.

Note. If the Goods sent to Sea have been formerly booked, enter also twice, namely, 1st, *Voyage in Company* Dr. to *Sundries*, viz. to *Goods in Company*, for your Share, and to *Cash*, for Charges, if paid by you, or to *Partner*, if paid by him. 2^{dly}, Each Partner Dr. to *Voyage in Company*, for their Shares of new Charges only.

Case 5. When Factor sends you the *Accompt of Sales*, enter once, viz.

Factor our *Accompt current* Dr. to *Sundries*, for neat Proceeds, viz.
 To { *Voyage in Company*, for your own Share,
 { Partner *A. B.* for his Share,
 { Partner *C. D.* for his Share, &c.

Case 6. When Factor remits you, or you draw on him, enter once, viz.

Cash, if a Bill be remitted to, or drawn by you, and paid presently, } Dr.
Bills receivable, if payable at Ufance, }
 To Factor our *Accompt current*, for Sum received, or due.

M E T H O D II.

The first Method is compendious ; but the second is still more so : The former cashiers particular *Accompts in Company* for the Partners ; but this carries the Abbreviation further, by cutting off the Use of second Entrances.

Case 1. When Goods are bought for the Company, enter thus :

Sundries, viz. { *Goods in Company*, for your Part, } Drs.
 { *Each Partner*, for his Part,
 To Seller, if bought on Time,
 To Cash, if paid by you,
 To Partner, if paid by him, or bought of him,
 To Cash and Partner, if paid between you,
 To Goods proper, if bought of you.

Note. This Entrance is just the two *Entrances* of *Method 1.* blended together, and has the same Effect which they have. And this holds also with respect to the Entrance in *Case 4.* following.

Cases 2. & 3. are journalized precisely the same Way as in *Method 1.*

Case 4. When Goods are bought, and presently sent to Sea, enter as follows :

Sundries, viz. { *Voyage in Company*, for your Part, } Drs.
 { *Each Partner*, for his Part,
 { *To Seller*, if bought on Time,
 | *To Cash*, if paid by you,
To Sundries, viz. { *To Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
 { *To Cash and Partner*, if paid between you,
 { *To Goods proper*, if bought of you :
 And,
 { *To Cash*, for Charges, if paid by you,
 { *To Partner*, if paid by him.

Note. If the Goods sent to Sea have been some time in Company, and are already entered ; the best Way in this Case is, 1st, to discharge the *Accompt of Goods in Company* by *Voyage in Company* ; and then book new Charges thus : *Sundries (viz. Voyage in Company*, for your Share, and each *Partner*, for his Share) Drs. to *Cash*, if paid by you, or to *Partner*, if paid by him.

Cases 5. & 6. are entered exactly as in *Method 1.* and universally the two Methods coincide, except in Cases where the first Method requires a double Entrance.

SECTION III.

How Company-accompts are kept in separate Books.

The Ledger-accompts described.

IN keeping Company-accompts in Books by themselves, you must not only have a separate *Ledger*, but also a separate *Waste-book* and *Journal*. The Accompts to be opened in the *Ledger* are as follows.

1. You must erect an Accompt of *Goods in Company*, as also an *Accompt in Company*, and an *Accompt proper*, for each Partner, yourself as well as others. These Accompts are kept the same way, and for the same purpose, as in last *Section*.

2. Open also the Accompts, *Stock in Company*, *Cash in Company*, *Profit and Loss in Company*, with Accompts for every Person that deals with the Company on Credit. In foreign Trade, erect the Accompts, *Voyage in Company*, *Factor our Accompt current*, &c. When you close the Company's Books, open an Accompt of *Balance in Company*. And, in short, every Accompt used in *proper Trade* is also used here; with this Difference only, that the distinctive Adjection, *our*, or *in Company*, is superadded to the Title.

Note 1. The *Stock-accompt*, being only a Collection of the Sums that stand upon the Credit-sides of the Partners *Accompts in Company*, exhibiting at once the total Sum of the Inputs, is not absolutely necessary, but may well enough be spared; except in the Books of large and fixed Companies; for in such the smallest Piece of Form is not to be neglected.

Note 2. You who act as Trustee, must keep an Accompt in your private Books, of what you give to, and receive from the Company, in the same manner as you would do, were you concerned only as a Partner.

I might now proceed to apply Dr. and Cr. in the several Branches of *Company-trade*; but considering this would be almost a verbal Repetition of what has been delivered in the preceeding *Section*; for there is little or nothing new here, except only, that the Trustee, in filling up the Company's Books, must remember to do for himself, as he does for any other Partner: I say, upon this Consideration, it may be presumed, that a few Cases will be sufficient to illustrate the whole Matter; which take as follows.

Case

Part II. Dr. and Cr. applied in Partnership. 65

Case 1. When you and the other Partners concert to trade in Company, and thereupon you buy Goods on their Credit, enter twice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company Dr.*

To Seller, if bought of a neutral Person on Time,
To Partner *his Accompt proper*, if of a Partner on Time.

2^{dly}, Each Partner, yourself as well as others, *his Accompt proper Dr.* to ditto *his Accompt in Company*, for his Share of the Purchase.

Note 1. If you keep a *Stock-accompt*, enter thrice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company Dr.* to Seller, or to Partner *his Accompt proper*, as above. 2^{dly}, Each Partner *his Accompt proper Dr.* to *Stock in Company*. 3^{dly}, *Stock in Company Dr.* to each Partner *his Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares of the Purchase.

Note 2. If you pay Charges on Goods bought, such as Carriage, &c. make *Goods in Company Dr.* to your own *Accompt proper*, for the Sum paid: And, by a second Entrance, charge each Partner (including yourself) *his Accompt proper Dr.* to ditto *his Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares.

Case 2. When you sell Goods in Company, enter twice, viz. 1st,

<i>Cash in Company</i> , if sold for ready Money,	} Dr.
<i>Buyer</i> , if to a neutral Person on Time,	
<i>Partner his Accompt proper</i> , if to a Partner on Time,	
To <i>Goods in Company</i> , for Value sold.	

2^{dly}, Each Partner *his Accompt in Company Dr.* to ditto *his Accompt proper*, for their respective Shares of Sale.

Note. When you receive Payment, enter *Cash in Company Dr.* to *Buyer*, or to Partner *his Accompt proper*, for the Sum received; and no second Entrance.

Case 3. When Partner pays you, or you him, enter *Cash in Company Dr.* to Partner *his Accompt proper*, if you receive; and charge Partner *his Accompt proper Dr.* to *Cash in Company*, if you pay.

Case 4. When you and Partners agree upon a Sea-adventure, and thereupon you buy Goods, and presently ship them off to a Factor, enter twice, viz. 1st,

SECTION III.

How Company-accompts are kept in separate Books.

The Ledger-accompts described.

IN keeping Company-accompts in Books by themselves, you must not only have a separate *Ledger*, but also a separate *Waste-book* and *Journal*. The Accompts to be opened in the *Ledger* are as follows.

1. You must erect an Accompt of *Goods in Company*, as also an *Accompt in Company*, and an *Accompt proper*, for each Partner, yourself as well as others. These Accompts are kept the same way, and for the same purpose, as in last *Section*.

2. Open also the Accompts, *Stock in Company*, *Cash in Company*, *Profit and Loss in Company*, with Accompts for every Person that deals with the Company on Credit. In foreign Trade, erect the Accompts, *Voyage in Company*, *Factor our Accompt current*, &c. When you close the Company's Books, open an Accompt of *Balance in Company*. And, in short, every Accompt used in *proper Trade* is also used here; with this Difference only, that the distinctive Adjection, *our*, or *in Company*, is superadded to the Title.

Note 1. The *Stock-accompt*, being only a Collection of the Sums that stand upon the Credit-sides of the Partners *Accompts in Company*, exhibiting at once the total Sum of the Inputs, is not absolutely necessary, but may well enough be spared; except in the Books of large and fixed Companies; for in such the smallest Piece of Form is not to be neglected.

Note 2. You who act as Trustee, must keep an Accompt in your private Books, of what you give to, and receive from the Company, in the same manner as you would do, were you concerned only as a Partner.

I might now proceed to apply Dr. and Cr. in the several Branches of *Company-trade*; but considering this would be almost a verbal Repetition of what has been delivered in the preceeding *Section*; for there is little or nothing new here, except only, that the Trustee, in filling up the Company's Books, must remember to do for himself, as he does for any other Partner: I say, upon this Consideration, it may be presumed, that a few Cases will be sufficient to illustrate the whole Matter; which take as follows.

Case

Part II. Dr. and Cr. applied in Partnership. 65

Case 1. When you and the other Partners concert to trade in Company, and thereupon you buy Goods on their Credit, enter twice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company Dr.*

To Seller, if bought of a neutral Person on Time,
To Partner his *Accompt proper*, if of a Partner on Time.

2^{dly}, Each Partner, yourseif as well as others, his *Accompt proper Dr.* to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for his Share of the Purchase.

Note 1. If you keep a *Stock-accompt*, enter thrice, viz. 1st, *Goods in Company Dr.* to Seller, or to Partner his *Accompt proper*, as above. 2^{dly}, Each Partner his *Accompt proper Dr.* to *Stock in Company*. 3^{dly}, *Stock in Company Dr.* to each Partner his *Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares of the Purchase.

Note 2. If you pay Charges on Goods bought, such as Carriage, &c. make *Goods in Company Dr.* to your own *Accompt proper*, for the Sum paid: And, by a second Entrance, charge each Partner (including yourself) his *Accompt proper Dr.* to ditto his *Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares.

Case 2. When you sell Goods in Company, enter twice, viz. 1st,

Cash in Company, if sold for ready Money,
Buyer, if to a neutral Person on Time,
Partner his *Accompt proper*, if to a Partner on Time, } Dr.
To Goods in Company, for Value sold.

2^{dly}, Each Partner his *Accompt in Company Dr.* to ditto his *Accompt proper*, for their respective Shares of Sale.

Note. When you receive Payment, enter *Cash in Company Dr.* to Buyer, or to Partner his *Accompt proper*, for the Sum received; and no second Entrance.

Case 3. When Partner pays you, or you him, enter *Cash in Company Dr.* to Partner his *Accompt proper*, if you receive; and charge Partner his *Accompt proper Dr.* to *Cash in Company*, if you pay.

Case 4. When you and Partners agree upon a Sea-adventure, and thereupon you buy Goods, and presently ship them off to a Factor, enter twice, viz. 1st,

Voyage in Company to ———— *Dr. to Sundries, viz.*

To { *Seller, if bought of a neutral Person on Time,*
 Partner his Account proper, if from him on Time :

And,

To *Partner Payer his Account proper, for Charges.*

2dly, Each Partner *his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, for their Shares of the whole.*

Note 1. It is supposed, both in this and the first Case, that the Partners have not made up a joint Stock, and paid in their Shares ; for if you had received Money from them prior to the buying of the Goods, and booked it, there would be no second Entrance to make when the Goods are bought, or sent to Sea. And in either Case, had the Goods been bought for, or Charges paid with ready Money belonging to the Company, the Cr. would have been *Cash in Company.*

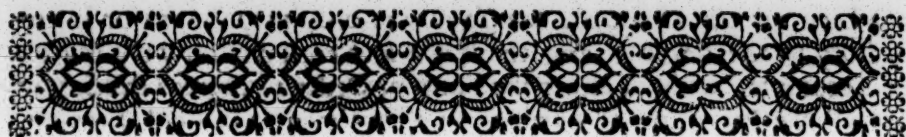
Note 2. If the Goods sent to Sea have been formerly in Company, and stand already booked, enter *Voyage in Company Dr. to Sundries, viz. to Goods in Company, for their Value, and to your own Account proper, for what Charges you pay :* And then, by a second Entrance, charge each Partner *his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, for his Part of Charges only.*

Case 5. When Factor sends you the *Account of Sales,* enter twice, *viz. 1st, Factor our Account current Dr. to Voyage in Company, for the Amount of neat Proceeds. 2dly, Each Partner his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, for his Share of the same.*

Case 6. When Factor remits you, or you draw on him, enter once, *viz.*

Cash in Company, if paid at Sight, } *Dr.*
Bills receivable, if payable at Usance,

To *Factor our Account current, for Value of the Bill.*



B O O K III.

Of the L E D G E R.

IN treating of the *Ledger*, I shall observe the following Method.

1. I shall describe it, and shew the Manner of filling it up from the *Journal*, with the Way of transposing Accompts.
2. Explain the Method of examining, and proving it, when filled up; with the Way of correcting Errors.
3. Give Instructions for closing or balancing the *Ledger-accompts*, and raising from them a new *Inventory*, in order to begin another Set of Books.



C H A P. I.

The Ledger described, the Manner of filling it up from the Journal, with the Way of transposing Accompts.

S E C T I O N I.

The Ledger described.

THE *Ledger* is the principal Book, wherein all the several Articles of each particular Accompt, that lie scattered in the other Books according to their Dates, are collected and placed together, in Spaces allotted for them, in such Manner, that the opposite Parts of every Accompt are set directly fronting one another, on opposite Sides of the same *Folio*.

The *Ledger* is the chief or principal Book of Accompts, as being
I 2
that

that which immediately answers the End of Book-keeping. For, as has been already observed, the *Journal* is only preparatory or introductory to the *Ledger*; and the *Waste-book* contains only the Matter of Accompts, without either the Form or Order: whereas the *Ledger* has all the Perfection of Form and Order aimed at in Book-keeping, or that possibly can be wished for; affording a ready Answer to all the Demands of the inquisitive Merchant; and is therefore justly esteemed the principal Book of the three. It is called the *Ledger*, (an *Italick* Word that signifies *Art* or *Dexterity*), because in it the artificial Part of Book-keeping chiefly appears.

The *Ledger*, in opposition to the scattered Order of Things in the *Waste-book*, has all the particular Articles of each Accompt collected and placed together; and that in such a Manner, as to have the opposite Articles separated, and set fronting one another on opposite Sides of the same *Folio*. Thus, the opposite Articles of the *Cash-accompt* are, the Sums of Money received, and the Sums laid out; which accordingly stand, the former on the Dr. Side, and the latter on the Cr. Side of the same *Folio*. Again, in an *Accompt of Goods*, the prime Cost and Charges go to the Dr. Side, and the Sales to the Cr. Side; by comparing of which, appears the Gain or Loss: And so in other Accompts. In this Order and Disposition of Things consists the Excellency and Perfection of the *Ledger*.

The *Ledger Folios* are divided into Spaces, for containing the Accompts; On the Head of which are written the Titles of the Accompts, marked *Dr.* on the left hand Page, and *Cr.* on the right: Below which stand the Articles, with the Word *To* prefixed on the Dr. Side, and the Word *By* on the Cr. Side. Upon the Margin are recorded the Dates of the Articles, in two small Columns allotted for that purpose. The Money-columns are the same as in the other Books, Before them stands the *Folio-column*, which contains Figures directing to the *Folio*, where the correspondent *Ledger Entrance* of each Article is made; for every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*, viz. on the Dr. Side of one Accompt, and again, upon the Cr. Side of some other Accompt; so that these Figures mutually refer from the one to the other, and are of Use in examining the *Ledger*. Besides these Columns, there must be kept, in all Accompts where Number, Weight, Measure, or Distinction of Coins is considered, inner Columns, to insert the Quantity, as in all Accompts of Goods, in *A. B. my Accompt current, &c.* See N^o 2. 3. 11. 12. 14. 18. 20. 21. 53. &c.

For the ready finding any Accompt in the *Ledger*, it has an Alphabet, or Index, wherein are written the Titles of all Accompts, with the Number of the *Folios* where they stand. And here it is to be observed, that Persons Names are inserted, according to the initial Letter of their Surname; e. g. *Robert Black* is placed under the Letter *B*. The Form of the *Index* is arbitrary, but that commonly used, and which seems to be most convenient, is made thus. Upon the upper
Corner

Corner of the first Page, toward the right hand, write the Letter *A*, and pare away below it the whole outer Margin (to the Depth of a Quarter of an Inch, or the Breadth of a capital Letter) of three or four Leaves, *viz.* as many as you think proper to allow for that Letter: Then, the Book being closed or shut, write immediately below *A*, the Letter *B*, and cut off beneath it the external Margin of three or four more Leaves, to the same Depth as before; and proceed in like manner with all the rest of the Alphabet. By this means the Letters will appear when the Book is shut, and the Accomptant may readily open upon any Letter he has occasion to inspect.

Note. If the *Ledger-accompts* be numbered, 1, 2, 3, &c. according to their Order; these Numbers may, if you please, be inserted in the *Folio-column* and *Index*, and used instead of the *Folio-figures*. I have numbered the Accompts of the following *Ledger*, but have not made this Use of them; my Design being only to refer, by means of them, to the *Ledger-accompts*, as occasion requires.

SECTION II.

How the Ledger is filled up from the Journal.

TO transport immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, would, as has been formerly observed, be a complex Task, and require too great a Measure of Thought and Attention; but the former being first reduced to a *Journal*, the transferring from it to the *Ledger* becomes easy, and may be performed by the following

RULES.

I. Turn to the *Index*, and see whether the Debtor of the *Journal Post* to be transported, be written there; if it be not, insert it under its proper Letter, with the Number of the *Folio* to which it is to be carried.

II. Upon the *Folio*, and in the Head of the Space allotted for the Accompt, write the Title (if it be not done already) in a large Text-letter, for Ornament, marking it *Dr.* on the left Side of the *Folio*, and *Cr.* on the right.

III. Record the Date in the Columns on the Margin of the *Dr.* Side, and write the *Cr.* with the Word *To* prefixed to it, immediately below the Title, or other
Articles

Articles formerly posted; and complete the Entry in one Line, by giving a short Hint of the Nature and Terms of the Transaction, carrying the Sum to the Money-columns; and insert the Quantity, if it be an *Accompt of Goods, &c.* in the inner Columns, and the referring Figure in the *Folio-column*.

IV. Turn next to the Creditor of the *Journal Post*, and proceed in the same Manner with it, both in the *Index* and *Ledger*; with this Difference only, that the Entry is to be made upon the Cr. Side, and the Word *By* prefixed to it.

V. The Post being thus entered in the *Ledger*, return to the *Journal*, and, on the Margin, mark the *Folios* of the Accompts, writing the *Folio* of the Dr. above, and the *Folio* of the Cr. below, a small Line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{4}{2}$. These marginal Numbers in the *Journal* are a kind of *Index* to the *Ledger*, and are of use in examining the Books, and on other Occasions.

VI. In opening the Accompts in the *Ledger*, follow the Order of the *Journal*; that is, beginning with the first *Journal Post*, allow the first Space in the *Ledger* for the Dr. of it, the next for the Cr. the third for the Dr. of the following Post, if it be not the same with some of those already opened; and so on till the whole *Journal* be transported. And supposing that, through Inadvertency, some former Space has been allowed too large; you are not to go back, and subdivide it, in order to erect another Accompt in it: For though the Order of Accompts in the *Ledger* be in some measure arbitrary, and can occasion no Error in the Issue; yet, to neglect the Order that the Nature of the Thing invites, and leads unto, looks irregular and absurd, and argues want of Skill in the Book-keeper.

These

These Rules are formed for simple Posts, where there is but one Dr. and one Cr. but may easily be applied to complex ones: *e. g.* In Posts where only one of the Terms is complex, the simple Term is entered Dr. to, or Cr. by *Sundries*, or *Sundry Accompts*, referring to the *Journal* for Particulars. And the single Drs. or Crs. of the complex Term, are each of them, in their respective Accompts, entered Dr. to, or Cr. by the simple Term. Again, in Posts where both Terms are complex, each particular Dr. and Cr. are entered Dr. to, or Cr. by *Sundry Accompts*, with a Reference to the *Journal*, as before. And here observe, that an Article of *Sundry Accompts* has no referring Figure in the *Folio-column*, because it refers to several Accompts; but this Defect is supplied by the marginal Numbers of the *Journal*, which must still be consulted before the Particulars of the indefinite Article can be known.

SECTION III.

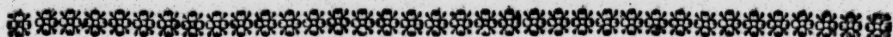
How to transpose an Accompt from one Folio to another.

WHEN the Space allotted for an Accompt proves too little; that is, when either the Dr. or Cr. Side, or both, are so charged and filled with Articles, that they can hold no more; the Accompt must be transposed to a new Space: Which may be done by one or other of the Methods following.

1. In all Accompts that have inner Columns for the Quantities, such as, *Accompt of Goods, &c.* add up both the Dr. and Cr. Sides, and charge the new Accompt Dr. to the old, for the Total of the Dr. Side; and make the old Accompt Dr. to the new, for the Total of the Cr. Side. Thus the old Accompt will be evened; that is, the Sums and Quantities on both Sides will be equal; and the new Accompt will exhibit the same Sums and Quantities on its Dr. and Cr. Sides, that the old did, before it was transposed.

2. In Accompts that have no inner Columns, such as, *personal Accompts, Cash-accompt, Profit and Loss, &c.* where the Difference betwixt the two Sides is only considered, it is sufficient, after adding up both Sides, as before, to carry the Balance or Difference only to the new Accompt, by making it Dr. to the old, for the said Balance, if the Dr. Side of the old be heaviest; but if the Cr. Side be heaviest, then charge the old Accompt Dr. to the new. See N^o 1. and 61.

Note. The Number of the *Folio*, on which the new Accompt is opened, must be inserted in the *Index*, and also in the *Folio-column* of the old Accompt; and again, the *Folio-number* of the old must be written in the *Folio-column* of the new; that the Accomptant may readily turn from the one to the other, as occasion requires.



C H A P II.

Of examining the Books, and correcting Errors.

SECTION I.

How the Books are examined.

AN Accomptant should be at all imaginable Pains in filling up the Books, to make them exact and correct : But then, no body is infallible, nor can pretend every thing he does is right ; nay, in spite of all the Care that even a Person of Experience and Practice can possibly take, some Things may escape his Observation, and Mistakes be committed. This renders the Examination and Revising of the Books, after they are written up, absolutely necessary. Again, from the Connexion and Dependence of the Books, it is obvious, that every Error in the *Journal* will of course be in the *Ledger* ; and every Mistake in the *Waste-book* will run through both the other two : And therefore, as the Way to cleanse the Streams, is, to begin at the Fountain ; so, to purge the Books effectually of Errors, the Search must begin at the *Waste-book*, and then proceed to the *Journal*, and pass from it to the *Ledger*. The Method of doing which is as follows.

1. The *Waste-book* being the first and fundamental Book, there is none prior to it by which it can be tried ; so that the only means left for discovering Errors in it, are, a careful reading of it, and comparing it with the Accomptant's Memory, or the *Book of Letters*, or *Letters* of Correspondents, *Bills*, *Invoices*, &c. ; or perhaps some Accident or Circumstance may happen to bring Things to Remembrance. And this, with casting up the Sums of Money anew, is all that can be done.

2. In revising the *Journal*, compare each Post, (beginning with the first), with the *Waste-book*, to see if the Sums of Money be right, and whether the Narrative or Reason of the Entry be justly expressed. Next, Consider whether the true Dr. and Cr. are assigned, according to the Instructions of the second Book ; and, after having thus narrowly examined the Posts, and corrected (by the Directions in the following Section) what happens to be wrong, return to the *Waste-book*, and,

and, on the Margin opposite to the revised Post, make a Dash with the Pen, thus, /, to signify that the *Journal* has been compared with it, and found right, or made so; and in the same Manner proceed in each Post, till the whole *Journal* be revised and corrected.

3. The *Ledger* is revised or examined, by comparing it with the *Journal*, in the Manner following. Take the *Journal*, and, beginning with the first Post, turn (as the marginal Numbers direct) to the *Folio* of the *Ledger* where the Dr. of the said Post stands, and see whether it be duly entered: And, upon finding it right, or making it so, return to the *Journal*, and affix to the marginal Number of the said Dr. a Dot or Point, thus, [.], to shew that it has been examined. Next, Turn to the *Folio* where the Cr. is posted, and, upon finding it right, or, after correcting it, if wrong, return to the *Journal*, and affix a Dot to its referring Figure in the Margin, for the same Purpose as before. If there be more Drs. or Crs. in the Post, proceed the same Way with each of them. And thus go on with the next Post, and after it with the third, &c. till the whole *Journal* and *Ledger* be compared.

The Reader by this time cannot miss to have observed what has formerly been inculcated, *viz.* That every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*; that is, once upon the Dr. Side of one Accompt, and again upon the Cr. Side of some other Accompt. From whence it is plain, that the total Sum of all the Money on the Dr. Sides will be precisely equal to the total Sum of all upon the Cr. Sides: And therefore the Accomptant, after revising the Books as directed above, is next, for further Satisfaction, to add up the Dr. Sides of the whole *Ledger* into one Sum, and the Cr. Sides into another. If they agree, it is highly probable that all is right; if they differ, something is unquestionably wrong. *N. B.* I say, If the total Sums of the Dr. and Cr. Sides agree, it is highly probable, but not absolutely certain, that all is right. For this is like proving Multiplication in Arithmetick, by casting out the 9's. When the Proof does not come out, something is undoubtedly wrong: But then the Proof's holding, is no infallible Argument that all is right; for it is possible, in some Cases, that the Proof may hold, and yet some Things be wrong. If, for Instance, an Article should happen to be quite omitted; that is, neither entered upon the Dr. nor the Cr. Side, it is evident, that this Omission would by no means impede the Balance or Equality of the total Sums. Again, if we suppose two Errors, both Excesses, or both Defects, equal, and upon opposite Sides, it is obvious, that, notwithstanding this, the Dr. and Cr. Sides may be equal. Yet still this Balance amounts to a strong Probability that all is right; for it is a very great Chance, if Errors precisely equal and opposite happen, and also, upon a careful revising of the Books, pass unobserved; tho' simply to depend upon it, without a previous Examination, were indeed to trust it too much, especially in a Person of no great Practice.

If, after the Revise is made, the Totals of the Dr. and Cr. Sides agree, the Accomptant may, without further Trial, conclude the Books to be right. But if they differ, his next Step is, to examine the *Ledger* by itself. Which is done thus. Beginning with the first Accompt, compare the first Article on the Dr. Side with its counter-part, (to which the referring Figure directs), and, upon finding them right, or making them so, affix a Dot to the End of the Sum, or in the Folio or Month Column of each of them, thus, [.], to signify that they have been compared. Proceed in like manner with all the other Articles on the Dr. Side, and next with those upon the Cr. Side; and then go on to a new Accompt, and from it to the following, till the whole *Ledger* be finished. Here observe, that in prosecuting the Examination, all the doted Articles you come to are to be omitted, as having been compared already. The *Ledger* being thus examined, if the Corrections of the Errors found, bring the Sums of the Dr. and Cr. Sides to a Balance, the Books may now be presumed right; but if not, something is still wrong: And there is no Way left to discover the Mistake, but a more careful Research of the Books. And possibly it may cost the Accomptant Trouble and Vexation sufficient to teach him to be more cautious in time coming: For, to search the Books again and again in quest of Errors, is the very Drudgery of Book-keeping.

This Revising or Examination, is what Merchants call *Pricking of the Books*; and should not be put off till the *Ledger* is filled up, but performed weekly, and in due Order; that is, the *Waste-book* should be revised, before it be posted to the *Journal*; and the *Journal* ought to be examined, before it be transported to the *Ledger*; and the revising of the *Ledger* finished, before the Balance is begun. By which means the Accomptant will proceed all along with more Certainty; and avoid that Confusion and Perplexity at balancing of the Books, which the omitting of it may possibly occasion. And he will be in no Danger, by these Intermissions, of losing his Pains in doing Things twice; for the Dashes, Dots, or Points, will always shew how far the Examination has been carried.

SECTION II.

How Errors are corrected.

IN explaining the Method of correcting Errors, I shall join the *Waste-book* and *Journal* together, because the Manner of correcting is the same in both; and then shew the Way of correcting Mistakes in the *Ledger*.

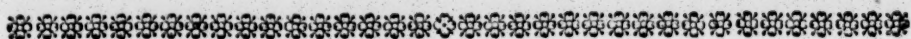
I. Errors

I. Errors in the *Waste-book* and *Journal* may be reduced to six Classes, and corrected as follows.

1st, If the Errors be the Omission of a whole Post, the Way to correct, or supply the Defect, is, to write it in a separate Place by itself, with a Reference to it from the Place where it should have been. 2^{dly}, If only a Word or two be wanting, they may be interlined, or written upon the Margin. 3^{dly}, If a whole Post be repeated, or twice written, it is corrected by cancelling one of them. 4^{thly}, In like manner, if only a Word or Sentence be repeated, let one of them be cancelled. 5^{thly}, If there be any wrong Name, Word, or Figure, the best Way is, to erase it, and then, smoothing the Paper with a little Pounce, write the right Name, Word, or Figure, in its stead. 6^{thly}, If you commit a Mistake, and presently discover it in the very Time of writing, the handsomest Way of correcting it, is, not to alter, erase, or cancel any thing, but to write the Post or Sentence anew, beginning with such a Phrase as this, *I say*; as in the following Example: *Sold A. B. I say, Bought of A. B.*

II. Errors in the *Ledger* are of four sorts. 1st, When an Article is entered upon a wrong Accompt, this is to be corrected, first, by making the other Side of the said Accompt Dr. to, or Cr. by *Error*, for the Sum of the said Article; which rectifies this Accompt: After which, the Article must be entered in due Form, in the Accompt to which it belongs; by which means the Error is removed, and the Purity of the Books restored. 2^{dly}, When an Article is entered in the right Accompt, but upon the wrong Side; that is, upon the Dr. Side, when it should have been upon the Cr. Side, or *vice versa*: To correct this, the first Thing to be done, is, to remove the Error, by making the other Side of the said Accompt Dr. to, or Cr. by *Error*, for the Sum of the Article: After which, the Article must be entered anew upon the right Side, as if no such Blunder had happened. 3^{dly}, When there is an Error in a Sum of Money: This, if it be too little, is corrected by a new Charge on the same Side, for the Defect; and, if it be too much, the Mistake is rectified by a Discharge on the opposite Side, for the Excess. 4^{thly}, When an Article is quite forgot, or neglected, Errors of this Nature are easily adjusted, *viz.* by making the Entrance omitted: Only observe, that it is not to be crowded in betwixt two former Entries, in order to make it possess the Place it would have done, had it come regularly in: for though the Order, whatever it be, can occasion no Error in the Issue; yet this interlining would look more confused and irregular than the Disorder of the Date, which any Person skilled in Book-keeping will easily perceive to have happened through Mistake.

Thus all Errors in the *Ledger* are corrected, without erasing or cancelling any thing; which Merchants never admit of, except perhaps sometimes in verbal or literal Escapes.



C H A P. III.

Of balancing the Ledger, and raising from it an Inventory, to begin a new Set of Books.

Merchants commonly once a-year balance or close their *Ledger*, and raise from it the Materials of an *Inventory* to a new Set of Books, for the ensuing Year. Now, to make the Method of doing this plain and intelligible to a Learner, it must be observed, that, by the Word *Balance*, Merchants understand the Difference betwixt the Sums on the Dr. and Cr. Sides of any Accompt. Which Difference being entered on the defective Side, the Accompt is said to be balanced; that is, to have the Sums of the Dr. and Cr. Sides evened, or made equal. And the Sides of the several Accompts throughout the *Ledger* being thus evened, and the total Sums formally set down on the Foot of the Accompts, the *Ledger* is said to be balanced, closed, or finished. Again, in order to understand how the new *Inventory* is formed from the old *Ledger*, it must be observed, that these Balances, or Differences of the Sides of Accompts, are of different kinds. In some Accompts, the Balance is, the Gain or Loss made upon the Sale of Goods; in some, the Balance is, the Price of Goods remaining unsold; and in others, it is a Debt due to, or by the Merchant, &c. Now, Balances of the first kind, viz. of Gain or Loss, must be distinguished from the rest, and carried to the *Profit and Loss Accompt*; which being done, the Balance, or Difference of its Sides, will be the Gain or Loss made upon one Year's Trade, and goes to the *Stock-accompt*. All the other kinds of Balances must be brought together into one Space or Folio, under the Title of *Balance-accompt*, and are the very Articles of which the *Inventory* is made up. These Things premised, the Method that offers, as most natural for performing what is proposed in this Chapter, is, first, to point out what is contained upon the Dr. and Cr. Sides of each Accompt, and consequently what the Balances are; and then, to shew the mercantile and approved Way of going to work, in closing the *Ledger*, collecting the Balances, and converting them into a new *Inventory*.

S E C T I.

SECTION I.

Shewing what is contained upon the Sides of each Accompt in the Ledger, and what their Balance or Difference is.

What goes to the Dr. and Cr. Side of each Accompt in the *Ledger*, may be known, by reflecting upon the Problems in the preceeding Book, where the Drs. and Crs. are ascertained: And accordingly, in prosecuting what is proposed in this Section, I shall follow the Order there prescribed; and that too by way of Problem.

PROBL. I.

What the Balances in the Accompts of proper Trade are.

1. *Cash-accompt*, N^o 1. and 61.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the ready Money which the Merchant had at first, or when the Books were begun; together with all he has received since that Time. The Cr. Side contains all the Payments he has made, or the Money he has given out. So that the Difference of the two Sides is, the ready Money he has by him; and therefore this Accompt is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the said Difference.

Note. By casting up, and comparing the Sides of this Accompt, the Merchant may, at any Time, know how much Money he has by him, without the Trouble of counting his Coin. And here also observe, that the Cr. Side can never be heaviest; for this strong Reason, That a Person cannot give away more than he has.

2. *An Accompt of Goods*, N^o 2. 3. 11. 12. 14. 18. 20. 21. 27. &c.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the prime Cost and Charges; and, upon the Cr. Side, the Sale or Disposal of them. So that there are here three Varieties. 1. When the Goods are all disposed of, the Difference of its Sides is, the Gain or Loss made upon the Sale; and so is balanced, by charging it Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Gain, if the Cr. Side be heaviest; or giving it Credit by *Profit and Loss*, for the Loss, if the Dr. Side be heaviest, N^o 2. 11. 14. 18. &c. 2. When none of the Goods are disposed of, then it is closed by *Balance*, for the

the whole Sum on the Dr. Side. N^o 21. 27. &c. 3. When only part of the Goods are disposed of, which will appear by the Inequality of the Quantity-columns; this Case requires a double Balance, *viz.* First, the Accompt must be credited by *Balance*, for the Goods remaining, valued at the prime Cost; which equals the inner Columns: After this, it must be made Dr. to, or Cr. by *Profit and Loss*, for the Gain or Loss made upon what are sold; which evens the outer Columns, and closes the Accompt. N^o 3. 12.

Note 1. If the Goods are of different kinds or Prices, as they should be distinguished, when posted to the *Ledger*, by different Numbers, or separate inner Columns; so care must be taken, in balancing the Accompt, to mention the kind of Goods remaining unfold, and to value them at their own Price.

Note 2. A Merchant may, at any time, know what Goods he has on hand, by comparing the inner Columns of the *Accompts of Goods*, without being put to the Trouble of inspecting his Ware-house, and weighing or measuring the Goods themselves.

Note 3. If there be Inlack or Outcome of Goods, that is, Defect or Excess in Weight or Measure, it will happen, when the Goods are all disposed of, that the inner Columns will not be equal. In this Case, the *Balance* or *Equality* must be restored, by inserting as much in the deficient Column as will make it equal to the other, writing the Word *Inlack* or *Outcome* before it, as the Reason why it is added; but nothing goes to the Money-columns.

3. *Personal Accompts*, N^o 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 13. 15. &c.

Contain, upon the Dr. Side, the Debts due by the Person to the Merchant, with the Payments made upon any other Score by the Merchant to him. The Cr. Side contains the Payments made by the Person to the Merchant, with the Debts due by the Merchant to the said Person, upon any other Dealings. So that there are here two Cases. 1st, If the Dr. Side be heaviest, the Difference is a Debt due by the Person to the Merchant. N^o 13. 24. &c. 2^{dly}, If the Cr. Side be heaviest, the Difference is a Debt due by the Merchant to the Person. N^o 15. 57. And in both Cases the Accompt is balanced, by making it Dr. to, or Cr. by *Balance*, for the Difference of its Sides.

Note 1. If both Sides are equal, the Debts between the Merchant and his Dealer are cleared, and the Accompt balances of itself. N^o 5. 7. 9. 10. &c.

Note 2. If there be any Article of Debt, such as a Bond, or the like, which the Merchant inclines to keep distinct from other Debts, he may do it by this Method. First state the said Article, on the defective Side,

Side, as a Balance by itself; after which, add up the Dr. and Cr. Sides, and close the Accompt as above directed.

4. *Bills receivable, N^o 25.*

This is a general personal Accompt, and contains, upon the Dr. Side, Bills accepted, and payable to the Merchant. The Cr. Side contains the Payments he has received. So that the Difference of its Sides (if there be any) is, what is yet unpaid: And the Accompt is closed, by giving it Credit by *Balance*, for the said Difference.

5. *Bills payable, N^o 52.*

This is an Accompt of the same Nature with the former, and contains, upon the Cr. Side, the Bills accepted by the Merchant, payable to others; and upon the Dr. Side, the Payments he has made. So that the Difference of the Sides (if there be any) is, the Bills yet unpaid: And the Accompt is closed, by charging it Dr. to *Balance*.

6. *Suspence Accompt, N^o 34.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Goods sent off; and upon the Cr. Side, either the same Goods returned, or Advice from your Correspondent that he designs to keep them. So that either the Sides of this Accompt are equal, or, if there be any Difference, it is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the said Difference.

7. *Foreign Coin, N^o 26.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Value at which the several Pieces are received; and on the Cr. Side, the Value at which they are put off. In closing this Accompt, there are three Cases. 1st, If the Pieces are all disposed of, the Accompt is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the Gain or Loss made by them. 2^{dly}, If none of the Pieces are yet disposed of, it is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the whole Value on the Dr. Side. 3^{dly}, If part of them are disposed of, and part of them yet on hand; in this Case, the Accompt must first be credited by *Balance*, for Value of the Pieces on hand; and if after this the Money-columns still remain unequal, it must be debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the said Difference; which is the Gain or Loss made upon the Pieces disposed of.

8. *Wagers*

8. *Wagers Accompt,*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Consignments made when the Wagers were entered into. The Cr. Side contains the Decisions of the Wagers. So that here occur two Varieties, viz. 1st, If all the Wagers are determined, the Difference of the Sides will be the Gain made upon those decided in favours of the Merchant; and the Accompt is closed, by being charged Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the said Difference. 2^{dly}, If any of the Wagers are yet undecided, the Accompt must first be credited by *Balance* for them: After which, if the Sides are still unequal, it must be charged Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Difference.

9. *Accompts of Ships, Houses, or other Possessions, N^o 4.*

Contain, upon the Dr. Side, what they cost at first, or are valued at, with all Charges, such as Repairs, or other Expences laid out upon them. The Cr. Side contains, (if any thing be writ upon it), either what they are sold or exchanged for, or the Profits arising from them; such as, Freight, Rent, &c. Here there are three Cases. 1st, If nothing be written upon the Cr. Side, it is closed, by being credited by *Balance*. 2^{dly}, If the Cr. Side be filled up, with the Price of the Ship, House, &c. sold, or otherwise disposed of, then the Difference of the Sides is the Gain or Loss made upon the Sale; and the Accompt is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*. 3^{dly}, If the Cr. Side contain only the Freight or Rent; in this Case, first charge the Ship, House, &c. Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Freight or Rent; and then, close the Accompt with *Balance*. N^o 4.

10. *House-expences, Charges of Merchandize, Refusal of Bargains, Interest-accompt, Insurance-accompt, and all others of the like Nature, that are Disbursements for which nothing comes in, or pure Incomes for which nothing goes out, N^o 65. 42. 35.*

Contain, upon their Dr. Sides, the Articles of Loss, and upon the Cr. Sides, the Articles of Gain; and are closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the Difference of their Sides.

11. *Profit*

11. *Profit and Loss*, N^o 38.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Articles of Loss, and on the Cr. Side, the Articles of Gain. To this Account are carried, not only whatever comes in course to it from the *Journal*; but also, all the Articles of Gain and Loss that occur in balancing the *Ledger*. After which, the Dr. and Cr. Sides being added up, their Difference is the neat Gain or Loss made since the Books were begun; and therefore this Account is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Stock*, for the Difference of its Sides.

12. *Stock-account*, N^o 8.

As gathered from the *Journal*, contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Debts due by the Merchant when the Books were begun. The Cr. Side contains his ready Money, Effects, and Debts due to him at the same time. But then, to this Account, as it now stands, there is brought, at closing of the *Ledger*, the Balance of the *Profit and Loss Account*. After which, the Dr. and Cr. Sides being added up, and compared, their Difference will be the Merchant's present neat Stock; and the Account is closed with *Balance*.

13. *Voyage to or from*———N^o 16. 40. 47.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the prime Cost and Charges of the Cargo. The Cr. Side is either empty, or it contains the Receipt or Disposal of the Goods by the Factor, or perhaps Returns made for them. There are therefore here two Cases. 1st, If the Cr. Side be empty, the Ship is still at Sea, or, at least, there has been as yet no Advice of her Arrival; and the Account is closed, by giving it Credit by *Balance*. 2^{dly}, If the Cr. Side be filled up, the Difference of the Sides is the Gain or Loss made upon the Voyage; and accordingly the Account is closed, by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Profit and Loss*. If the Sums of the Sides happen to be equal, the Account closes of itself.

14. *A. B. my Account of Goods*,

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Goods consigned to, and received by the Factor; and on the Cr. Side, the Disposal of the said Goods. This Account balances exactly as an *Account of Goods in proper domestick Trade*.

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15. *A. B.*

15. *A. B. my Accompt on Time,*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Debts due to the Factor, for my Goods sold by him on Time. The Cr. Side contains the Payments made by Debtors to the Factor. So that, if there be any Difference of the Sides, it is the Debts yet outstanding: And the Accompt is clos'd, by giving it Credit by *Balance*.

16. *A. B. my Accompt current, N^o 41. 53.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Money in the Factor's Hands, received by him of the Sales of my Goods, with the Remittances I had sent him, or Payments I have made him upon any other account. The Cr. Side contains the Payments or Remittances he has sent me, with the Debts I owe him on any other score. In closing this Accompt, there are two Cases. 1st, If the inner Columns, which contain the foreign Money, be equal; then, if there be any Difference between the outer Columns, it is the Gain or Loss made by Exchange; which flows from the different Rates of Exchange, at which these Debts have been charged and discharged: And the Accompt in this Case is clos'd, by being made Dr. to, or Cr. by *Profit and Loss*, for the Difference of the outer Columns. 2^{dly}, If the inner Columns are unequal, they must first be brought to an Equality, by making the Accompt Dr. to, or Cr. by *Balance*, for their Difference, valuing the foreign Money at the current Rate of Exchange. If after this the outer Columns are unequal, their Difference is, the Gain or Loss made by Exchange; and the Accompt must be clos'd, by making it Dr. to, or Cr. by *Profit and Loss*, for the said Difference.

P R O B L. II.

What the Balances in Factory-accompts are.

1. *A. B. his Accompt of Goods, N^o 48.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Charges paid by the Factor. The Cr. Side contains the Sale or Disposal of the Goods. In closing this Accompt, there are five Varieties. 1st, If the Goods are all sold, and all the Money received, this Accompt is balanced, by being charged Dr. first, to *Profit and Loss*, for the Factor's Commission, at so much *per cent.* after which, the Difference of the Sides is, the Money due to the Employer; and is clos'd, by being again charged Dr. to *A. B. his Accompt current*, for the said Difference. 2^{dly}, If the Goods are all

all sold, but no Money yet received, it is closed, by being made Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Factor's Commission, and to *A. B. his Account on Time*, for the outstanding Debts due to him. 3^{dly}, If the Goods are all sold, and only part of the Money received, it is closed, by being made Dr. to *Profit and Loss*, for the Factor's Commission; to *A. B. his Account on Time*, for the outstanding Debts; and to *A. B. his Account current*, for the Employer's Money in Factor's Hands. 4^{thly}, If none of the Goods be yet sold, it is closed, by giving it Credit by *Balance*, for the Sum of the Charges on the Dr. Side. 5^{thly}, If only part of the Goods are sold, and so the Account unfinished, the best Way to close it is, by a double Balance; that is, first, charge it Dr. to *Balance*, for the Sum upon the Cr. Side; and then, give it Credit by *Balance*, for the Charges on the Dr. Side. Thus the Account will appear in the new Books in the same State that it did in the old.

Note. The Factor ought to balance this Account as soon as the Goods are disposed of, and send a Copy of it to his Employer; as has been already observed.

2. *A. B. his Account on Time*, N^o 49.

Contains, upon the Cr. Side, the Debts due by those who bought the Employer's Goods; and as these Debts are paid in to the Factor, it is charged Dr. to *A. B. his Account current*, for the said Payments; and therefore, if, at closing of the *Ledger*, there be any Difference of its Sides, it is the Debts yet outstanding; and is closed, by being charged Dr. to *Balance*, for the said Difference.

3. *A. B. his Account current*, N^o 36. 50.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Money laid out by the Factor for the Employer's Use, as in answering his Bills, or remitting Bills to him, or otherwise. The Cr. Side contains the Money in the Factor's Hands belonging to the Employer. So that the Difference of its Sides is, the Debts due by the Factor to *A. B.* or by *A. B.* to him; and the Account is closed, by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Balance*.

Note. If the Factor dispose of the Employer's Goods on Trust, to Persons with whom he has private Dealings of his own, it will be proper, in closing their Accounts, to divide the Balance into two Parts, viz. one due for the Employer's Goods, and the other due to or by himself.

P R O B L. III.

What the Balances in Company-accompts are.

§ 1. *What the Balances in the Accompts kept by a Partner are.*

1. *A. B. my Accompt in Company, N^o 54.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Partner's Inputs, and Share of Charges; upon the Cr. Side, the Returns made; and the Difference is Gain or Loss. In balancing this Accompt, there are two Cases. 1st, If the Accompt be finished, *i. e.* if the Goods be sold, and Returns made, it is closed, by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Profit and Loss*. 2^{dly}, If the Accompt be yet unfinished, the best Way is, to close it with a double Balance; that is, make it Dr. to *Balance*, for the Sum of the Cr. Side, and give it Credit by *Balance*, for the Sum of the Dr. Side.

2. *A. B. my Accompt proper, N^o 55.*

This Accompt is merely personal, and closed with *Balance*, for the Difference of its Sides; which is the Debt due to or by the Company.

§ 2. *What the Balances of the Accompts kept by a Trustee in his own Books are.*

Before the Trustee close the Company's Accompts, he ought to make the double *Journal Entrance* following, if it be not done already, namely, 1st, *Goods in Company, or Voyage, &c.* Dr. to *Sundries, viz. to Cash, or Charges of Merchandize*, for all Charges, not yet stated to Accompt, such as Cellar-rent, &c. and to *Profit and Loss*, for his own Commission, at so much *per cent.* 2^{dly}, Each Partner's *Accompt proper* Dr. to *his Accompt in Company*, for their respective Shares of the above Charges and Commission. These Entrances being made, the Balances of the Accompts are as follows.

1. *Goods in Company, N^o 58. 62. 71. 74.*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the prime Cost of the Goods stocked in, with all Charges, and the Trustee's Commission. The Cr. Side contains the Disposal of them. The Difference of the Sides is Gain

or

or Loss, to be divided amongst the Partners. Here there are three Cases. 1st, If the Goods be all sold, the Accompt is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Sundries*, viz. to or by each Partner's *Accompt in Company*, for their Shares of the Gain or Loss; and to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the Trustee's own Share. 2^{dly}, If none of the Goods are sold, then the Accompt is closed, by being credited by *Sundries*, viz. by each Partner's *Accompt in Company*, for their Shares of the Goods unsold, and by *Balance*, for the Trustee's Share. 3^{dly}, If part of the Goods are sold, and part of them yet remain not disposed of, this Case is a Compound of the two former; and accordingly the Accompt is closed, by making the Entrance mentioned in the first Case, for the Gain or Loss on those sold; and then, by making the Entrance mentioned in the second Case, for those not disposed of.

2. *Voyage in Company*, N^o 66.

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Value and Charges of the Goods sent to Sea. The Cr. Side contains the Receipt or Disposal of them by the Factor. The Difference of the Sides is Gain or Loss. Here there are three Cases. 1st, If the Dr. and Cr. Sides be equal, then the Accompt closes of itself. 2^{dly}, If one of the Sides exceed the other, then the Accompt is closed, by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Sundries*, viz. to or by each Partner *his Accompt in Company*, for their Shares of the Gain or Loss; and to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the Trustee's Share. 3^{dly}, If nothing be yet writ upon the Cr. Side, then the Accompt is closed, by being credited by *Sundries*, viz. by each Partner's *Accompt in Company*, for their Shares of the Goods at Sea; and by *Balance*, for the Trustee's Share.

3. *Factor our Accompt of Goods*,

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Company's Goods consigned to, and received by the Factor. The Cr. Side contains the Disposal of them. The Difference of the Sides is Gain or Loss made upon the Sale of them. This Accompt has the same Varieties, and is balanced the same way with *Goods in Company*.

4. *Factor our Accompt current*,

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, what Money belonging to the Company is in the Factor's Hands. The Cr. Side contains the Returns he has made in Goods or Bills. The Difference is the Debt due to or by the Factor. This Accompt is closed, by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Balance*, for the said Difference.

5. *Partner*

5. *Partner his Accompt in Company*, N^o 59. 69. 70.

Contains, upon the Cr. Side, the Partner's Inputs, with his Share of Charges, and of Gain at close. The Dr. Side contains Returns for Inputs disposed of, or Goods remaining unfold, with the Partner's Share of Losses, if any. This Accompt, after the preceeding Accompts are balanced, will always close of itself; as is evident by considering what goes to the two Sides of it: So that if the Balance of this Accompt fail, the Accomptant may conclude, for certain, that something in the Company's Accompts is wrong, or, at least, some Mistake has happened in closing them.

6. *Partner his Accompt proper*, N^o 60. 67. 68.

Is a personal Accompt, the Difference of whose Sides is the Debt due to or by the Partner, and is closed with *Balance*.

Note. If the Design of balancing the Company-accompts be, not in order to know the State of the Company's Affairs, but only that the old *Ledger* may be finished, and the Accompts carried to new Books; the Accomptant, in this Case, may either balance them as above directed; or he may, if he pleases, close all of them by a double Balance; which is the easiest and shortest Way, and will have the same Effect in the Issue.

§ III. *What the Balances of the Accompts kept by a Trustee in separate Books are.*1. *Goods in Company, and Voyage in Company,*

HAve the same Things upon their Dr. and Cr. Sides, as when kept in Books along with other Business; but are closed with *Profit and Loss in Company*, for the Gain or Loss; and with *Partners Accompts in Company*, for their respective Shares of Goods remaining unfold, or at Sea.

2. *Cash in Company,*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Sums of Money given in by Partners, and received from Dealers for Goods sold; the Cr. Side contains the Sums laid out; so that the Difference of its Sides is the Money on hand; and is closed with *Balance in Company*.

3. *Partner*

3. *Partner his Accompt in Company,*

Contains the same Things upon its Dr. and Cr. Sides respectively, as when kept in Books along with other Business ; and, after the Accompts of Goods and Voyages are balanced, will always close of itself.

4. *Partner his Accompt proper.*

This and all personal Accompts, as they contain the same Things upon their Dr. and Cr. Sides, as their Parallels in *proper Trade*, so they are all closed with *Balance in Company*.

5. *Profit and Loss in Company.*

The Difference of its Sides, is the Gain or Loss made upon Company-trade, and must be charged Dr. to the Trustee *his Accompt proper*, for his Commission ; after which, it is closed, (if no *Stock-account* is kept), by being made Dr. or Cr. to or by *Sundries*, viz. Each Partner *his Accompt in Company*, for the respective Shares of Gain or Loss. But if you keep a *Stock-account in Company*, then this Accompt is closed with it ; and the *Stock-account* is again closed with the Partners *Accompts in Company*.

6. *Balance in Company,*

Contains, upon the Dr. Side, the Company's ready Money in the Trustee's Hand, with the Debts due to the Company, whether by Partners or Dealers ; the Cr. Side contains the Debts due by the Company, and that whether to Partners, or to Dealers : And if the Books have been rightly kept, and duly balanced, the two Sides of this Accompt will always equal one another to a Farthing.

Note. If you incline the Goods remaining unfold, or at Sea, should appear upon the *Balance-account*, you must close the *Accompt of Goods* and *Voyages* with *Balance in Company*, for the Value of the Quantity not disposed of, or at Sea ; and you may close the Partners *Accompts in Company*, (which in this Case will not close of themselves), either with their *Accompts proper*, or with *Balance in Company*, as you please.

SECTION II.

How the Balances are collected, the Ledger closed, and a new Inventory formed.

WHen you design to balance your *Ledger*, in order to begin a new Set of Books, proceed in the Manner following.

Take two Sheets or Folios of loose Paper, rule them like the *Ledger*, and write on the Heads or Tops of them, the Titles of the two following *Accompts*, viz. one the Head of the one, *Profit and Loss Dr. and Contra Cr.*; on the other, *Balance Dr. and Contra Cr.* Then, beginning with the *Accompt of Cash*, go over every *Accompt* in the *Ledger*, (omitting only the *Accompts of Profit and Loss and Stock*, which must be left open to the last), and, adding up their *Dr.* and *Cr. Sides*, carry the Articles of Gain or Loss found on any of them, to the *Profit and Loss Sheet*; and the Articles of Debt, or Goods remaining, to the *Balance Sheet*, without touching the *Accompts* themselves: *e. g.* After adding up the *Dr.* and *Cr. Sides* of the *Cash-accompt*, subtract the one Sum from the other, and, on the *Balance Sheet*, make *Balance Dr. to Cash*, for their Difference, being the ready Money in your Hands. Again, in an *Accompt of Goods* that are all sold, after adding up the *Dr.* and *Cr. Sides*, subtract the one from the other, and, on the other Sheet, make *Profit and Loss Dr. or Cr.* to or by the said *Accompt of Goods*, for the Difference of its Sides. And in this Manner proceed with every other *Accompt* in the *Ledger*, according to their Nature, as explained in the last Section.

Having advanced thus far, your next Step is, to add up the *Dr. Sides* of the *Profit and Loss Sheet*, and the *Profit and Loss Accompt* in the *Ledger*, into one Sum, and their *Cr. Sides* into another; and, on the said Sheet, make *Profit and Loss Dr. or Cr.* to or by *Stock*, for their Difference: Which Difference being carried to the *Stock-accompt*, add up its *Dr.* and *Cr. Sides*, and carry their Difference to the *Balance Sheet*. Which being done, the total Sums of the *Dr.* and *Cr. Sides* of the *Balance Sheet* will be equal to a Farthing, if the Books be right, and the balancing Work truly performed: As may be thus demonstrated.

It is obvious, that the *Balance Sheet*, before the Balance of the *Stock-accompt* is brought to it, contains, upon the *Dr. Side*, the Money and Goods you have on hand, or at Sea, or in the Hands of Factors, with the Debts due to you; the Articles on the *Cr. Side* are the Debts due by you to others: So that the Difference of its Sides is your present Worth, or *neat Stock*. Now, if the Balance of the *Stock-accompt* be also equal to your present *neat Stock*, it is plain, that
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it will even the Sides of the *Balance-accompt*. But that it is so, appears thus.

Your present neat Stock is equal to your neat Stock when the Books were begun, with the Addition of the Gain, or Diminution of the Loss made since that Time: But the Difference of the Sides of *Stock-accompt*, before the Balance of *Profit and Loss Accompt* be brought to it, is your neat Stock when the Books were begun; and the Balance of *Profit and Loss Accompt*, is the Gain or Loss made since that Time; which, consequently, being brought to *Stock-accompt*, makes the Balance of *Stock-accompt* equal to your present neat Stock: And therefore the Balance of *Stock-accompt* evens the Sides of *Balance-accompt*. Q. E. D.

If, after the Balance of *Stock-accompt* is brought to *Balance-accompt*, the Sides happen to be still unequal, there has unquestionably some Error been committed; which you must find out by a careful Review of the balancing Work: For here the Error must ly, since the Books are supposed to have been examined, and found right, or made so, before the balancing was begun. On the other hand, if the Sides of *Balance-accompt* be equal, all may be presumed right. There is not indeed an absolute Certainty in the Case: For if you imagine two Mistakes committed, either both in the Articles of *Profit and Loss*, or both in the Articles of *Balance*, or one in the former, and the other in the latter, both Excesses, or both Defects, equal, and on opposite Sides, it is plain this would not impede the Equality of the Dr. and Cr. Sides of the *Balance-accompt*. But then, this is so great a Chance, that it is more than probable such a Thing can never happen, and pass too, without being discovered.

Having brought the two Sides of the *Balance-accompt* to an Equality, which is the Test of every thing being right, proceed to close the *Ledger-accompts*, thus. First, to the *Profit and Loss Accompt*, transfer the Articles on the *Profit and Loss Sheet*. Next, at the End of the *Ledger*, erect an *Accompt of Balance*, into which transcribe the *Balance Sheet*. After which, return to the Beginning of the *Ledger*, and, giving the *Cash-accompt* Credit by *Balance*, for your ready Money, draw a Line cross the Money-columns on each Side, at the Foot of the *Accompt*; below which set down the total Sums, which will be now equal. Proceed in like manner with all the following *Accompts*, transferring to each the respective Articles that belong to them, from the two Sheets of loose Paper, inserting the referring Figures in the *Folio-column*, and writing the total Sums on the Foot of the *Accompt*; by which means all the *Accompts* in the *Ledger* will come to be balanced and closed; that is, evened and finished.

The *Ledger* being now closed, the next Thing to be done, is, to begin a new Set of Books; in order to which, a new *Inventory* must be fetched from your old Books, as the Foundation of your future Trade in the new. Now, it is plain, at first View, that the several

Articles on the Dr. Side of the *Balance-accompt*, being the particular *Items* of your Effects, and Debts due to you, make up the first Part of the *Inventory*; and the several Articles on the Cr. Side, except the last, being the Debts due by you to others, make up the second Part of it: And accordingly, in your new Books, the several Particulars on the Dr. Side must all of them be made Drs. to *Stock*, and *Stock* Dr. to the several Particulars on the Cr. Side, thus.

Stock Dr.

To Jacob Ruffel,

To H. V. Beek,

&c.

Contra Cr.

By Cash,

By Indian Chints,

&c.

I shall now conclude with one general Reflexion upon the Stock or Inventory placed in the Front of a Merchant's Books. It is the Fund for Traffick; and it is worth while to observe how it spreads, and diffuses itself in a Course of Trade, branching out into a Multitude of various Accompts, which all depend and hang on it, as the Branches on the Root. It is to a Merchant some way like Seed to the Husbandman, which is sown in the Spring, adorns and beautifies the Fields in Summer, and appears with quite another Face than what it had before; is cut down in Harvest, and gathered into the Barn; where, being separated from Chaff and Straw, it again resumes its former Shape, with Increase or Diminution, according to the Nature of the Soil and Season, and becomes Seed for the ensuing Year. Thus, when a Merchant begins to trade, his Stock dissipates and scatters, spreads, sprouts, and shoots out into a Variety of Accompts, and these again into others, proceeding in a constant Succession, and continual Flux, till by this Propagation a whole *Ledger*, consisting perhaps of 200 or 300 Folios, be replete, and ripened as it were into a Harvest. Upon this the Books are shut up, and the Articles of Stock that lay lately diffused through the whole *Ledger*, and seemed to possess so large a Field, being now separated from Refuse and Dregs, shrink again within the narrow Limits of the *Balance-accompt*, being enlarged or lessened, or only varied, according to Success and the Chance of Trade. From this it passes into the *Inventory* of the new Books; where it takes the same Turn as before, and again is brought to the *Balance-accompt*, and from it to the next *Inventory*; and thus goes on in a circulatory Manner, while the Merchant continues to trade. In one Word, it gives Birth to, is the Burden, and proves the Burial of Accompts.

WASTE-



WASTE-BOOK.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1748.

An Inventory of the Money, Goods and Debts belonging to me A. B. as also of the Debts due by me to others, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
I Have in ready Money ———	12000	00	0
Also 2000 Yards fine Linen, at 2 <i>s.</i>	250	00	0
6 <i>d.</i> per Yard, ———			
— 15 Pieces Indian Chints, at 24 <i>l.</i>	367	10	0
10 <i>s.</i> per Piece, ———			
— $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Ship <i>Britannia</i> (freighted by Mr. Steel and Comp. for a Voyage to <i>Barbadoes</i>) with Repairs, cost	348	10	0
— John Harris owes me per Note, on demand, ———			
— Thomas Freeman owes me per Bill, due 2d February next, ———	96	00	0
— George Evans owes me per Bond, dated the 11th Nov. last, and payable Mart. next, with Interest at 5 per cent.			
	300	00	0
	13407	00	00

I owe as follows.

To Joseph Martin, on demand, ———	36	00	0
To Sir Isaac Crisp, due 1st of June next, ———	120	00	0
	156	00	00
A. ———			
6th. ———			
Bought for ready Money, 40 Pieces Cambricks, at 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per Piece, ———	112	00	00
B. I. F. I. ———			
M 2 ———			
7 th ———			

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<hr/> <i>January 10th.</i> <hr/>					
/	Bought of <i>John Vernon</i> 100 Pieces Duroys, at 26 <i>s.</i> per Piece, to pay at 2 Months,		130	00	00
		B. 3.			
<hr/> <i>15th.</i> <hr/>					
/	Paid <i>Joseph Martin</i> in full,		36	00	00
		F. 4.			
<hr/>					
/	Bought of <i>Jacob Ruffel</i> 26 Pieces Druggets, at 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Piece.				
		<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			
	Paid half down,	97 10 0			
	Rest due on demand,	97 10 0			
		B. 5.	195	00	00
<hr/> <i>21st.</i> <hr/>					
W.B.	Sent as an Adventure to <i>Jamaica</i> , in the Ship <i>Hope-</i>				
N ^o 1.	<i>well</i> , Captain <i>Gordon</i> Master, consigned to <i>William</i>				
2.	<i>Boyd</i> , the following Goods, marked and numbered				
/	as per Margin, viz.				
		<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			
	70 Pieces of my own Duroys, at } 26 <i>s.</i> per Piece,	91 00 0			
	6 Pieces <i>Holland</i> , presently bought of } <i>Jacob Green</i> , at 18 <i>l.</i> per Piece, to } pay at 2 Months,	108 00 0			
	Paid Charges, till on board,	14 11 4			
	Paid also Premium to <i>Simon Smith</i> and } Company, for insuring 200 <i>l.</i>	10 00 0			
		G. 4.	223	11	04
<hr/> <i>30th.</i> <hr/>					
/	Paid <i>Jacob Ruffel</i> , in full for Druggets,		97	10	00
		F. 4.			
<hr/> <i>February 2d.</i> <hr/>					
/	Bought of <i>Edward Harley</i> 1000 Yards broad Cloth, at 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Yard.				
		<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			
	Paid him part in Money,	330 00 0			
	Given him a Bill on <i>John Harris</i> for	45 00 0			
	Rest due at 3 Months,	300 00 0			
		B. 7.	675	00	00
<hr/> <i>5th.</i> <hr/>					
/	Received of <i>Thomas Freeman</i> in full,		96	00	00
		E. 4.			
		Fe-			

WASTE-BOOK.

(3) 93

	l.	s.	d.
---February 16th.---			
Bought for present Money the Goods following, <i>viz.</i>			
90 Pieces Kerseys, at 6 l. per Piece, —	540	00	0
120 Pieces Fustians, at 37 s. 6 d. per Piece, 225	00	0	
	765	00	00
B. n. i.			
---25th.---			
Sold 10 Pieces Druggets, at 8 l. 3 s. per Piece, for ready Money, —	81	10	00
C. i. E. i.			
---March 1st.---			
Sold George Young 400 Yards broad Cloth, at 14 s. per Yard, to pay at 1 Month, —	280	00	00
C. 3.			
---4th.---			
Sold John Keil my 90 Pieces Kerseys, at 6 l. 7 s. per Piece, —			
Received in part, —	300	00	0
Rest due at 20 Days, —	271	10	0
	571	10	00
C. 5.			
---10th.---			
Paid John Vernon, in full for Duroys, —	130	00	00
F. 4.			
---Lent Jacob Spencer, upon Bond, for 6 Months, at 5 per cent. ---			
	1000	00	00
F. 2.			
---17th.---			
Sold Jacob Preston 200 Yards broad Cloth, at 14 s. 2 d. per Yard, for Payment whereof he has given me a Bill on Henry Sidney, payable at Sight; the Sum is	141	13	04
C. 2. F. n. 4.			
---22d.---			
Sold Richard Stone 400 Yards broad Cloth, at 14 s. 3½ d. per Yard, which he has paid as follows, <i>viz.</i>			
Given me 26 Moidores, at 27 s. per Piece, 35	02	0	
Given me in British Coin, —	150	14	8
And for the rest, an Assignm ^t . on G. Digby, 100	00	0	
	285	16	08
C. 4. F. n. 8.			
March			

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<hr/> <i>March 23d.</i> <hr/>				
✓	Paid <i>Jacob Green</i> , in full for <i>Holland</i> , as follows, <i>viz.</i>			
	<i>l. s.</i>			
	Given him my 26 Moidores, at 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	}	34	09
	<i>per Piece,</i> _____			
	And the rest in <i>British</i> Coin, _____		73	11
			108	00 00
	<i>F. 4. & n. 8.</i>			
<hr/>				
✓	Received of <i>Henry Sidney</i> , in full of <i>Jacob Preston's</i> Bill,			
	<i>E. 4 F. n. 4. & 9.</i>	141	13	04
<hr/> <i>April 1st.</i> <hr/>				
	<i>l. s.</i>			
✓	Received of <i>John Keil</i> , in full for Kerseys,	}	270	00
	the Sum of _____			
	Abated him, on account he complains	}	1	10
	two of the Pieces proved not so good as			
	the rest, _____			
			271	10 00
	<i>E. 6.</i>			
<hr/> <i>6th.</i> <hr/>				
✓	Received of <i>George Young</i> , in full for broad Cloth,--	280	00	00
	<i>E. 4.</i>			
<hr/> <i>10th.</i> <hr/>				
✓	Bartered 2 Pieces <i>Indian Chints</i> , at 25 <i>l.</i> <i>per Piece</i> ,			
	for 40 Pieces Lockrams, of the same Value, <i>viz.</i> at 25 <i>s.</i>			
	<i>per Piece,</i> _____		50	00 00
	<i>D. 1.</i>			
<hr/> <i>16th.</i> <hr/>				
✓	Bartered 1000 Yards Linen, at 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>per Yard</i> ,			
	for the following Goods of the same Value, <i>viz.</i>			
	<i>l. s. d.</i>			
	1 C. Cochineal, valued at _____	108	16	0
	64 lb. Cinnamon, at 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>per lb.</i> --	24	10	8
			133	06 08
	<i>D. 3.</i>			
<hr/> <i>22d.</i> <hr/>				
✓	Bartered 6 Pieces <i>Indian Chints</i> , at 24 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> <i>per</i>			
	<i>Piece, for</i> _____			
	8 Bales Muslin, at 12 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> <i>per Bale</i> , --	102	8	
	The Balance I have received in Money, --	46	2	
			148	10 00
	<i>D. n. 2.</i>			
	<i>April</i>			

			l.	s.	d.
<hr/> April 30th. <hr/>					
Bartered with <i>George Dennis</i>		l. s. d.			
1000 Yards Linen, at 2 s. 9 d. per Yd.	137	10	0		
And 2 Pieces <i>Indian Chints</i> , at 25 l. } per Piece, ———— }	50	00	0		
				187	10 00
For 17 Bags Cotton, containing } 42 C. 2 Q. neat, at 3 l. 15 s. }	159	07	6		
per C. ———— }					
And 12 lb. Cloves, at 9 s. 1 d. per lb.	5	09	0		
				164	16 06
D. 4.					
<hr/> May 3d. <hr/>					
Paid <i>Edward Harley</i> , in full for broad Cloth, —	300	00	00		
F. 4.					
<hr/> -7th.- <hr/>					
Sent <i>Nathaniel Napier</i> , in the Country, 16 Pieces Druggets, desiring him to take them at 7 l. 15 s. per Piece; if not, to return them on my Charges, —	124	00	00		
C. n. 4.					
<hr/> -13th.- <hr/>					
Paid <i>Simon Smart</i> , as a Penalty for refusing a Bar- gain of <i>Norwich Stuffs</i> , ————	2	02	00		
B. n. 2.					
<hr/> -18th.- <hr/>					
J. J. Shipp'd on board the <i>Swan</i> , <i>Robert Scot</i> Master, N ^o 1. by order, and for account of <i>John Jessop</i> Merchant 2. in <i>Genoa</i> , the following Goods, marked and num- bered as per Margin, viz.					
			l. s.		
8 Tun Lead, bought of <i>George Dennis</i> , }	108	00			
at 13 l. 10 s. per Tun, to pay at 1 M ^o . }					
7536 lb. tann'd Leather, presently bought }	219	16			
for ready Money, at 7 d. per lb. — }					
Paid Custom and other Charges, —	10	19			
Due to <i>George Aiton</i> for packing, —	1	05			
My Commission at 2½ per cent. —	8	10			
Paid <i>Simon Smith</i> and Company, for in- }	10	10			
furing 350 l. on the whole, — }					
My Commission on ditto, at ½ per cent. —	1	15			
				360	15 00
O. n. 1. 2. 3.					
May					

			l.	s.	d.
<hr/>					
June 29th.					
✓	Paid Sir Isaac Crisp in full,	— — —	40	00	00
		F. 4.			
<hr/>					
July 2d.					
✓	Paid Shop-rent for half a Year, viz. from January 1. to July 1.	— — —	12	00	00
		F. 12.			
<hr/>					
—5th.—					
✓	Paid my Shop-keeper his Bill of Postage, and other petty Charges,	— — —	2	12	08
		F. 12.			
<hr/>					
—9th.—					
✓	Ship <i>Hopewell</i> is arrived safe with my Goods from Jamaica; Freight, Duty, and other Charges paid here, amount to	— — —	97	12	00
		K. n. 2.			
<hr/>					
✓	Sold John Dyer my fix Barrels Indigo upon the Key, at 4 s. 3 d. per lb.	— — —			
	Received in part,	— — —	80	13	
	Rest due at 6 Months,	— — —	80	00	
		K. n. 2.	160	13	00
<hr/>					
—10th.—					
✓	Brought into my Warehouse,	l. s. d.			
	My 5 Hhds. <i>Pyments</i> , containing	} 38 07 6			
	1535 lb. valued at 6 d. per lb.				
	And also my 5 Hhds. Sugar, containing 63 C. at 19 s. per C.	} 59 17 0			
		K. n. 2.	98	04	06
<hr/>					
—15th.—					
✓	Drawn my Bill on William Boyd in Jamaica, payable to Edward Dupper, or Order, for Value due by ditto Dupper, at 10 Days,	— — —	108	19	07
		L. 2.			
<hr/>					
—22d.—					
J. P.	Shipp'd on board the <i>Dolphin</i> , consigned to John Perkins Merchant in <i>Hamburgh</i> , to sell for my account, the Goods following, marked and numbered as per Margin, viz.	l. s. d.			
N ^o 1.	My 5 Hhds. Sugar, valued at	— — —	59	17	0
2.	18 Pieces Calicoes, bought of Jacob	} 49 10 0			
3.	<i>Russel</i> , at 2 l. 15 s. per Piece, to				
✓	pay at 6 Months,	— — —			
	8 Fother Lead, presently bought for	} 103 04 0			
	ready Money, at 12 l. 18 s. p. Fother,				
	Paid Custom and other Charges,	— — —	14	06	8
		G. n. 1.	226	17	08
<hr/>					
N July					

		l.	s.	d.
July 30th.				
/	Received of <i>Edward Dupper</i> , in full for my Bill on <i>William Boyd</i> , ——— E. 4. ———	108	19	07
August 3d.				
/	Receiv ^d of <i>Nathaniel Napier</i> , in part for <i>Druggets</i> , ——— E. 4. ———	62	00	00
6th.				
/	Lent <i>Edward Harley</i> upon Bond, for three Months, at 5 per cent. ——— F. 2. ———	400	00	00
10th.				
/	Received from on board the <i>Griffin</i> , <i>John Temple</i> Master, the following Goods, to sell for account of <i>Herman Van Beek</i> Merchant in <i>Amsterdam</i> , viz. 18 C. Flax, and 14 Butts Madder, each Butt containing 12 C. Paid Custom, Freight, Wharfage, Portorage, &c. M.	14	12	06
17th.				
/	Sold <i>Herman Van Beek's</i> 14 Butts Madder, at 2 l. 10 s. per C. for ready Money, ——— N. 1. ———	420	00	00
23d.				
/	Sold to <i>Thomas Freeman</i> , for account of <i>Herman Van Beek</i> , 18 C. Flax, at 3 l. per C. to pay at 6 M ^o . ——— N. 2. ———	54	00	00
/	Paid Storage, Brokerage, and other Charges on <i>Herman Van Beek's</i> Goods, ——— N. 4. ———	1	07	06
/	My Commission on 490 l. at 2½ per cent. comes to ——— N. 4. ———	12	05	00
30th.				
I.V.B.	By Order of <i>Herman Van Beek</i> , I have shipped			
N ^o 1.	on board the <i>Weazle Sloop</i> , <i>Thomas Dyke</i> Master,			
2.	bound for <i>Amsterdam</i> , the Goods following, marked and numbered as per Margin, viz.			
/	My 5 Hhds. <i>Pymento</i> , containing 1535 lb. which I value at 10 d. per lb.	63	19	2
	12 Hhds. Tobacco, presently bought for ready Money, containing 60 C. at 2½ d. per lb. ———	70		
		62	10	0
	Paid Custom and other Charges, ———	7	18	2
	Due to <i>James Wright</i> for Cooperage, ———	0	12	8
	My Commission on the whole at 2½ p. c. ———	3	07	6
	O. n. I. 3. ———	138	07	06
	August			

			l.	s.	d.
<i>August 31st.</i>					
			l.	s.	d.
/	Paid <i>James Wright</i> , in full for Cooperage,	00 12 0			
	The Abatement allowed by him is —	00 00 8			
	N. n. 2. O. n. 3.			12	08
<i>September 1st.</i>					
/	Our Ship the <i>Britannia</i> is arrived from <i>Barbadoes</i> , and Mr. <i>Steel</i> has paid the Owners in full for Freight; my $\frac{1}{4}$ part, which I have received, is	E. 10. —	72	10	00
<i>3d.</i>					
/	Accepted <i>Herman Van Beek's</i> Bill on me, payable to <i>William Sabin</i> at 6 Days Sight; the Sum is —		200	00	00
	P. 2. F. n. 4. & 9.				
<i>8th.</i>					
/	Remitted <i>Herman Van Beek</i> a Bill of 584 Guilders, drawn by <i>Joseph Buchan</i> on <i>Ralph Roger</i> Merchant in <i>Amsterdam</i> , Value paid here, Exchange at 36 s. 6 d. is	P. 4.	53	06	08
<i>10th.</i>					
/	Paid <i>William Sabin</i> , in full for <i>Van Beek's</i> Bill, —		200	00	00
	P. n. 1. F. n. 4. & 9.				
/	Received of <i>Jacob Spencer</i> 6 Months Interest of a 1000 l. lent him, the Principal being continued in his Hands for another Half-year; the Sum received is —	E. 7.	25	00	00
<i>22d.</i>					
/	Received Advice from <i>John Perkins</i> of <i>Hamburgh</i> , That he hath received and disposed of my Goods, the neat Proceeds, as per Accompt of Sales, amounting to 405 l. 5 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>Flemish</i> , Exchange at 34 s. 5 d. makes <i>Sterling</i> — — —	H. 2. —	235	10	00
<i>28th.</i>					
/	Received from the Commissioners of the Customs the Drawback on my 5 Hhds. Sugar exported to <i>Ham-</i> <i>burgh</i> , — — —	G. n. 3. —	8	05	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>30th.</i>					
/	<i>John Perkins</i> hath remitted to me in full, Exchange at 34 s. in Bills on the following Persons, viz.				
		l.	s.	d.	
	One, on <i>John Alston</i> , for — —	80	00	0	
	One, on <i>Jacob Finch</i> , for — —	120	00	0	
	One, on <i>Stephen Morden</i> , for —	38	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		L. 5.			238 07 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
N 2			<i>October</i>		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>October 4th.</i>			
Edward Hopkins and myself have agreed to go equal Halves in 10 Hbds. Tobacco, he to be Manager; my half Share, which I have paid him down, comes to —	60	00	00
Q. 1.			
<i>9th.</i>			
Edward Hopkins having disposed of our Tobacco, has paid me my Proportion of neat Proceeds, as follows, viz.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid me in Money, ————	27	7	4
Given me a Bill on Richard Addison for } the rest, ————	45	0	0
R. 1. n. 1. ————	72	07	04
<i>Delivered to Edward Hopkins 40 Pieces Cambricks, to sell for our account, each $\frac{1}{2}$, valued at 3 <i>l.</i> per Piece, —</i>	120	00	00
Q. 2.			
<i>11th.</i>			
Received of Edward Hopkins, in full for his half Share of 40 Pieces Cambricks, ————	60	00	00
Q. n. 2.			
<i>20th.</i>			
Edward Hopkins has sold our Cambricks for present Money, and paid me my part of neat Proceeds, as follows, viz.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	
Given me 72 lb. Cloves, at 9 <i>s.</i> per lb. —	32	8	
The rest in Money, ————	30	0	
R. 1. n. 1. ————	62	08	00
<i>21st.</i>			
Bought of James Ward 90 Pieces Stuffs, at 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> per Piece, to pay at 3 Months. ————	216	00	00
B. 3.			
<i>22d.</i>			
Paid Loss of a Wager on a Horse-race, ————	2	02	00
F. 14.			
<i>Bought in Company with George Kent, each $\frac{1}{2}$, the Ship Phoenix, for which we have paid down our respective Shares to the Owners, amounting to ————</i>	640	00	00
S. 2. n. 2.			
<i>25th.</i>			
The Carpenter has brought in his Bill of Repairs on the Phoenix, which I have paid, ————	16	10	00
S. 3.			
<i>Octo-</i>			

		l.	s.	d.
<u>October 25th.</u>				
Mr. Jones and Company have freighted the <i>Phœnix</i> , for Tear and Wear of a Voyage to <i>Cadiz</i> , at 22 <i>l.</i> per Month, and have thereupon advanced 1 Month's Freight, which I have received,		22	00	00
	T. I. n. I.			
<u>26th.</u>				
The Royal Exchange Insurance-office has insured to us 600 <i>l.</i> on the <i>Phœnix</i> , outward and inward, at 3 per cent. the Premium, which I have paid, comes to —		18	00	00
	S. 3.			
<u>26th.</u>				
Bought of <i>Richard Owen</i> , for account of <i>George Kent</i> and myself in Company, each $\frac{1}{2}$,				
4 Pipes Sherry, at 26 <i>l.</i> per Pipe, —	l. s.	104	00	
5 Pipes ditto, at 26 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Pipe, —		132	10	
Due on demand,		236	10	00
	S. I.			
<u>27th.</u>				
Adjusted Accompts with <i>George Kent</i> , and received				
	l. s. d.			
His half Share of my Disbursements on		6	5	0
the <i>Phœnix</i> ,				
Received also his half Share of the Price		118	5	0
of 9 Pipes Sherry,				
	U. I.	124	10	00
<u>29th.</u>				
Paid <i>Richard Owen</i> , in full for Sherry, —		236	10	00
	S. I. n.			
<u>29th.</u>				
Sold <i>Edward Turner</i> our five best Pipes Sherry, at 29 <i>l.</i> per Pipe.				
	l. s.			
Received in part, —		120	00	
Rest due on demand, —		25	00	
	T. I.	145	00	00
<u>November 1st.</u>				
Sold our other 4 Pipes Sherry, for ready Money, at 27 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per Pipe, —		110	08	00
	T. I.			
<u>Received of <i>Edward Turner</i>, in full for our Sherry,</u>				
	T. I. n. 2.	25	00	00
<u>Paid Carriage, Cellar-rent, and other Charges on</u>				
our Sherry, —		3	02	00
	S. 3. T. 3. n. 2.			
<i>November</i>				

		l.	s.	d.
November 1st.				
✓	My Commission on the whole, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. amounts to ——— T. 3. n. 2. ———	7	08	06
4th.				
✓	Paid <i>George Kent</i> , in full for his half Share of neat Proceeds on Sherry, ——— U. 4. ———	122	08	09
8th.				
✓	Received from <i>Edward Harley</i> , in full of his Bond dated 6th <i>August</i> last, with 3 Months Interest at 5 per cent.			
	The Principal is ——— l. s. 400 00			
	The Interest comes to ——— 5 00			
	E. 8. ———	405	00	00
11th.				
✓	Paid one Year's Rent of my Dwelling-house, viz. from <i>Mart.</i> 1747 to <i>Mart.</i> 1748, ——— F. 13. ———	40	00	00
12th.				
✓	<i>George Evans</i> is broke, and I have compounded his Debt of 300 <i>l.</i> at 12 <i>s.</i> per Pound. l. s.			
	The Composition received is ——— 180 00			
	The Discount is ——— 120 00			
	E. 5. ———	300	00	00
✓	Received of <i>Nathaniel Napier</i> , in full for Druggets, E. 4. ———	62	00	00
15th.				
P. J.	<i>Simon King</i> , <i>John Oker</i> , and myself, resolving to			
N ^o 1.	make an equal joint Adventure, we have put into			
2.	Company what Goods each of us have proper for the			
3.	intended Voyage, without regard to our due Proportions, purposing to adjust that Matter with Money.			
✓	l. s.			
	<i>Simon King</i> , 80 Pieces Serge, at 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> } 440 00			
	per Piece, ——— } 280 00			
	<i>John Oker</i> , 70 Pieces Frize, at 4 <i>l.</i> per P. } 225 00			
	I have put in my 90 Pieces Stuffs, which } 27 10			
	I value at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Piece, — } 22 10			
	I have paid Charges till on board, — } 22 10			
	I have also paid <i>Simon Smith</i> and Comp. } 22 10			
	for insuring 900 <i>l.</i> on our said Advent. } 995 00 00			
	Shipp'd the whole on board the <i>Thistle</i> , Capt. <i>Bently</i> Master, consigned to <i>Philip Jenkins</i> Merchant in <i>Lisbon</i> , to sell for our account, being marked and numbered as per Margin.			
	V. 2. n. 2.			
	November			

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			l.	s.	d.
November 17th.					
Upon adjusting Accompts with <i>Simon King</i> and <i>John Oker</i> , there appears due to the former,			l.	s.	d.
From <i>John Oker</i> ,	—	—	51	13	4
And from me,	—	—	56	13	4
Which we have paid, the Total being			108 06 08		
U 4. & 7.					
22d.					
<i>Simon King</i> , <i>John Oker</i> , and myself, resolving further to trade in Company, have bought of <i>George Wood</i> 18 Tuns Oil of <i>Gallipoly</i> , at 29 l. 10 s. per Tun, due on demand,			531 00 00		
			S. I.		
25th.					
<i>Simon King</i> , <i>John Oker</i> , and myself, have paid <i>George Wood</i> , in full for Oil, as follows, viz.			l.	s.	
<i>S. King</i> has given him Goods to the Value of	—	—	120	0	
<i>J. Oker</i> has counted with him for	—	—	200	0	
I have paid him the rest in Money,	—	—	211	0	
			531 00 00		
U. 8. S. I. n.					
<i>Simon King</i> has evened our Accompts, by paying			l.	s.	
To <i>John Oker</i> ,	—	—	23	0	
And to me,	—	—	34	0	
			57 00 00		
U. 7. & 1.					
30th.					
Sold <i>James Fuller</i> 1 Tun of our Oil, to pay at 14 Days,			30 00 00		
			T. 1.		
December 2d.					
Sold <i>George Young</i> 7 Tuns of our Oil, at 30 l. 10 s. per Tun,			l.	s.	
Received in part,	—	—	113	10	
Rest due at 10 Days,	—	—	100	00	
			213 10 00		
			T. 1.		
7th.					
Bartered 10 Tuns of our Oil, at 32 l. per Tun, for 12 Pipes Canary Wine, of the same Value, viz.			l.	s.	
6 Pipes at 28 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Pipe,	—	—	170	0	
And 6 Pipes at 25 l. per Pipe,	—	—	150	0	
			320 00 00		
			T. 2.		
December					

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<hr/> <i>December 13th.</i> <hr/>			
/ Received of <i>George Young</i> , in full for Oil, —	100	00	00
T. I. n. 2.			
<hr/> <i>18th.</i> <hr/>			
/ Sold our 6 Pipes best Canary, for present Money, at			
29 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per Pipe, —	177	12	00
T. I.			
<hr/> <i>20th.</i> <hr/>			
/ <i>James Fuller</i> is broke, and we have compounded his			
Debt of 30 <i>l.</i> at 8 <i>s.</i> per Pound. <i>l.</i> <i>s.</i>			
The Composition which I have received is 12 0			
The Discount amounts to — — 18 0			
	30	00	00
T. I. n. 2.			
<hr/> <i>24th.</i> <hr/>			
/ <i>Simon King</i> , <i>John Oker</i> , and myself, have parted the			
remaining 6 Pipes Canary equally among ourselves;			
which, valued at 25 <i>l.</i> per Pipe, comes to —	150	00	00
T. 3.			
<hr/> <i>27th.</i> <hr/>			
/ The <i>Phoenix</i> is arrived from <i>Cadiz</i> , and Mr. <i>Jones</i>			
has paid me, in full for Freight, — —	22	00	00
T. I. n. 1.			
<hr/> <i>28th.</i> <hr/>			
/ Sold our <i>Phoenix</i> to Mr. <i>Jones</i> and Company, to pay			
at 3 Months, — — — —	700	00	00
T. I.			
<hr/> <i>30th.</i> <hr/>			
/ Laid out for the Use of my Family, since the first of			
<i>January</i> last, — — — —	200	00	00
F. 13.			

YOUR-



JOURNAL.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1748.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>Sundries Drs. to Stock, 13407 l.</i>				
		<i>l. s. d.</i>			
. 1	Cash, for ready Money, —	12000 00 0			
. 2	Linen, for 2000 Yards, at 2 s. } 6 d. per Yard, — } Indian Chints, for 15 Pieces, at } 24 l. 10 s. per Piece, — }	250 00 0 367 10 0			
. 2	Ship Britannia, for $\frac{1}{4}$, cost —	348 10 0			
. 2	John Harris, per Note on demand,	45 00 0			
. 3	Thomas Freeman, per Bill due Feb. 2.	96 00 0			
. 3	George Evans, per Bond at 5 per cent.	300 00 0			
. 3		<hr/>	13407	00	00
. 3	<i>Stock Dr. to Sundries, 156 l.</i>				
		<i>l. s. d.</i>			
. 3	To Joseph Martin, on demand, —	36 00 0			
. 3	To Sir Isaac Crisp, due 1st of June,	120 00 0			
		<hr/>	156	00	00
	<hr/> 6th.				
. 4	<i>Cambricks Dr. to Cash, 112 l.</i>				
. 1	Paid for 40 Pieces, at 2 l. 16 s. per Piece —		112	00	00
	<hr/> 10th.				
. 4	<i>Duroys Dr. to John Vernon, 130 l.</i>				
. 4	Bought 100 Pieces, at 26 s. per Piece, to pay at 2 Months, — — —		130	00	00
	<hr/> 15th.				
. 3	<i>Joseph Martin Dr. to Cash, 36 l.</i>				
. 1	Paid him in full, — — —		36	00	00
	0	January			

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			l.	s.	d.
	January 15th.				
.4	Druggets Dr. to Sundries, 195 l.				
		l. s.			
.1	To Cash, paid half down for 26 Pieces, } at 7 l. 10 s. per Piece, —	97 10			
.4	To Jacob Russel, for the rest, on demand, —	97 10			
			195	00	00
	21st.				
.5	Voyage to Jamaica Dr. to Sundries, 223 l. 11 s. 4 d.				
		l. s. d.			
.4	To Duroys, for 70 Pieces, at 26 s. } per Piece, —	91 00 0			
.5	To Jacob Green, for 6 Pieces Hol- } land, at 18 l. per Piece, to pay at } 2 Months, —	108 00 0			
.1	To Cash, paid Charges and Premium, —	24 11 4			
			223	11	04
	30th.				
.4	Jacob Russel Dr. to Cash, 97 l. 10 s.				
.1	Paid him in full for Druggets, —		97	10	00
	February 2d.				
.5	Broad Cloth Dr. to Sundries, 675 l.	l. s.			
.1	To Cash, paid in part, for 1000 Yards, at } 13 s. 6 d. per Yard, —	330 0			
.2	To John Harris, for my Bill on him, —	45 0			
.5	To Edward Harley, for the rest, due at } 3 Months, —	300 0			
			675	00	00
	5th.				
.1	Cash Dr. to Thomas Freeman, 96 l.				
.3	Received of him in full, —		96	00	00
	16th.				
	Sundries Drs. to Cash, 765 l.	l. s.			
.5	Kerseys, for 90 Pieces, at 6 l. per Piece, —	540 0			
.5	Fustians, for 120 Pieces, at 37 s. 6 d. per Piece, —	225 0			
.1			765	00	00
	25th.				
.1	Cash Dr. to Druggets, 81 l. 10 s.				
.4	Received for 10 Pieces, at 8 l. 3 s. per Piece, —		81	10	00
	March 1st.				
.6	George Young Dr. to Broad Cloth, 280 l.				
.5	Sold him 400 Yards, at 14 s. per Yard, to pay at 1 Month, —		280	00	00
	March				

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			l.	s.	d.
	March 4th.				
	Sundries Drs. to Kerseys, 571 l. 10 s.	l. s.			
. 1	Cash, received in part for 90 Pieces, at } 6 l. 7 s. per Piece, —	300 00			
. 6	John Keil, for the rest, at 20 Days, —	271 10			
			571	10	00
. 5	10th.				
. 4	John Vernon Dr. to Cash, 130 l.				
. 1	Paid him in full for Duroys, — —		130	00	00
. 6	Jacob Spencer Dr. to Cash, 1000 l.				
. 1	Lent him upon Bond, for 6 M°. at 5 per cent. p. an.		1000	00	00
	17th.				
. 6	Bills receivable Dr. to Broad Cloth, 141 l. 13 s. 4 d.				
. 5	Sold Jacob Preston 200 Yards, at 14 s. 2 d. per Yard, and received his Bill on Henry Sidney for the whole, payable at Sight, — —		141	13	04
	22d.				
	Sundries Drs. to Broad Cloth, 285 l. 16 s. 8 d.	l. s. d.			
. 6	Foreign Coin, for 26 Moidores, at } 27 s. received in part for 400 Yds. } at 14 s. 3½ d. per Yard, —	35 02 0			
. 1	Cash, received in British Money, —	150 14 8			
. 6	Bills receivable, for Richard Stone's } Assignment on George Digby, for } the rest, — — —	100 00 0			
. 5			285	16	08
	23d.				
. 5	Jacob Green Dr. to Sundries, 108 l.				
		l. s.			
. 6	To Foreign Coin, for 26 Moidores, at } 26 s. 6 d. — — —	34 09			
. 1	To Cash, for British Money, —	73 11			
			108	00	00
	Paid him in full for Holland.				
. 1	Cash Dr. to Bills receivable, 141 l. 13 s. 4 d.				
. 6	Received of Hen. Sidney, in full of Jac. Prestons Bill,		141	13	04
	April 1st.				
	Sundries Drs. to John Keil, 271 l. 10 s.				
		l. s.			
. 1	Cash, received in full for Kerseys, —	270 00			
. 5	Kerseys, for the Sum abated him, —	1 10			
. 6			271	10	00
	April				

			l.	s.	d.
	<u>April 6th.</u>				
.1	Cash Dr. to George Young, 280 l.				
.6	Received of him in full for Broad Cloth, —		280	00	00
	<u>10th.</u>				
.7	Lockrams Dr. to Indian Chints, 50 l.				
.2	Received 40 Pieces, at 25 s. per Piece, in Barter, for 2 Pieces, at 25 l. per Piece, — —		50	00	00
	<u>16th.</u>				
	Sundries Drs. to Linen, 133 l. 6 s. 8 d.				
		l. s. d.			
.7	Cochineal, for 1 C. valued at —	108 16 0			
.7	Cinnamon, for 64 lb. at 7 s. 8 d. per lb.	24 10 8			
			133	06	08
.2	Received in Barter for 1000 Yards, at 2 s. 8 d. per Yd.				
	<u>22d.</u>				
	Sundries Drs. to Indian Chints, 148 l. 10 s.				
		l. s.			
.7	Muslin, for 8 Bales, at 12 l. 16 s. per Bale,	102 8			
.1	Cash, for the Balance paid me, —	46 2			
			148	10	00
.2	Received in Barter for 6 Pieces, at 24 l. 15 s. per Piece.				
	<u>30th.</u>				
.7	George Dennis Dr. to Sundries, 187 l. 10 s.				
		l. s.			
.2	To Linen, for 1000 Yards, at 2 s. 9 d. } per Yard, — — —	137 10			
.2	To Indian Chints, for 2 Pieces, at 25 l. } per Piece, — — —	50 00			
			187	10	00
	Delivered him in Barter.				
	Sundries Dr. to George Dennis, 164 l. 16 s. 6 d.				
		l. s. d.			
.7	Cotton, for 17 Bags, containing 42 C. } 2 Q. neat, at 3 l. 15 s. per } C. — — —	159 07 6			
.8	Cloves, for 12 lb. at 9 s. 1 d. per lb.	5 09 0			
			164	16	06
.7	Received of him in Barter.				
	<u>May 3.</u>				
.5	Edward Harley Dr. to Cash, 300 l.				
.1	Paid him in full for Broad Cloth, —		300	00	00
	May				

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			l.	s.	d.
		—May 7th.—			
.8	Suspence Accompt Dr. to Druggets, 124 l.				
.4	Sent Nathaniel Napier 16 Pieces, desiring him to take them at 7 l. 15 s. per Piece, or return them, —		124	00	00
		—13th.—			
.8	Refusal of Bargains Dr. to Cash, 2 l. 2 s.				
.1	Paid to Simon Smari, as a Penalty for refusing a Bargain of Norwich Stuffs, —		2	02	00
		—18th.—			
.8	John Jessop his Accompt current Dr. to Sundries, 360 l. 15 s.				
.7	To George Dennis, for 8 Tuns Lead, at 13 l. 10 s. per Tun, to pay at 1 Month, }	108	0		
.1	To Cash, for 7536 lb. tann'd Leather, at 7 d. per lb. with Custom, Infur- }	241	5		
	rance, &c. —				
.8	To George Aiton, for packing, —	1	5		
.9	To Profit and Loss, for my Commission, —	10	5		
			360	15	00
		—22d.—			
.8	George Aiton Dr. to Cash, 1 l. 5 s.				
.1	Paid him in full for packing John Jessop's Leather, —		1	05	00
		—31st.—			
.1	Cash Dr. to John Jessop his Accompt current, 200 l.				
.8	Drawn my Bill on him, for 960 Dollars, at 50 d. per Dollar, payable to George Stapleton, or Order, Value received, —		200	00	00
		—June 3d.—			
.4	John Vernon Dr. to Profit and Loss, 200 l.				
.9	Left me in Legacy by Dr. George Friend, and payable by ditto Vernon, his Executor, —		200	00	00
		—8th.—			
.3	Sir Isaac Crisp Dr. to Cash, 80 l.				
.1	Paid him in part, —		80	00	00
		—16th.—			
.9	Nathaniel Napier Dr. to Suspence Accompt, 124 l.				
.8	Writes me, that he keeps the 16 Pieces Druggets sent him the 7th of May last, valued at —		124	00	00
		June			

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			l.	s.	d.
		June 18th.			
		Sundries Drs. to Voyage to Jamaica, 304 l. 7 s.			
			l.	s.	d.
. 10		Voyage from Jamaica, for Goods re-			
		turned, and Charges, ————	195	07	5
. 10		William Boyd my Accompt current, for			
		Balance in his Hands, ————	108	19	7
. 5					
			304	07	00
		—22d.—			
. 7		George Dennis Dr. to Cash, 85 l. 6 s. 6 d.			
. 1		Paid him in full, ————	85	06	06
		—29th.—			
. 3		Sir Isaac Crisp Dr. to Cash, 40 l.			
. 1		Paid him in full, ————	40	00	00
		July 2d.			
. 10		Charges of Merchandize Dr. to Cash, 12 l.			
. 1		Paid Shop-rent for $\frac{1}{2}$ Year, viz. from January 1.			
		to July 1. ————	12	00	00
		—5th.—			
. 10		Charges of Merchandize Dr. to Cash, 2 l. 12 s. 8 d.			
. 1		Paid my Shop-keeper his Bill of Postage, and other			
		Charges, ————	2	12	08
		—9th.—			
. 10		Voyage from Jamaica Dr. to Cash, 97 l. 12 s.			
. 1		Paid Freight, Duty, and other Charges here, —	97	12	00
		Sundries Drs. to Voyage from Jamaica, 160 l. 13 s.			
			l.	s.	
. 1		Cash, received in part for my 6 Barrels }	80	13	
		Indigo, at 4 s. 3 d. per lb. ————			
. 10		John Dyer, for the rest, at 6 Months, ————	80	00	
. 10			160	13	00
		—10th.—			
		Sundries Drs. to Voyage from Jamaica, 98 l. 4 s. 6 d.			
			l.	s.	d.
. 10		Pimento, for 5 Hogsheads, containing }	38	07	6
		1535 lb. at 6 d. per lb. ————			
. 10		Sugar, for 5 Hogsheads, containing }	59	17	0
		63 C. at 19 s. per C. ————			
. 10		Brought into my Warehouse. ————	98	04	06
		—15th.—			
. 11		Edward Dupper Dr. to William Boyd my Accompt cur-			
		rent, 108 l. 19 s. 7 d.			
. 10		Drawn my Bill on him, payable to ditto Dupper,			
		Value due by him, at 10 Days, ————	108	19	07
		July			

JOURNAL. (7) III

			l.	s.	d.
		July 22d.			
. II	Voyage to Hamburgh Dr. to Sundries,	226 l. 17 s. 8 d.			
		l. s. d.			
. IO	To Sugar, for 5 Hhds. valued at	59 17 0			
. 4	To J. Ruffel, for 18 Pieces Callicoës,	} 49 10 0			
	at 2 l. 15 s. per Piece, to pay at 6 M°.				
. I	To Cash, for 3 Fother Lead, at 12 l.	} 117 10 8			
	18 s. per Fother, and Charges at shipping,				
			226	17	08
		30th.			
. I	Cash Dr. to Edward Dupper,	108 l. 19 s. 7 d.			
. II	Received of him, in full of my Bill on William Boyd,		108	19	07
		August 3d.			
. I	Cash Dr. to Nathaniel Napier,	62 l.			
. 9	Received his first Moiety for Druggets,		62	00	00
		6th.			
. 5	Edward Harley Dr. to Cash,	400 l.			
. I	Lent him upon Bond, for 3 Months, at 5 per cent.		400	00	00
		10th.			
. II	Herman Van Beek his Account of Goods Dr. to Cash,	14 l. 12 s. 6 d.			
. I	Paid Custom, Freight, and other Charges on them,		14	12	06
		17th.			
. I	Cash Dr. to Herman Van Beek his Account of Goods,	420 l.			
. II	Received for his 14 Butts Madder, at 2 l. 10 s. per C.		420	00	00
		23d.			
. 3	Thomas Freeman Dr. to H. Van Beek his Account of Goods,	54 l.			
. II	For his 18 C. Flax, at 3 l. per C. to pay at 6 M°.		54	00	00
. II	Herman Van Beek his Account of Goods Dr. to Cash,	1 l. 7 s. 6 d.			
. I	Paid Storage, Brokerage, &c.		1	07	06
. II	Herman Van Beek his Account of Goods Dr. to Profit and Loss,	12 l. 5 s.			
. 9	For my Commission at 2½ per cent.		12	05	00
		August			

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		August 30th.			l. s. d.		
. 11	Herman Van Beek his Accompt current Dr. to Sundries,	138	l.	7 s. 6 d.			
					l.	s.	d.
. 10	To Pymeto, for 5 Hhds. contain- ing 1535 lb. which I value at 10 d. per lb.	63	19	2			
. 1	To Cash, for 12 Hhds. Tobacco, con- taining 60 C. at 2½ d. per lb. and Charges,	77	10	2			
. 12	To James Wright, for Cooperage,	0	12	8			
. 9	To Profit and Loss, for my Commission, at 2½ per cent.	3	07	6			
		138	07	06			
		31st.					
. 12	James Wright Dr. to Sundries, 12 s. 8 d.						
. 1	To Cash, paid him,						
. 11	To H. Van Beek his Accompt current, abated,	00	12	08			
		September 1st.					
. 1	Cash Dr. to Ship Britannia, 72 l. 10 s.						
. 2	Received my ¼ of Freight from Mr. Steil,	72	10	00			
		3d.					
. 11	Herman Van Beek his Accompt current Dr. to Bills payable, 200 l.						
. 12	Accepted his Bill on me payable to William Sabin at 6 Days,	200	00	00			
		8th.					
. 11	Herman Van Beek his Accompt current Dr. to Cash,						
. 1	53 l. 6 s. 8 d. Remitted him 584 Guilders in Joseph Buchan's Bill on Ralph Roger, Value paid here,	53	06	08			
		10th.					
. 12	Bills payable Dr. to Cash, 200 l.						
. 1	Paid William Sabin, in full of Van Beek's Bill on me,	200	00	00			
. 1	Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss, 25 l.						
. 9	Received 6 Months Interest of 1000 l. lent Jacob Spencer,	25	00	00			
		September					

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			l.	s.	d.
	-----September 22d.-----				
. 12	John Perkins my Accompt current Dr. to Voyage to				
	Hamburgh, 235 l. 10 s.				
. 11	Received Advice that he hath sold my Goods, the				
	neat Proceeds amounting to 405 l. 5 s. 1½ d. Flemish,				
	Exchange at 34 s. 5 d. makes Sterling	235	10	00	
	-----28th.-----				
. 1	Cash Dr. to Voyage to Hamburgh, 8 l. 5 s. 4½ d.				
. 11	Received the Drawback on my 5 Hhds. Sugar ex-				
	ported, -----	8	05	04½	
	-----30th.-----				
. 6	Bills receivable Dr. to John Perkins my Accompt cur-				
	rent, 238 l. 7 s. 8½ d.				
. 12	Remitted to me in full of 405 l. 5 s. 1½ d. Ex-				
	change at 34 s. in Bills, viz.				
			l.	s.	d.
	One, on John Alston, for -----	80	00	0	
	One, on Jacob Finch, for -----	120	00	0	
	One, on Stephen Morden, for -----	38	07	8½	
		238	07	08½	
	-----October 4th.-----				
. 12	Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company Dr. to Cash,				
	60 l.				
. 1	Paid him my half Share of 10 Hhds. Tobacco in				
	his Hands, -----	60	00	00	
	-----9th.-----				
	Sundries Drs. to Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Com-				
	pany, 72 l. 7 s. 4 d.				
			l.	s.	d.
. 1	Cash, received in Money, -----	27	07	4	
. 6	Bills receivable, for one on R. Addison, 45 00 0	45	00	0	
		72	07	04	
. 12	-----				
	Sundries Drs. to Cambricks, 120 l.				
			l.	s.	
. 12	Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company, } for my half Share of 40 Pieces, at 3 l.	60	00		
	per Piece, -----				
. 12	Ed. Hopkins my Accompt proper, for his } half Share, -----	60	00		
. 4		120	00	00	
	-----11th.-----				
. 1	Cash Dr. to Edward Hopkins my Accompt proper, 60 l.				
. 12	Received for his half Share of Cambricks, -----	60	00	00	

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		October 20th.		l.	s.	d.
		<i>Sundries Drs. to Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company, 62 l. 8 s.</i>				
. 8	<i>Cloves, for 72 lb. at 9 s. per lb.</i>	—	—	32	8	
. 1	<i>Cash, received in Money,</i>	—	—	30	0	
						62 08 00
. 12	—21st.—					
. 12	<i>Stuffs Dr. to James Ward, 216 l.</i>					
. 12	<i>Bought 90 Pieces, at 2 l. 8 s. per Piece, to pay at 3 Months,</i>		—	—	—	216 00 00
	—22d.—					
. 9	<i>Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash, 2 l. 2 s.</i>					
. 1	<i>Paid Loss of a Wager on a Horse-race,</i>		—			2 02 00
. 13	<i>Ship Phoenix in Company with George Kent Dr. to Sundries, 640 l.</i>					
. 1	<i>To Cash, for my half Share,</i>	—	—	320	00	
. 13	<i>To G. Kent his Accompt in Company, for his half Share,</i>	—	—	320	00	
						640 00 00
	—25th.—					
. 13	<i>Ship Phoenix in Company with George Kent Dr. to Cash, 16 l. 10 s.</i>					
. 1	<i>Paid the Carpenter his Bill of Repairs,</i>		—			16 10 00
					
. 13	<i>George Kent his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto Kent his Accompt in Company, 8 l. 5 s.</i>					
. 13	<i>For his half Share of Repairs,</i>		—			8 05 00
. 1	<i>Cash Dr. to Ship Phoenix in Company with George Kent, 22 l.</i>					
. 13	<i>Received 1 Month's Freight,</i>		—	—		22 00 00
					
. 13	<i>George Kent his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his Accompt proper, 11 l.</i>					
. 13	<i>For his half Share of 1 Month's Freight received,</i>					11 00 00
. 13	<i>Ship Phoenix in Comp. with George Kent Dr. to Cash, 18 l.</i>					
. 14	<i>Paid Premium for insuring 600 l. to and from Cadiz,</i>					18 00 00
					
. 13	<i>George Kent his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company, 9 l.</i>					
. 13	<i>For his half Share of Premium,</i>		—			9 00 00
						Octo-

			l.	s.	d.
	—October 26th.—				
. 14	Sherry in Company with George Kent Dr. to Richard Owen, 236 l. 10 s.				
. 14	For 9 Pipes, viz. 4 at 26 l. per Pipe, and 5 at 26 l. 10 s. per Pipe, due on demand, — — —	236	10	00	
				
. 13	Geo. Kent his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 118 l. 5 s.				
. 13	For his half Share of 9 Pipes Sherry, — — —	118	05	00	
	—27th.—				
. 14	Cash Dr. to Geo. Kent his Account proper, 124 l. 10 s.				
. 13	Received of him his half Share of my Disbursements on the <i>Phoenix</i> , and also his half Share of the Price of 9 Pipes Sherry, — — —	124	10	00	
	Richard Owen Dr. to Cash, 236 l. 10 s.				
. 14	Paid him in full for Sherry, — — —	236	10	00	
	—29th.—				
	Sundries Drs. to Sherry in Company with George Kent, 145 l.				
			l.	s.	
. 14	Cash, received in part for our 5 best Pipes, } at 29 l. per Pipe, — — —	120	00		
. 15	Edward Turner, for the rest, on demand, 25 00				
		145	00	00	
				
. 13	George Kent his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 72 l. 10 s.				
. 13	For his half Share of 5 Pipes Sherry sold Edward Turner, at 29 l. per Pipe, — — —	72	10	00	
	—November 1st.—				
. 14	Cash Dr. to Sherry in Company with George Kent, 110 l. 8 s.				
. 14	Received for 4 Pipes, at 27 l. 12 s. per Pipe, — — —	110	08	00	
				
. 13	George Kent his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 55 l. 4 s.				
. 13	For his half Share of 110 l. 8 s. received for 4 Pipes Sherry, — — —	55	04	00	
	—				
. 14	Cash Dr. to Edward Turner, 25 l.				
. 15	Received of him in full for Sherry, — — —	25	00	00	

		November 1st.		l.	s.	d.
14	Sherry in Company with George Kent Dr. to Cash,	3 l.	2 s.			
14	Paid Carriage, Cellar-rent, &c. — — —			3	02	00
13	George Kent his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 1 l. 11 s.			1	11	00
13	For his half Share of Carriage, Cellar-rent, &c. — — —					
14	Sherry in Company with George Kent Dr. to Profit and Loss, 7 l. 8 s. 6 d.			7	08	06
9	For my Commission at 1½ per cent. — — —					
13	George Kent his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 3 l. 14 s. 3 d.			3	14	03
13	For his half Share of my Commission, — — —					
		4th.				
13	Geo. Kent his Account proper Dr. to Cash, 122 l. 8 s. 9 d.			122	08	09
14	Paid him in full for his half Share of neat Proceeds on Sherry, — — —					
		8th.				
14	Cash Dr. to Sundries, 405 l.			405	00	00
5	To Edward Harley, for Principal lent him the 6th of August last, — — —	l.	s.	400	00	
9	To Profit and Loss, for 3 Months Interest, at 5 per cent. — — —			5	00	
				405	00	00
		11th.				
15	House-expences Dr. to Cash, 40 l.			40	00	00
14	Paid one Year's Rent of my Dwelling-house, — — —					
		12th.				
14	Sundries Drs. to George Evans, 300 l.			300	00	00
9	Cash, received in Composition of his Debt, — — —	l.	s.	180	0	
3	Profit and Loss, abated him, — — —			120	0	
				300	00	00
14	Cash Dr. to Nathaniel Napier, 62 l.			62	00	00
9	Received of him in full, — — —					

		November 15th.		l.	s.	d.
15	Voyage to Lisbon in Company with Simon King and John Oker Dr. to Sundries, 995 l.					
				l.	s.	
15	To Simon King his Account proper, for	}	440	00		
	80 Pieces Serge, at 5l. 10 s. per Piece,					
15	To John Oker his Account proper, for	}	280	00		
	70 Pieces Frize, at 4l. per Piece,					
12	To Stuffs, for 90 Pieces, at 2l. 10 s. per P.		225	00		
14	To Cash, for Charges and Premium,		50	00		
						995 00 00
15	Simon King his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 331 l. 13 s. 4 d.					
16	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of the Voyage to Lisbon,					331 13 04
15	John Oker, ditto,					331 13 04
16	17th.					
15	Simon King his Account proper Dr. to Sundries, 108 l. 6 s. 8 d.					
				l.	s.	d.
15	To J. Oker his Account prop. paid by him,	51	13	4		
14	To Cash, paid by me,	56	13	4		
						108 06 08
16	22d.					
17	Oil in Company with Simon King and John Oker Dr. to George Wood, 531 l.					
	Bought 18 Tuns, at 29l. 10 s. per Tun, due on dem ^d ,	531	00	00		
15	Simon King his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 177 l.					
16	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 18 Tuns Oil, at 29l. 10 s. per Tun,					177 00 00
15						
16	John Oker, ditto,					177 00 00
	25th.					
17	George Wood Dr. to Sundries, 531 l.					
				l.	s.	
15	To Simon King his Account proper, paid by him,	}	120	00		
15	To John Oker his Account proper, paid by him,	}	200	00		
14	To Cash, paid by me,		211	00		
						531 00 00
	November.					

			l.	s.	d.
	November 25th.				
	Sundries Drs. to S. King his Accompt proper, 57 l.				
		l. s.			
. 15	John Oker his Accompt proper, paid to him,	23 00			
. 14	Cash, paid to me, ————	34 00			
. 15			57	00	00
	30th.				
. 17	James Fuller Dr. to Oil in Company with S. King and				
. 16	J. Oker, 30 l.				
	Sold him 1 Tun, to pay at 14 Days, ————		30	00	00
. 16	Simon King his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his				
. 15	Accompt proper, 10 l.				
	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share, ————		10	00	00
. 16	John Oker, ditto, ————		10	00	00
. 15					
	December 2d.				
	Sundries Drs. to Oil in Company with S. King and J. Oker, 213 l. 10 s.				
		l. s.			
. 14	Cash, received in part for 7 Tuns, at } 113 10				
. 6	30 l. 10 s. per Tun, ————				
. 16	George Young, for the rest, at 10 Days, 100 00		213	10	00
. 16	Simon King his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his				
. 15	Accompt proper, 71 l. 3 s. 4 d.				
	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 7 Tuns Oil sold, ————		71	03	04
. 16	John Oker, ditto, ————		71	03	04
. 15					
	7th.				
. 17	Canary in Company with S. King and J. Oker Dr. to				
. 16	Oil in Company with ditto, 320 l.				
	Received 12 Pipes, viz. 6 Pipes at 28 l. 6 s. 8 d.				
	per Pipe, and 6 Pipes at 25 l. per Pipe, in Barter for				
	10 Tuns, at 32 l. per Tun, ————		320	00	00
	13th.				
. 14	Cash Dr. to George Young, 100 l.				
. 6	Received of him, in full for Oil in Company, —		100	00	00
	December				

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		l.	s.	d.
	December 18th.			
. 14	Cash Dr. to Canary in Company with Simon King and John Oker, 177 l. 12 s.			
. 17	Received for 6 Pipes, at 29 l. 12 s. per Pipe, —	177	12	00
. 16	Simon King his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 59 l. 4 s.			
. 15	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 177 l. 12 s. received for Canary,	59	04	00
. 16	John Oker, ditto, — — —	59	04	00
. 15				
	20th.			
	Sundries Drs. to James Fuller, 30 l.			
. 14	Cash, received in Composition of his Debt, 12 00			
. 16	Oil in Company with S. King and J. Oker, } 18 00			
. 17	abated him, — — —			
		30	00	00
. 15	Simon King his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 6 l.			
. 16	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 18 l. abated, — — —	6	00	00
. 15	John Oker, ditto, — — —	6	00	00
. 16				
	24th.			
	Sundries Drs. to Canary in Company with S. King and J. Oker, 150 l.			
. 16	S. King his Account in Company, for 2 Pipes taken to himself, as his Share of what remains, — — —			
. 16	J. Oker his Account in Company, for ditto, 50 00			
. 17	Canary, for 2 Pipes retained, as my Share, 50 00			
. 17		150	00	00
	27th.			
. 14	Cash Dr. to Ship Phoenix in Company with George Kent, 22 l.			
. 13	Received in full for Freight, — — —	22	00	00
. 13	George Kent his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 11 l.			
. 13	For his half Share of 22 l. received as Freight, —	11	00	00
	December			

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<hr/> <i>December 28th.</i> <hr/>			
<u>• 17</u>	<i>Mr. Jones and Company Dr. to Ship Phœnix in Com-</i>			
<u>• 13</u>	<i>pany with George Kent, 700 l.</i>			
	Sold ditto Ship, to pay at 3 Months, —	700	00	00
			
<u>• 13</u>	<i>George Kent his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his</i>			
<u>• 13</u>	<i>Accompt proper, 350 l.</i>			
	For his half Share, — — —	350	00	00
	<hr/> <i>30th.</i> <hr/>			
<u>• 15</u>	<i>House-expences Dr. to Cash, 200 l.</i>			
<u>• 14</u>	Expended since the 1st of January last, —	200	00	00

LEDGER.



LEDGER,

1748.



Q

A.	B.	C.
Aiton (George) <i>Fol.</i> 8	Broad Cloth <i>Fol.</i> 5 Bills receivable 6 Boyd (Will.) my } 10 Acc ^t . current } Bills payable 12 Balance 18	Cash 1—14 Chints (Indian) 2 Crisp (Sir Isaac) 3 Cambricks 4 Cochineal 7 Cinnamon 7 Cotton 7 Cloves 8 Charges of Mer- } 10 chandize, } Canary in Comp. 17 Canary 17
D.	E.	F.
Duroys <i>Fol.</i> 4 Druggets 4 Dennis (George) 7 Dyer (John) 10 Dupper (Edward) 11	Evans (George) <i>Fol.</i> 3	Freeman (Thomas) <i>Fol.</i> 3 Fustians 5 Foreign Coin 6 Fuller (James) 17
G.	H.	I.
Green (Jacob) <i>Fol.</i> 5	Harris (John) <i>Fol.</i> 2 Harley (Edward) 5 Hopkins (Ed) my } 12 Acc ^t . in Comp. } Hopkins (Ed) my } 12 Acc ^t . proper } House-expences 15	Jesselop (John) his } 8 Acc ^t . current } Jones (Mr.) and } 17 Company }
K.	L.	M.
Kerseys <i>Fol.</i> 5 Keil (John) 6 Kent (Geo.) his } 13 Acc ^t . in Comp. } Kent (Geo.) his } 13 Acc ^t . proper } King (Simon) his } 15 Acc ^t . proper } King (Simon) his } 16 Acc ^t . in Comp. }	Linen <i>Fol.</i> 2 Lockrams 7	Martin (Joseph) <i>Fol.</i> 3 Muslin 7

N.		O.		P.	
	<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>
Napier (Nath.)	9	Owen (Richard)	14	Profit and Loss	9
		Oker (John) his	} 15	Pymonto	10
		Acc ^t . proper		Perkins (John)	} 12
		Oker (John) his	} 16	my Acc ^t . current	
		Acc ^t . in Comp.			
		Oil in Company	16		
Q.		R.		S.	
	<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>
		Ruffel (Jacob)	4	Ship Britannia	2
		Refusal of Bargains	8	Stock	3
				Spencer (Jacob)	6
				Suspence Accompt	8
				Sugar	10
				Stuffs	12
				Ship Phoenix in	} 13
				Company	
				Sherry in Company	14
T.		V.		W.	
	<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>
Turner (Edward)	15	Vernon (John)	4	Wright (James)	12
		Voyage to Jamaica	5	Ward (James)	12
		Voy. from Jamaica	10	Wood (George)	17
		Voy. to Hamburgh	11		
		Van Beek (H.) his	} 11		
		Acc ^t . of Goods			
		Van Beek his Ac-	} 11		
		compt on Time			
		Van Beek his Ac-	} 11		
		compt current			
		Voyage to Lisbon	} 15		
		in Company			
X.		Y.		Z.	
	<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>		<i>Fol.</i>
		Young (George)	6		

124 (1) L E D G E R.

N ^o		Cash,	Dr.	Fo.	l.	s.	d.
1748							
Jan.	1	To Stock, for ready Money, ———		3	12000	00	00
Feb.	5	To Thomas Freeman, received in full, —		3	96	00	00
	25	To Druggets, for 10 Pieces, at 8 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>		4	81	10	00
Mar.	4	To Kerseys, in part for 90 Pieces, at 6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>		5	300	00	00
	22	To Broad Cloth, in part for 400 Yards, at } 14 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i> ———		5	150	14	08
	23	To Bills receivable, received of Henry Sidney in full, ———		6	141	13	04
Apr.	1	To John Keil, in full for Kerseys, —		6	270	00	00
	6	To George Young, in full for Broad Cloth,		6	280	00	00
	22	To Indian Ghints, received as a Balance } in Barter, ———		2	46	02	00
May	31	To J. Jessop his Accompt current, for my } Bill on him, ———		8	200	00	00
July	9	To Voyage from Jamaica, in part for Indigo,		10	80	13	00
	30	To Edward Dupper, in full of my Bill,		11	108	19	07
Aug.	3	To Nathaniel Napier, in part for Druggets,		9	62	00	00
	17	To H. Van Beek his Accompt of Goods, received for Madder, ———		11	420	00	00
Sept.	1	To Ship Britannia, received for Freight,		2	72	10	00
	10	To Profit and Loss, for 6 M ^o Int. of 1000 <i>l.</i>		9	25	00	00
	28	To Voy. to Hamburgh, for Drawb. on Sugar,		11	8	05	04½
Oct.	9	To Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company,		12	27	07	04
	11	To Edward Hopkins my Accompt proper,		12	60	00	00
	20	To Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company,		12	30	00	00
	25	To Ship Phoenix in Comp. for 1 M ^o . Freight,		13	22	00	00
					14482	15	03½

L E D G E R. (1) 125

s.	d.		Contra,	Cr.	For	l.	s.	d.
00	00	1748						
00	00	Jan.	6	By Cambricks, for 40 Pieces, at 2 l. 16 s.	4	112	00	00
10	00		15	By Joseph Martin, paid him in full, —	3	36	00	00
00	00		—	By Druggets, in part for 26 Pieces, at 7 l. 10 s.	4	97	10	00
00	00		21	By Voy. to Jamaica, paid Charges and Prem.	5	24	11	04
14	08		30	By J. Russel, paid him in full for Druggets,	4	97	10	00
		Feb.	2	By Br. Cloth, in part for 1000 Yds. at 13 s. 6 d.	5	330	00	00
			16	By Sundries, as per Journal, —		765	00	00
13	04	Mar.	10	By John Vernon, paid him in full for Duroys,	4	130	00	00
00	00		—	By J. Spencer, lent him for 6 M ^o . at 5 per cent.	6	1000	00	00
00	00		23	By Jacob Green, in part for Holland,	5	73	11	00
6	02	May	3	By Edward Harley, paid him in full,	5	300	00	00
			13	By Refusal of Bargains, —	8	202	00	
00	00		18	By J. Jessop, his Acct. current, for Leather, &c.	8	241	05	00
00	00		22	By George Aiton, paid him in full, —	8	105	00	
013	00	June	8	By Sir Isaac Crisp, paid him in part,	3	80	00	00
819	07		22	By George Dennis, paid him in full, —	7	85	06	06
200	00		29	By Sir Isaac Crisp, paid him in full, —	3	40	00	00
00	00	July	2	By Charges of Mer. paid $\frac{1}{2}$ Year's Shop-rent,	10	12	00	00
			5	By Charges of Mer. paid Postage, &c.	10	212	08	
210	00		9	By Voyage from Jamaica, for Charges paid,	10	97	12	00
500	00		22	By Voy. to Hamburgh, for Lead and Charges,	11	117	10	08
805	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	6	By Edward Harley, lent him at 5 per cent.	5	400	00	00
707	04		10	By H. V. Beek his Acct. of Goods, for Charges,	11	14	12	06
00	00		23	By H. V. Beek his Accompt of Goods, paid } Storage, &c. — — — }	11	107	06	
00	00		30	By H. V. Beek his Acct. current, for Tobacco,	11	70	8	02
22	00		31	By James Wright, paid him in full, —	12	0	12	00
3215	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	8	By H. V. Beek his Acct. current, remitted him,	11	53	6	08
			10	By Bills payable, — — —	12	200	00	00
		Oct.	4	By Edward Hopkins my Accompt in Company,	12	60	00	00
			22	By Profit and Loss, paid Loss of a Wager,	9	2	2	00
			—	By Ship Phoenix in Company, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ Share,	13	320	00	00
			25	By Ship Phoenix in Company, paid Repairs,	13	16	10	00
			—	By Cash, transferred to — — —	14	9698	00	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
						14482	15	03 $\frac{1}{2}$

126 (2) L E D G E R.

N ^o					For	l.	s.	d.
	2	<i>Linen,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>Yards.</i>				
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 2 s. 6 d. for	—	2000	3	250	00	00
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	—	—	9	20	16	08
						270	16	08
	3	<i>Indian Cbints,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>Pieces.</i>				
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 24 l. 10 s. for	—	— 15	3	367	10	00
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	—	—	9	3	10	00
						371	00	00
	4	<i>Ship Britannia,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748								
Jan.	1	To Stock, for $\frac{1}{2}$ part,	—	—	3	348	10	00
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	—	—	9	72	10	00
						421	00	00
	5	<i>John Harris,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748								
Jan.	1	To Stock, per Note on demand,	—	—	3	45	00	00

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					For	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,	Cr.					
1748				Yards.				
Apr.	16	By Sundries, delivered in Barter, at 2 s. 8 d. — — — — — }		1000		133	06	08
	30	By George Dennis, at 2 s. 9 d. for		1000	7	137	10	00
				2000		270	16	08
		Contra,	Cr.					
1748				Pieces.				
Apr.	10	By Lockrams, delivered in Barter, at 25 l. — — — — — }		— 2	7	50	00	00
	22	By Sundries, delivered in Barter, at 24 l. 15 s. — — — — — }		— 6		148	10	00
	30	By George Dennis, at 25 l. — — — — — }		— 2	7	50	00	00
		By Balance, remaining, at 24 l. 10 s.		— 5	18	122	10	00
				15		371	00	00
		Contra,	Cr.					
1748								
Sept.	1	By Cash, for my $\frac{1}{4}$ of Freight, — — — — —			1	72	10	00
		By Balance, for my $\frac{1}{4}$ remaining, — — — — —			18	348	10	00
						421	00	00
		Contra,	Cr.					
1748								
Feb.	2	By Broad Cloth, for my Bill on him, — — — — —			5	45	00	00

128 (3) L E D G E R.

N ^o			For	l.	s.	d.
6		<i>Thomas Freeman,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Jan.	1	To Stock, per Bill due February 2. —	3	96	00	00
Aug.	23	To H. Van Beek his Accompt of Goods, for } 18 C. Flax, at 6 M°. —	11	54	00	00
				150	00	00
7		<i>George Evans,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Jan.	1	To Stock, per Bond at 5 per cent. —	3	300	00	00
8		<i>Stock,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Jan.	1	To Joseph Martin, on demand, —	3	36	00	00
		To Sir Isaac Crisp, due June 1. —	3	120	00	00
		To Balance, the neat of my Estate, —	18	1347	15	03
				13630	15	03
9		<i>Joseph Martin,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Jan.	15	To Cash, paid him in full, —	1	36	00	00
10		<i>Sir Isaac Crisp,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
June	8	To Cash, paid him in part, —	1	80	00	00
	29	To Cash, paid him in full, —	1	40	00	00
				120	00	00

L E D G E R. (3) 129

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Feb.	5	By <i>Cash</i> , received of him in full, —	1	96	00	00
		By <i>Balance</i> , for <i>Van Beek's Flax</i> , —	18	54	00	00
				150	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Nov.	12	By <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal, —		300	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Jan.	1	By <i>Cash</i> , for ready Money, — —	1	12000	00	00
		By <i>Linen</i> , 2000 Yards, at 2 s. 6 d. —	2	250	00	00
		By <i>Indian Chints</i> , 15 Pieces, at 24 l. 10 s. —	2	367	10	00
		By <i>Ship Britannia</i> , for $\frac{1}{4}$ Part, —	2	348	10	00
		By <i>John Harris</i> , per Note on Demand, —	2	45	00	00
		By <i>Thomas Freeman</i> , per Bill due Feb. 2. —	3	96	00	00
		By <i>George Evans</i> , per Bond, at 5 per cent. —	3	300	00	00
		By <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained since the 1st of } January last, — — — — — }	9	223	15	03
				13630	15	03
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Jan.	1	By <i>Stock</i> , on Demand, — — —	3	36	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Jan.	1	By <i>Stock</i> , due June 1. — — —	3	120	00	00
		R				

130 (4) L E D G E R.

N ^o				Fo		l.	s.	d.
11		<i>Cambricks,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>				
1748						<i>Pieces.</i>		
Jan.	6	To <i>Cash</i> , at 2 l. 16 s. for	—	40		1	12	00
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained,	—	—		9	8	00
						120 00 00		
12		<i>Duroys,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>				
1748						<i>Pieces.</i>		
Jan.	10	To <i>John Vernon</i> , at 26 s. for	—	100		4	13	00
						—		
13		<i>John Vernon,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>				
1748								
Mar.	10	To <i>Cash</i> , paid him in full,	—	—		1	13	00
June	3	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for Dr. Friend's Legacy,	—	—		9	20	00
						330 00 00		
14		<i>Druggets,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>				
1748						<i>Pieces.</i>		
Jan.	15	To <i>Sundries</i> , at 7 l. 10 s. for	—	26		1	95	00
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained	—	—		9	10	10
						205 10 00		
15		<i>Jacob Russel,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>				
1748								
Jan.	30	To <i>Cash</i> , paid him in full,	—	—		1	97	10
		To <i>Balance</i> , due to him,	—	—		18	49	10
						147 00 00		

L E D G E R. (4) 131

						For	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,		Cr.					
1748				Pieces.					
Oct.	9	By Sundries, at 3 l. for	—	40			120	00	00
		Contra,		Cr.					
1748				Pieces.					
Jan.	21	By Voyage to Jamaica, at 26 s. for		70	5	91	00	00	
		By Balance, remaining, at 26 s.		30	18	39	00	00	
				100		130	00	00	
		Contra,		Cr.					
1748									
Jan.	10	By Duroys, for 100 Pieces, at 26 s. due at 2 M ^o .			4	130	00	00	
		By Balance, due to me,	—	—	18	200	00	00	
						330	00	00	
		Contra,		Cr.					
1748				Pieces.					
Feb.	25	By Cash, at 8 l. 3 s. for	—	10	1	81	10	00	
May	7	By Suspence Accompt, at 7 l. 15 s. for		16	8	124	00	00	
				26		205	10	00	
		Contra,		Cr.					
1748									
Jan.	15	By Druggets, on demand,	—		4	97	10	00	
July	22	By Voyage to Hamburgh, for Callicoos, due at 6 M ^o .			11	49	10	00	
						147	00	00	

132 (5) L E D G E R.

N ^o				For	l.	s.	d.
	16	<i>Voyage to Jamaica,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
Jan.	21	To Sundries, as per Journal, ———		223	11	04	
		To Profit and Loss, gained, ———		9	80	15	08
					304	07	00
	17	<i>Jacob Green,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
Mar.	23	To Sundries, paid him in full, ———		108	00	00	
	18	<i>Broad Cloth,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
Feb.	2	To Sundries, at 13 s. 6 d. for ———	<i>Yards.</i>	675	00	00	
		To Profit and Loss, gained, ———	1000	9	32	10	00
					707	10	00
	19	<i>Edward Harley,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
May	3	To Cash, paid him in full, ———		1300	00	00	
Aug.	6	To Cash, lent him, at 5 per cent. ———		1400	00	00	
					700	00	00
	20	<i>Kersey's,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
Feb.	16	To Cash, at 6 l. for ———	<i>Pieces.</i>	1540	00	00	
			90				
Apr.	1	To John Keil, abated him, ———		6	1	10	00
		To Profit and Loss, gained, ———		9	30	00	00
					571	10	00
	21	<i>Fustians,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
Feb.	16	To Cash, at 37 s. 6 d. for ———	<i>Pieces.</i>	1225	00	00	
			120				

L E D G E R. (5) 133

					For	l.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
1748 June	18	By Sundries, as per Journal,	—	—		304	07	00
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
1748 Jan.	21	By Voyage to Jamaica, due at 2 Months,				5	108	00 00
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
1748 Mar.	1	By George Young, at 14 s. for	—	Yards.		6	280	00 00
	17	By Bills receivable, at 14 s. 2 d. for	—	400		6	141	13 04
	22	By Sundries, at 14 s. 3½ d. for	—	200			285	16 08
				400				
				1000		707	10	00
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
1748 Feb.	2	By Broad Cloth, due at 3 Months,	—			5	300	00 00
Nov.	8	By Cash, for Principal received,	—			14	400	00 00
							700	00 00
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
1748 Mar.	4	By Sundries, at 6 l. 7 s. for	—	Pieces.		571	10	00
				90				
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr.</i>			
		By Balance, remaining, at 37 s. 6 d.		Pieces.		18	225	00 00
				120				

134 (6) L E D G E R.

N ^o				For	l.	s.	d.
	22	<i>George Young,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748							
Mar.	1	To <i>Broad Cloth</i> , 400 Yds. at 14 s. due at 1 M ^o .		5	280	00	00
Dec.	2	To <i>Oil in Company</i> , due at 10 Days, —		16	100	00	00
					380	00	00
	23	<i>John Keil,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748							
Mar.	4	To <i>Kerseys</i> , to pay at 20 Days, —		5	271	10	00
	24	<i>Jacob Spencer,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748							
Mar.	10	To <i>Cash</i> , lent him, at 5 per cent. —		1	1000	00	00
	25	<i>Bills receivable,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748							
Mar.	17	To <i>Broad Cloth</i> , for 1 on <i>Henry Sidney</i> ,		5	141	13	04
	22	To <i>Broad Cloth</i> , for 1 on <i>George Digby</i> ,		5	100	00	00
Sept.	30	To <i>J. Perkins</i> my <i>Accompt</i> current, for		12			
		1 on <i>John Alston</i> , —			80	00	00
		1 on <i>Jacob Finch</i> , —			120	00	00
		1 on <i>Steph. Morden</i> , —			38	07	08½
Oct.	9	To <i>Ed. Hopkins</i> my <i>Accompt</i> in <i>Company</i> , for 1 on <i>Richard Addison</i> , —		12	45	00	00
					525	01	00½
	26	<i>Foreign Coin,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748							
Mar.	22	To <i>Broad Cloth</i> , for 26 <i>Moidores</i> , at 27 s.		5	35	02	00

L E D G E R. (6) 135

				For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Apr. 6	By <i>Cash</i> , received in full,	— —	I	280	00	00
	Dec. 13	By <i>Cash</i> , received in full,	— —	I 4	100	00	00
					380	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Apr. 1	By <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal,	— —		271	10	00
		<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
		By <i>Balance</i> , due to me,	— —	18	1000	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Mar. 23	By <i>Cash</i> , received of <i>Henry Sidney</i> in full,		I	141	13	04
		By <i>Balance</i> , remaining,		I 8			
		I on <i>George Digby</i> ,	— —		100	00	00
		I on <i>J. Alston</i> ,	— —		80	00	00
		I on <i>J. Finch</i> ,	— —		120	00	00
		I on <i>Steph. Morden</i> ,	— —		38	07	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
		I on <i>Rich. Addison</i> ,	— —		45	00	00
					525	01	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Mar. 23	By <i>Jacob Green</i> , for 26 Moidores, at 26s. 6d.		5	34	09	00
		By <i>Profit and Loss</i> , lost,	— —	9	0	13	00
					35	02	00

136 (7) L E D G E R.

	N ^o				For	l.	s.	d.
	27	<i>Lockrams,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>Pieces.</i>				
Apr.	10	To <i>Indian Chints</i> , received in Bar- ter, at 25 s.	}	40	2	50	00	00
	28	<i>Cochineal,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>C.</i>				
Apr.	16	To <i>Linen</i> , received in Barter, —		1	2	108	16	00
	29	<i>Cinnamon,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>lb.</i>				
Apr.	16	To <i>Linen</i> , received in Barter, at 7 s. 8 d.		64	2	24	10	08
	30	<i>Muslin,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>Bales.</i>				
Apr.	22	To <i>Indian Chints</i> , at 12 l. 16 s. for		8	2	102	08	00
	31	<i>George Dennis,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748								
Apr.	30	To <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal, —				187	10	00
June	22	To <i>Cash</i> , paid him in full, —			1	85	06	06
						272	16	06
	32	<i>Cotton,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
1748				<i>C. Q.</i>				
Apr.	30	To <i>Geo. Dennis</i> , at 3 l. 15 s. per C.		42 2	7	159	07	06

L E D G E R. (7) 137

		For	l.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		<i>Pieces.</i>			
By Balance, remaining, at 25 s.		40	18	50	00 00
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		<i>C.</i>			
By Balance, remaining.		1	18	108	16 00
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		<i>lb.</i>			
By Balance, remaining, at 7 s. 8 d.		64	18	24	10 08
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		<i>Bales.</i>			
By Balance, remaining, at 12 l. 16 s.		8	18	102	08 00
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
1748	By Sundries, as per Journal,			164	16 06
April 30	By John Jessop his Account current, for 8 Tuns			8	108 00 00
May 18	Lead, at 13 l. 10 s.				
				272	16 06
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		<i>C. Q.</i>			
By Balance, remaining, at 3 l. 15 s.		42 2	18	159	07 06

138 (8) L E D G E R.

N ^o			Dr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
	33	Cloves,	Dr.				
1748			lb.				
April	30	To George Dennis, at 9 s. 1 d. for	12	7	5	09	00
Oct.	20	To E. Hopkins my Accompt in Com- pany, at 9 s. for ———— }	72	12	32	08	00
			84		37	17	00
	34	Suspence Accompt,	Dr.				
1748							
May	7	To Druggets, sent Nathaniel Napier, 16 Pieces,		4	124	00	00
	35	Refusal of Bargains,	Dr.				
1748							
May	13	To Cash, paid Penalty for refusing Norw. Stuffs,		1	202	00	
	36	John Jessop his Accompt current, Dr.					
1748							
May	18	To Sundries, as per Journal, ————			360	15	00
	37	George Aiton,	Dr.				
1748							
May	22	To Cash, paid him in full, ————		1	105	00	

L E D G E R. (8) 139

						For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
				lb.					
		By <i>Balance</i> , remaining, at 9 s. 1 d.		12	18	5	09	00	
		and at 9 s.		72		32	08	00	
				84		37	17	00	
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
1748									
June	16	By Nathaniel Napier,	—	—		9	124	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
		By <i>Profit and Loss</i> , lost,	—	—		9	202	00	
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
1748									
May	31	By <i>Cash</i> , for my Bill, Value received,	—	—		1	200	00	00
		By <i>Balance</i> , due to me,	—	—		18	160	15	00
							360	15	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
1748									
May	18	By J. Jessop his <i>Accompt</i> current, for packing,				8	105	00	

140 (9) L E D G E R.

N ^o 38		Profit and Loss,		Dr.		Fo l. s. d.			
1748									
Oct.	22	To Cash, paid Loss of a Wager,	—			1	2	02	00
Nov.	12	To George Evans, abated him,	—			3	12	00	00
		To Foreign Coin, lost,	—	—		6	0	13	00
		To Refusal of Bargains,	—	—		8	2	02	00
		To Voyage from Jamaica,	—	—		10	34	01	11
		To Charges of Merchandize,	—	—		10	14	12	08
		To House-expences,	—	—		15	24	00	00
		To Stock, neat Gain since 1 st January last,				3	223	15	03
							637	06	10
39		Nathaniel Napier,		Dr.					
1748									
June	16	To Suspence Account, for 16 Pieces Druggets,				8	124	00	00

L E D G E R. (9) 141

		Contra,	Cr.	Fo	l.	s.	d.
1748							
May	18	By J. Jessop his Acct. current, for my Commif.		8	10	05	00
June	3	By John Vernon, for a Legacy,		4	200	00	00
Aug.	23	By H.V. Beek his Acct. of Goods, for my Com.		11	12	05	00
	30	By H.V. Beek his Acct. current, for Com. at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	3	07	06
Sept.	10	By Cash, for 6 Months Interest of 1000 l.		1	25	00	00
Nov.	1	By Sherry in Company, for my Commission,		14	7	08	06
	8	By Cash, for 3 Months Interest of 400 l.		14	5	00	00
		By Linen, gained,		2	20	16	08
		By Indian Chints, gained,		2	3	10	00
		By Ship Britannia, gained,		2	72	10	00
		By Cambricks, gained,		4	8	00	00
		By Druggets, gained,		4	10	10	00
		By Voyage to Jamaica, gained,		5	80	15	08
		By Broad Cloth, gained,		5	32	10	00
		By Kerseys, gained,		5	30	00	00
		By Pymento, gained,		10	25	11	08
		By Voyage to Hamburgh, gained,		11	16	17	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By John Perkins my Accompt current,		12	2	17	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By Ed. Hopkins my Accompt in Comp. gained,		12	14	15	04
		By Stuffs, gained,		12	9	00	00
		By Ship Phoenix in Company, gained,		13	34	15	00
		By Sherry in Company, gained,		14	4	03	09
		By Oil in Company, gained,		16	4	16	08
		By Canary in Company, gained,		17	2	10	08
					637	06	10
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748							
Aug.	3	By Cash, received in part,		1	62	00	00
Nov.	12	By Cash, received in full,		14	62	00	00
					124	00	00

142 (10) L E D G E R.

	N ^o			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	40	<i>Voyage from Jamaica,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
June	18	To <i>Voyage to Jamaica</i> , for Returns,	—	5	195	07	05
July	9	To <i>Cash</i> , for Charges here,	—	1	97	12	00
					292	19	05
	41	<i>William Boyd my Accompt current,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
June	18	To <i>Voyage to Jamaica</i> , for Money in his Hands,		5	108	19	07
	42	<i>Charges of Merchandize,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
July	2	To <i>Cash</i> , for $\frac{1}{2}$ Year's Shop-rent,	—	1	12	00	00
	5	To <i>Cash</i> , paid Postage, &c.	—	1	2	12	08
					14	12	08
	43	<i>John Dyer,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
July	9	To <i>Voyage from Jamaica</i> , due at 6 Months,		10	80	00	00
	44	<i>Pymonto,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
July	10	To <i>Voyage from Jamaica</i> , at 6 d. for	lb.	1535	10	38	07 06
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained,	—	9	25	11	08
					63	19	02
	45	<i>Sugar,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748							
July	10	To <i>Voyage from Jamaica</i> , at 19 s. for	C.	63	10	59	17 00

L E D G E R. (10) 143

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	July 9	By Sundries, as per Journal, ———			160	13	00	
	10	By Sundries, as per Journal, ———			98	04	06	
		By Profit and Loss, ——— ———			9	34	01	11
					292	19	05	
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	July 15	By Edward Dupper, due at 10 Days, —			11	10	8	19 07
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
		By Profit and Loss, ——— ———			9	14	12	08
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
		By Balance, due to me, ——— ———			18	80	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Aug. 30	By H.V. Beek his Acct. curr. at 10 d. for	lb.		1535	11	63	19 02
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	July 22	By Voyage to Hamburgh, at 19 s. for	C.		63	11	59	17 00

144 (11) L E D G E R.

			For	l.	s.	d.
N ^o	46	<i>Edward Dupper,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	July 15	To <i>Will. Boyd</i> my <i>Accompt</i> current, for my Bill,	10	108	19	07
	47	<i>Voyage to Hamburgh,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	July 22	To <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal, ———	226	17	08	
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained, ———	9	16	17	08½
			243	15	04½	
	48	<i>Herman Van Beek</i> his <i>Ac-</i> } <i>Dr.</i> <i>compt of Goods,</i>				
1748	Aug. 10	To <i>Cash</i> , paid Charges, ———	1	14	12	06
	23	To <i>Cash</i> , for Storage, Brokerage, &c. —	1	1	07	06
	—	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for my Commission, at 2½	9	12	05	00
	—	To <i>H.V. Beek</i> his <i>Ac. on Time</i> , due by <i>T. Freeman</i> ,	11	54	00	00
	—	To ditto his <i>Accompt</i> current, in my Hands,	11	39	15	00
			474	00	00	
	49	<i>Herman Van Beek</i> his <i>Ac-</i> } <i>Dr.</i> <i>compt on Time,</i>				
		To Balance, ——— ———	18	54	00	00
	50	<i>Herman Van Beek</i> his <i>Ac-</i> } <i>Dr.</i> <i>compt current,</i>				
1748	Aug. 30	To <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal, ———	138	07	06	
Sept.	3	To <i>Bills payable</i> , for 1 to <i>W. Sabin</i> , at 6 Days,	12	200	00	00
	8	To <i>Cash</i> , remitted him, ——— ———	1	53	06	08
		To Balance, due to him, ——— ———	18	00	01	06
			391	15	08	

L E D G E R.

(11)

145

				Fo l. s. d.			
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748 July	30	By Cash, received in full,	— —	1	108	19	07
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748 Sept.	22	By John Perkins my Accompt current,	—	12	235	10	00
	28	By Cash, for Drawback on Sugar,	—	1	80	5	04½
				243	15	04½	
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748 Aug.	17	By Cash, received for his 14 Butts Madder,		1	420	00	00
	23	By Tho. Freeman, for 18 C. Flax, due at 6 M ^o .		3	54	00	00
				474	00	00	
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748 Aug.	23	By H. Van Beek his Ac. of Goods, due by T. Freeman,		11	54	00	00
		Contra,	Cr.				
1748 Aug.	23	By H. Van Beek his Accompt of Goods,	—	11	391	15	00
	31	By James Wright, abated,	—	12	000	08	
				391	15	08	

T

146 (12) L E D G E R.

N ^o				Fol	l.	s.	d.
1748	51	<i>James Wright,</i>	Dr.				
Aug.	31	To Sundries, as per Journal,	—		0	12	08
	52						
1748		<i>Bills payable,</i>	Dr.				
Sept.	10	To Cash, paid William Sabin Van Beek's Bill,		1	200	00	00
	53						
		<i>John Perkins my Ac-</i>	} Dr.				
		<i>compt current,</i>					
1748							
Sept.	22	To Voyage to Hamburgh, Ex- }	} Flemish.				
		change at 34 s. 5 d. —					
		To Profit and Loss, —		405	5	1½	
				11	235	10	00
				9	2	17	08½
					238	07	08½
	54						
1748		<i>Edward Hopkins my Accompt</i>	} Dr.				
		<i>in Company,</i>					
Oct.	4	To Cash, paid ½ Share of 10 Hhds. Tobacco,		1	60	00	00
	9	To Cambricks, for my ½ Share of 40 P. at 3 l.		4	60	00	00
		To Profit and Loss, gained, —		9	14	15	04
					134	15	04
	55						
1748		<i>Edward Hopkins my Accompt</i>	} Dr.				
		<i>proper,</i>					
Oct.	9	To Cambricks, for his ½ Share of 40 P. at 3 l.		4	60	00	00
	56						
		<i>Stuffs,</i>	Dr.				
1748							
Oct.	21	To James Ward, at 2 l. 8 s. for	Pieces.				
		To Profit and Loss, gained, —		90	12	216	00 00
				9	9	00	00
					225	00	00
	57						
		<i>James Ward,</i>	Dr.				
		To Balance, due to him, —		18	216	00	00

L E D G E R. (12) 147

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Aug.	30	By H. V. Beek his Acct. current, for Cooperage,			11	0	12	08
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Sept.	3	By H. V. Beek his Acct. current, for 1 at 6 Days,			11	200	00	00
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Sept.	30	By Bills receivable, Exch. at 34s. for						
			Flemish.					
			l. s. d.					
			405 5 1½		6	238	07	08½
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Oct.	9	By Sundries, as per Journal,	—	—		72	07	04
	20	By Sundries, as per Journal,	—	—		62	08	00
						134	15	04
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Oct.	11	By Cash, received in full,	—	—	1	60	00	00
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Nov.	15	By Voyage to Lisbon in Company, at						
		2l. 10s. for — — }						
			Pieces.					
			90		15	225	00	00
1748		Contra,		Cr.				
Oct.	21	By Stuffs, for 90 P. at 2l. 8s. due at 3 Months,			12	216	00	00

148 (13) L E D G E R.

		Fo l. s. d.			
N ^o	58	<i>Ship Phoenix in Company } Dr.</i> <i>with George Kent,</i>			
1748					
Oct.	22	To Sundries, as per Journal,	640	00	00
	25	To Cash, paid Repairs,	1	16	10
	—	To Cash, paid Premium on 600 <i>l.</i>	14	18	00
		To G. Kent his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	13	34	15
		To Profit and Loss, for my half gained,	9	34	15
			744	00	00
	59	<i>George Kent his Accompt } Dr.</i> <i>in Company,</i>			
1748					
Oct.	25	To ditto his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 M ^o . Freight,	13	11	00
	29	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his half of } 5 Pipes Sherry, sold at 29 <i>l.</i>	13	72	10
Nov.	1	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his half of } 110 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> received for Sherry,	13	55	04
Dec.	27	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his half of } 22 <i>l.</i> Freight,	13	11	00
	28	To ditto his Acct. proper, for his half Share of } the Phoenix, sold to Mr. Jones, &c.	13	35	00
			499	14	00
	60	<i>George Kent his Accompt } Dr.</i> <i>proper,</i>			
1748					
Oct.	25	To ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his half Repairs,	13	8	05
	—	To ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his half Prem.	13	9	00
	26	To ditto his Acct. in Company, for his half of } 9 Pipes Sherry,	13	118	05
Nov.	1	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his half } Carriage, &c.	13	1	11
	—	To ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of Com.	13	3	14
	4	To Cash, paid him,	14	122	08
		To Balance, due to him,	18	361	00
			624	04	00

L E D G E R. (13) 149

			For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Oct.	25	By <i>Cash</i> , received 1 Month's Freight, —	1	22	00	00
Dec.	27	By <i>Cash</i> , received 1 Month's Freight, —	14	22	00	00
	28	By <i>Mr. Jones and Company</i> , due at 3 Months,	17	700	00	00
				744	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Oct.	22	By <i>Ship Phoenix in Company</i> , for his half Share,	13	320	00	00
	25	By ditto his <i>Accompt proper</i> , for half Repairs,	13	8	05	00
	—	By ditto his <i>Accompt prop.</i> for his half of Premium,	13	9	00	00
	26	By ditto his <i>Acct. prop.</i> for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of 9 Pipes Sherry,	13	118	05	00
Nov.	1	By ditto his <i>Acct. prop.</i> for his half Carriage, &c.	13	1	11	00
	—	By ditto his <i>Accompt prop.</i> for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of Commis.	13	3	14	03
		By <i>Ship Phoenix in Comp.</i> for his $\frac{1}{2}$ Share gained,	13	34	15	00
		By <i>Sherry in Comp.</i> for his half gained, —	14	4	03	09
				499	14	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Oct.	25	By ditto his <i>Acct. in Comp.</i> for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of Freight,	13	11	00	00
	27	By <i>Cash</i> , for his half of Debursements and Sherry,	14	124	10	00
	29	By ditto his <i>Accompt in Company</i> , for his half of	13	72	10	00
		5 Pipes Sherry, sold at 29 l. —				
Nov.	1	By ditto his <i>Accompt in Company</i> , for his half	13	55	04	00
		of 110 l. 8 s. — — — — —				
Dec.	27	By ditto his <i>Accompt in Company</i> , for his half	13	11	00	00
		of 22 l. Freight, — — — — —				
	28	By ditto his <i>Accompt in Company</i> , for his half	13	350	00	00
		of the <i>Phoenix</i> , sold to Mr. Jones, &c. }				
				624	04	00

150 (14) L E D G E R.

N ^o			For	l.	s.	d.
61		<i>Cash,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Oct.	25	To <i>Cash</i> , transported from ———	1	9698	00	03½
	27	To <i>George Kent</i> his <i>Accompt</i> proper, —	13	124	10	00
	29	To <i>Sherry</i> in <i>Comp.</i> in part for 5 Pipes, at 29 l.	14	120	00	00
Nov.	1	To <i>Sherry</i> in <i>Comp.</i> for 4 Pipes, at 27 l. 12 s.	14	110	08	00
	—	To <i>Ed. Turner</i> , received in full for <i>Sherry</i> ,	15	25	00	00
	8	To <i>Sundries</i> , as per <i>Journal</i> , ———		405	00	00
	12	To <i>George Evans</i> , received in <i>Composition</i> ,	3	180	00	00
	—	To <i>N. Napier</i> , receiv'd in full for <i>Druggets</i> ,	9	62	00	00
	25	To <i>Sim. King</i> his <i>Acct. proper</i> , receiv'd of him,	15	34	00	00
Dec.	2	To <i>Oil</i> in <i>Comp.</i> in part for 7 Tuns, at 30 l. 10 s.	16	113	10	00
	13	To <i>George Young</i> , received in full, —	6	100	00	00
	18	To <i>Canary</i> in <i>Comp.</i> for 6 Pipes, at 29 l. 12 s.	17	177	12	00
	20	To <i>J. Fuller</i> , receiv'd in <i>Comp.</i> of his <i>Debt</i> ,	17	12	00	00
	27	To <i>Ship Phoenix</i> in <i>Comp.</i> for 1 M ^o . Freight,	13	22	00	00
				11184	00	03½
62		<i>Sherry in Company with</i> } <i>Dr.</i> <i>George Kent</i> ,				
1748						
Oct.	26	To <i>Richard Owen</i> , at 26 l. for — Pipes.	4	14	104	00
		at 26 l. 10 s. for —	5	—	132	10
Nov.	1	To <i>Cash</i> , paid <i>Carriage</i> , &c. —	—	14	3	02
	—	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for my <i>Com-</i> } <i>mission</i> , at 1½ per cent. — } —	—	9	7	08
		To <i>George Kent</i> his <i>Accompt</i> in } <i>Company</i> , for his ½ gained, — } —	—	13	4	03
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for my half } gained, — — — } —	—	9	4	03
			9		255	08
63		<i>Richard Owen,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			
1748						
Oct.	27	To <i>Cash</i> , paid him in full, —	14	236	10	00

L E D G E R. (14) 151

			For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				
		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748						
Oct.	25	By Ship Phoenix in Company, for Premium,	13	18	00	00
	27	By Richard Owen, paid him in full, —	14	236	10	00
Nov.	1	By Sherry in Company, paid Carriage, &c.	14	3	02	00
	4	By Geo. Kent his Accompt proper, paid him,	13	122	08	09
	11	By House-expences, paid 1 Year's Rent, —	15	40	00	00
	15	By Voyage to Lisbon in Company, —	15	50	00	00
	17	By Simon King his Accompt proper, —	15	56	13	04
	25	By George Wood, paid him, —	17	211	00	00
Dec.	30	By House-expences, since the 1st of Jan. last,	15	200	00	00
		By Balance, remaining in my Hands,	18	10246	06	02½
				11184	00	03½
		<i>Contra,</i>				
		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748						
Oct.	29	By Sundries, as per Journal, for	5	145	00	00
Nov.	1	By Cash, at 27 l. 12 s. for —	4	110	08	00
			9	255	08	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				
		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748						
Oct.	26	By Sherry in Company, for 9 Pipes, —	14	236	10	00

N ^o			Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
1748	64	Edward Turner,	Dr.				
Oct.	29	To Sherry in Comp. on demand,	—	14	25	00	00
	65	House-expences,	Dr.				
1748	11	To Cash, paid 1 Year's Rent of my D. House,		14	40	00	00
Nov.							
Dec.	30	To Cash, laid out since the 1st of Jan. last,		14	200	00	00
					240	00	00
	66	Voyage to Lisbon in Company with } Simon King and John Oker, } Dr.					
1748	15	To Sundries, as per Journal,	—	99	5	00	00
Nov.							
	67	Simon King his Accompt proper, Dr.					
1748	15	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } Voyage to Lisbon, — — — }		16	33	1	13 04
Nov.	17	To Sundries, as per Journal, — — —			10	8	06 08
	22	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 18 Tuns Oil bought, — — — }		16	17	7	00 00
Dec.	20	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 18 l. abated Ja. Fuller, — — — }		16	6	00	00
		To Balance, due to him, — — —		18	134	07	04
					757	07	04
	68	John Oker his Accompt proper, Dr.					
1748	15	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } Voyage to Lisbon, — — — }		16	33	1	13 04
Nov.	22	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 18 Tuns Oil bought, — — — }		16	17	7	00 00
	25	To Simon King his Acct. proper, paid to him,		15	23	00	00
Dec.	20	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 18 l. abated Ja. Fuller, — — — }		16	6	00	00
		To Balance, due to him, — — —		18	134	07	04
					672	00	08

L E D G E R. (15) 153

			For	l.	s.	d.
1748 Nov.	<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
	1	By <i>Cash</i> , received in full, — —	14	25	00	00
	<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		By <i>Profit and Loss</i> , — —	9	24	00	00
	<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
		By <i>S. King his Accompt in Company</i> , $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	16	33	13	04
		By <i>J. Oker his Accompt in Company</i> , $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	16	33	13	04
		By <i>Balance</i> , for my $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining, —	18	33	13	04
			995	00	00	00
1748 Nov. Dec.	<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
	15	By <i>Voyage to Lisbon in Comp.</i> for 80 Pieces Serge,	15	44	00	00
	25	By <i>George Wood</i> , paid to him, — —	17	12	00	00
	—	By <i>Sundries</i> , as per Journal, — —		57	00	00
	30	By <i>ditto his Acct. in Comp.</i> his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 Tun Oil fold,	16	10	00	00
	2	By <i>ditto his Acct. in Comp.</i> his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 Tuns Oil fold,	16	71	03	04
	18	By <i>ditto his Accompt in Company</i> , for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 6 Pipes Canary fold, — — — }	16	59	04	00
			757	07	04	04
1748 Nov. Dec.	<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>			
	15	By <i>Voyage to Lisbon in Comp.</i> for 70 Pieces Frize,	15	28	00	00
	17	By <i>S. King his Accompt proper</i> , — —	15	51	13	04
	25	By <i>George Wood</i> , paid to him, — —	17	20	00	00
	30	By <i>dit. his Acct. in Comp.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 T. Oil fold,	16	10	00	00
	2	By <i>dit. his Acct. in Comp.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 T. Oil fold,	16	71	03	04
	18	By <i>ditto his Accompt in Company</i> , for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } 6 Pipes Canary fold, — — — }	16	59	04	00
			672	00	08	08

154 (16) L E D G E R.

		Fo l s. d.			
N ^o	69	<i>Simon King his Accompt in Com- } Dr.</i> <i>pany,</i>			
1748	Nov. 30	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 Tun	}	15	10 00 00
		Oil fold,			
	Dec. 2	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 Tuns	}	15	71 03 04
		Oil fold,			
	18	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 Pipes	}	15	59 04 00
		Canary fold,			
	24	To Canary in Comp. for 2 Pipes taken to himself,	17	50 00 00	
		To Voyage to Lisbon in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	15	331 13 04	
				522	00 08
	70	<i>John Oker his Accompt in Company, Dr.</i>			
1748	Nov. 30	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 Tun	}	15	10 00 00
		Oil fold,			
	Dec. 2	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 Tuns	}	15	71 03 04
		Oil fold,			
	18	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 Pipes	}	15	59 04 00
		Canary fold,			
	24	To Canary in Comp. for 2 Pipes taken to himself,	17	50 00 00	
		To Voyage to Lisbon in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	15	331 13 04	
				522	00 08
	71	<i>Oil in Company with Simon } Dr.</i> <i>King and John Oker,</i>			
1748	Nov. 22	To George Wood, at 29 l. 10 s. for —	Tuns. 18	17	531 00 00
	Dec. 20	To James Fuller, abated him, —	—	17	18 00 00
		To S. King his Accompt in Company, for	}	—	16 4 16 08
		his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,			
		To J. Oker his Accompt in Company, for	}	—	16 4 16 08
		his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,			
		To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	9	4 16 08
				563	10 00

L E D G E R. (16) 155

s. d.

			For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Nov.	15	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voyage to Lisbon,	15	33	1	13 04
	22	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 Tuns Oil bought,	15	177	00	00
Dec.	20	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 l. abated James Fuller,	15	6	00	00
		By Oil in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	16	4	16	08
		By Canary in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	17	2	10	08
				522	00	08

0008

		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Nov.	15	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voyage to Lisbon,	15	33	1	13 04
	22	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 Tuns Oil bought,	15	177	00	00
Dec.	20	By ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 l. abated James Fuller,	15	6	00	00
		By Oil in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	16	4	16	08
		By Canary in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	17	2	10	08
				522	00	08

0008

		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Nov.	30	By James Fuller, due at 14 Days, for	1	17	30	00 00
Dec.	2	By Sundries, as per Journal, for	7	213	10	00
	7	By Canary in Comp. delivered in Barter,	10	17	320	00 00
			18	563	10	00

10000

80000

41608

41608

41608

41608

31000

156 (17) L E D G E R.

				For	l.	s.	d.
N ^o	72	<i>George Wood,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	Nov. 25	To Sundries, as per Journal, —			53	1	00
	73	<i>James Fuller,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	Nov. 30	To Oil in Company, for 1 Tun, —			16	3	00
	74	<i>Canary in Company with } Simon King and J. Oker, } Dr.</i>					
1748	Dec. 7	To Oil in Company, received in Barter, Pipes. 12			16	3	20
		To S.K. his Ac. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —			16	2	10
		To J.O. his Ac. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —			16	2	10
		To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —			9	2	10
					327	12	00
	75	<i>Canary,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	Dec. 24	To Canary in Comp. retained at 25 l. for Pipes. 2			17	5	00
	76	<i>Mr. Jones and Company,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
1748	Dec. 28	To Ship Phœnix in Comp. due at 3 Months,			13	7	00

L E D G E R. (17) 157

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Nov. 22	By Oil in Comp. for 18 Tuns, at 29 l. 10 s.			16	53	100	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Dec. 20	By Sundries, as per Journal,	—			30	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
1748	Dec. 18	By Cash, at 29 l. 12 s. for	—	Pipes. 6	14	177	12	00
	24	By Sundries, at 25 l. for	—	6		150	00	00
				12		327	12	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
		By Balance, remaining, at 25 l.	—	Pipes. 2	18	50	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>				
		By Balance, due to self and G. Kent. in Comp.			18	700	00	00

No	77		Fo	l. s. d.		
		Balance,	Dr.			
		To Cash, remaining in my Hands, —	14	10246	06	02½
		To Indian Chints, rem. 5 Pieces, at 24l. 10s.	2	122	10	00
		To Ship Britannia, for ¼ remaining, —	2	348	10	00
		To Tho. Freeman, due for Van Beek's Flax,	3	54	00	00
		To Duroys, remaining 30 Pieces, at 26s.	4	39	00	00
		To John Vernon, due to me, —	4	200	00	00
		To Fustians, rem. 120 Pieces, at 37s. 6d.	5	225	00	00
		To Jacob Spencer, lent him, —	6	1000	00	00
		To Bills receivable, as per Accompt, —	6	383	07	08½
		To Lockrams, remaining 40 Pieces, at 25s.	7	50	00	00
		To Cochineal, remaining 1 C. —	7	108	16	00
		To Cinnamon, remaining 64 lb. at 7s. 8d.	7	24	10	08
		To Muslin, remaining 8 Bales, at 12l. 16s.	7	102	08	00
		To Cotton, rem. 42 C. 2 Q. at 3l. 15s.	7	159	07	06
		To Cloves, rem. 12 lb. at 9s. 1d. & 72 lb. at 9s.	8	37	17	00
		To John Jessop his Acct. current, due to me,	8	160	15	00
		To John Dyer, due to me, —	10	80	00	00
		To Voyage to Lisbon in Comp. for my ⅓ remain.	15	331	13	04
		To Canary, remaining 2 Pipes, at 25l.	17	50	00	00
		To Mr. Jones and Company, due to self } and G. Kent in Company, — }	17	700	00	00
				14424	01	05

L E D G E R. (18) 159

		For	l.	s.	d.
Contra,	Cr.				
By <i>Jacob Russel</i> , due to him, —		4	49	10	00
By <i>H. Van Beek</i> his Acct. on Time, —		11	54	00	00
By <i>H. Van Beek</i> his Acct. current, —		11	0	01	06
By <i>James Ward</i> , due to him, —		12	216	00	00
By <i>George Kent</i> his Acct. proper, —		13	361	00	00
By <i>Simon King</i> his Acct. proper, —		15	134	07	04
By <i>John Oker</i> his Acct. proper, —		15	134	07	04
By <i>Stock</i> , the neat of my Estate, —		3	13474	15	03
			14424	01	05

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Six SPECIMENS of Company-accompts, to be stated in separate Books, with the Journal and Ledger of one of them.

THE preceeding Set of Books contain such a Variety of the several Cases of *Proper Trade* and *Factorage*, and also of *Company-accompts* kept along with other Business, as I hope will sufficiently illustrate the Instructions delivered on these Heads. But, to render the practical Part of this Treatise as compleat as possible, I shall here propose a few Questions, containing various Specimens of *Company-accompts*, to be stated in Books by themselves. To which I shall subjoin the *Journal* and *Ledger* of one of these Questions, leaving the rest for the Learner's Exercise.

QUEST. I.

TWO Merchants, *Robert* and *Roger*, agree to trade in Company; upon which *Roger* delivers to *Robert* 8 Pieces broad Cloth, Value 100 *l.* *Robert* adds to these 9 Pieces of his own, worth 108 *l.* they buy of *Laurence Love* 3 Pieces more, for 37 *l.* 10 *s.* payable at 10 Days. *Robert* disposes of the Cloth as follows: He sells to *John Cole* 11 Pieces, for 143 *l.* of which he receives 116 *l.* the rest being allowed in Payment of a Debt due by him to *ditto Cole*; he sells also the other 9 Pieces, for 121 *l.* 10 *s.* of which he receives 60 *l.* and for the rest gets a Bill upon his Partner *Roger*; after this he pays *Laurence Love* in full 37 *l.* *ditto Love* abating the 10 *s.* Now it is required to settle Accompts betwixt *Robert* and *Roger* according to the Method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUEST. II.

TWO Merchants, *Ebenezer* and *Edward*, resolving upon an equal joint Adventure to *Virginia*, *Ebenezer* brings into Company 600 Yards Linen, valued at 12 *d.* per Yard; *Edward* brings in 400 Yards, at 10 *d.* per Yard. Moreover they buy of *Oliver Hart* 1000

X

Yards

Yards more, at 12 *d.* per Yard, to pay at 2 Months; and ship the whole on board the *Thistle*, Captain *A. B.* Master. *Edward* pays Charges till on board, amounting to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* At 2 Months End Partners meet, and pay *Oliver Hart* in full as follows, viz. *Ebenezer* gives him 19 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and *Edward* the rest, being 30 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Some Months after this the *Thistle* arrives, with 40 Hogsheads of Tobacco, worth 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per Hogshead, which was all they had in Return for their Linen. *Edward* pays the infet Charges, being 4 *l.* 10 *s.* next Day he sells for ready Money on the Key 10 Hogsheads, at 4 *l.* per Hogshead; this being done, *Ebenezer* and he part the Remainder equally between them, each taking 15 Hogsheads, valued at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per Hogshead. A fair State of this Accompt is required.

QUEST. III.

TWO Tradesmen, *Hugh* and *Henry*, agree to go equal Halves in a Cargo of Timber from *Norway*; and accordingly freight a Ship, and purchase some small Wares, which, with Charges at shipping, cost them 19 *l.* 14 *s.* each. This petty Cargo they consign to *A. B.* their Factor at *Bergen*; which he disposes of, and, in Return, ships on board the same Ship 4000 Deals, and 100 square Pieces; and at the same time he draws on them for what Debursements he had made, over and above the neat Proceeds of the Cargo consigned to him. *Hugh* accepts and pays his Bill, being 25 *l.* By and by the Ship arrives; upon which *Hugh* pays Custom, Halage, Cartage, Pilage, &c. 67 *l.* 10 *s.* *Henry* pays the Freight, which amounted to 98 *l.* 12 *s.* After this *Hugh* sells 1000 of the Deals to *Joseph Stanhope*, for 47 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* and receives in part 30 *l.* and, about two Weeks after, *Henry* receives the rest. About this Time *Henry* happens to build a House, and has Occasion for 1400 Deals; which he takes, and, with *Hugh's* Consent, values at 58 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* He takes also 10 of the square Pieces, valued at 9 *l.* 10 *s.* *Hugh* sells the other 1600 Deals to *George Steel*, for 76 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and a Month after accepts of 76 *l.* 10 *s.* in full Payment. *Hugh* next puts off the other 90 square Pieces, in Barter for 30 Hogsheads Lintseed, which he and *Henry* part equally betwixt them. The Timber being thus disposed of, *Hugh* brings in his Bill of proper Charges and Commission, which amounted to 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* and desires to have Accompts stated betwixt him and *Henry*.

QUEST. IV.

THREE Merchants, *David*, *Daniel* and *Duncan*, sent a joint Adventure to Sea. *David* put in Goods to the Value of 48 *l.* *Daniel*, to the Value of 60 *l.* and *Duncan*, to the Value of 72 *l.* *David* paid

paid the outset Charges, which amounted to 42 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of which in a few Days the other two Partners paid him back their respective Proportions. Some time after this they have Returns in Goods to the Value of 312 *l.* *David* also paid the inset Charges, amounting to 56 *l.* 14 *s.* The Partners take the Goods that best suit their Dealings. *David* got Sugar to the Value of 116 *l.* *Daniel* had Cotton to the Value of 100 *l.* and *Duncan*, Tamarins and Ginger to the Value of 96 *l.* Now the Question is, How Matters stand among Partners? who are Debtors, and how much, proportioning their Shares of Gain according to their Shares of Stock?

Q U E S T. V.

1748, *March* 1. **T**Hree Merchants, *Simon*, *Socrates*, and *Samuel*, agree to make an equal joint Adventure; *Simon* to be Trustee, and to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Commission on neat Proceeds. In pursuance of this Agreement, *Simon* buys of *Michael Merchant* 20 Tuns Lead, at 14 *l.* per Tun, to pay at 6 Months. He buys also, for ready Money, 2000 lb. tann'd Leather, at 6 *d.* per lb. To these two Commodities he adds 600 Yards Flannel, taken from his own Warehouse, which, with Partner's Consent, he values at 18 *d.* per Yard; and ships the whole on board the *Speedwell*, Captain *Mariner* Master, consigning the Cargo to *John Pope Merchant* in *Leghorn*, to sell for the Company's Account. The Charges he paid at shipping, including Custom and Premium, amounted to 60 *l.* *March* 16. Partners meet, and *Socrates* pays to *Simon* 36 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share for Leather and Charges; *Samuel* gives him, on the same score, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* counts with him for 10 *l.* on private Dealings, and gives him a Bill for the other 10 *l.* on *William Love*. *July* 8. *Simon* is advised by *John Pope*, that he hath received and sold the Cargo consigned to him, the neat Proceeds amounting to 2352 Dollars, which, Exchange at 50 *d.* per Dollar, makes *Sterling* 490 *l.* *July* 16. *Simon* receives a Remittance of 1176 Dollars, in a Bill on *George Rollin Merchant* in *Bristol*, payable at double Usance, Exchange at 52 *d.* per Dollar. *August* 10. *Simon* draws a Bill on ditto *Pope* for the rest, viz. 1176 Dollars, for which he receives ready Money, at 52 *d.* per Dollar. *August* 12. he divides this Sum betwixt himself and Partners, giving each their $\frac{1}{3}$ Share, and keeping $\frac{1}{3}$ for himself. Some time after this, *Simon* brings in his Accompt of incidental Charges, amounting to 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and his Commission came to 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Now it is required to give a true State of this Accompt according to the Method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUEST. VI.

FOUR Merchants in Company, *Jacob, Joseph, John, and James*, buy a Ship, for which they pay down their 100 Guineas each. Next they purchase a Cargo of several sorts of Goods for *Virginia*, from *Samuel Crouch*, to the Value of 636 *l.* 10 *s.* to pay at 2 Months. *Jacob* pays Custom, Porterage, and other Charges, 67 *l.* 15 *s.* *Joseph* victuals the Ship, which cost him 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *John* pays to Mr. *Eachard* 35 *l.* as Premium for insuring 1000 *l.* outward. *James* advances to the Mate and Sailors a Month's Wages, amounting to 16 *l.* 10 *s.* goes himself Master, and immediately sets sail for *Virginia*. Two Months after this, the three Partners who remained at home pay *Samuel Crouch* as follows: *Jacob* gives him Goods to the Value of 197 *l.*; *Joseph* gives him a Bill of 248 *l.* on *George Sands*; *John* pays him in *Specie* 185 *l.* ditto *Crouch* abating them the rest, viz. 6 *l.* 10 *s.* Much about this Time the Ship is lost upon the Coast of *Virginia*; but the Crew by help of the Long-boat are preserved, and also the Money and Part of the Cargo saved. Upon this Misfortune *James* dismisses his Mate and Sailors from his Service, paying them the rest of their Wages, which came to 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* After this he exposes the Goods he had saved to publick Sale; the Amount of which, deducing all Charges, came to 575 *l.* *English*. For 400 *l.* of which he receives 80,000 lb. Weight of Tobacco, and for the rest he gets a Bill on *Elias Burnet* Merchant in *London*. After this he freights a Ship inward, and arrives safe with his Cargo of Tobacco; which being again weighed on the Key, the whole Weight amounts to 72,000 lb. The Partners immediately pay the Duty, viz. each 38 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* and then divide the Tobacco equally among them. *James* presents his Bill to *Elias Burnet*, and receives Payment. After this he pays the Freight, being 92 *l.* *Joseph* pays the inset Charges, viz. Custom, Cooperage, Porterage, &c. 37 *l.* 10 *s.* Mr. *Eachard* the Insurer, discounting at 16 per cent. and deducing 575 *l.* saved, pays *John* in full 265 *l.* *James* brings in his Bill of petty Charges not yet mentioned, including his own Commission, which amounts to 42 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* Now it is required to make a true State of this Accompt according to the Method of Debtor and Creditor?

Journal

Journal of Question V.

1748.					
March 1st.					
.1		Voyage to Leghorn in Company betwixt Simon, Socrates and Samuel, Dr. to Sundries, 435 l.			
			l.	s.	
.1		To Michael Merchant, for 20 Tuns Lead, at 14 l. per Tun, due at 6 Months,	280	0	
.1		To Simon his Acct. proper, for 2000 lb. tann'd Leather, at 6 d. per lb. and 600 Yards Flannel, at 18 d. per Yard, and Charges,	155	0	
			435	00	00
.1		Simon his Accompt proper Dr. to ditto his Accompt in Company, 145 l.			
.1		For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of Voyage to Leghorn,	145	00	00
.1		Socrates, ditto,	145	00	00
.2					
.2		Samuel, ditto,	145	00	00
.2					
16th.					
.1		Simon his Accompt proper Dr. to Sundries, 73 l. 6s. 8d.			
			l.	s.	d.
.1		To Socrates his Accompt proper, paid by him,	36	13	4
.2		To Samuel his Accompt proper, paid by him,	36	13	4
			73	06	08
July 8th.					
.2		John Pope our Accompt current Dr. to Voyage to Leghorn in Company betwixt Simon, &c. 490 l.			
.1		Received Advice that he has sold our Cargo, the neat Proceeds amounting to 2352 Dollars, Exchange at 50 d. makes	490	00	00
.1		Simon his Accompt in Company Dr. to ditto his Accompt proper, 163 l. 6s. 8d.			
.1		For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat Proceeds,	163	06	08
.2					
.2		Socrates, ditto,	163	06	08
.1					
.2		Samuel, ditto,	163	06	08
.2					
			July		

		July 16th.	l.	s.	d.
2	George Rollin Dr. to John Pope our Account current,	254 l. 16 s.			
2	Received a Bill of 1176 Dollars on him, Exch. at 52 d. is		254	16	00
1	Simon his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 3 l. 5 s. 4 d.				
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share gained by Exchange,		3	05	04
2	Socrates, ditto,		3	05	04
2	Samuel, ditto,		3	05	04
		August 10th.			
3	Cash in Company Dr. to John Pope our Account current,	254 l. 16 s.			
2	Drawn my Bill on him for 1176 Dollars, and received Value, at 52 d. per Dollar,		254	16	00
1	Simon his Account in Company Dr. to ditto his Account proper, 3 l. 5 s. 4 d.				
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share gained by Exchange,		3	05	04
2	Socrates, ditto,		3	05	04
2	Samuel, ditto,		3	05	04
		12th.			
1	Sundries Drs. to Cash in Company, 254 l. 16 s.				
1	Simon his Account proper, paid to him,	84 l. 18 s. 8 d.			
1	Socrates his Account proper, paid to him,	84 l. 18 s. 8 d.			
2	Samuel his Account proper, paid to him,	84 l. 18 s. 8 d.			
3			254	16	00
1	Voyage to Leghorn in Company Dr. to Simon his Account proper, 10 l. 19 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.				
1	For Charges and Commission,		10	19	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Simon his Account proper Dr. to ditto his Account in Company, 3 l. 13 s. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.				
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of both,		3	13	02 $\frac{1}{8}$
1	Socrates, ditto,		3	13	02 $\frac{1}{8}$
2	Samuel, ditto,		3	13	02 $\frac{1}{8}$



INDEX to the Ledger.

				Fol.
Voyage to Leghorn in Company	—	—		
Michael Merchant	—	—		
Simon his Accompt proper	—	—		
Simon his Accompt in Company	—	—		
Socrates his Accompt proper	—	—		
				} 1
Socrates his Accompt in Company	—	—		
Samuel his Accompt proper	—	—		
Samuel his Accompt in Company	—	—		
John Pope our Accompt current	—	—		
George Rollin	—	—		
				} 2
Cash in Company	—	—		
Profit and Loss in Company	—	—		
Balance in Company	—	—		
				} 3

LEDGER.

		Fo. l. s. d.			
		<i>Voy. to Leghorn in Com. betwixt } Dr.</i>			
		<i>Simon, Socrates, and Samuel, }</i>			
1748	Mar. 1	To Sundries, as per Journal, ———	435	00	00
	Aug. 12	To Simon his Acc. proper, for Charges and Com. —	10	19	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To Profit and Loss in Company, gained, —	3	44	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
			490	00	00
		<i>Michael Merchant, Dr.</i>			
		To Balance in Company, due to him, —	3	280	00 00
		<i>Simon his Accompt proper, Dr.</i>			
1748	Mar. 1	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ } Share of Voyage to Leghorn, ———	1	145	00 00
	16	To Sundries, as per Journal, for ———		73	06 08
	Aug. 12	To Cash in Company, ———	3	84	18 08
		To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ } Share of Charges and Commission, —	1	3	13 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To Balance in Company, due to him, —	3	28	18 04 $\frac{2}{3}$
			335	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Simon his Accompt in Company, Dr.</i>			
1748	July 8	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat } Proceeds, ———	1	163	06 08
	16	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained } by Exchange, ———	1	3	05 04
	Aug. 10	To ditto his Accompt proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained } by Exchange, ———	1	3	05 04
			169	17	04
		<i>Socrates his Accompt proper, Dr.</i>			
1748	Mar. 1	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } Voyage to Leghorn, ———	2	145	00 00
	Aug. 12	To Cash in Company, ———	3	84	18 08
		To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } Charges and Commission, ———	2	3	13 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
			233	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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			For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
July	8	By Jo. Pope our Acct. curr. for neat Proceeds,	2	490	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	1	By Voyage to Leghorn in Comp. for 20 Tuns } Lead, at 14 l. _____	1	280	00	00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	1	By Voyage to Leghorn in Comp. for Leather, } Flannel, and Charges, _____	1	155	00	00
July	8	By ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share } of neat Proceeds, _____	1	163	06	08
	16	By ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, } by Exchange, _____	1	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share } gained by Exchange, _____	1	3	05	04
	12	By Voy. to Legh. in Comp. for Char. and Com. } _____	1	10	19	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
				335	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	1	By ditto his Acct. proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voyage } to Leghorn, _____	1	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By ditto his Acct. proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Charges } and Commission, _____	1	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By Profit and Loss in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, } _____	3	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	16	By Simon his Acct. proper, paid to him,	1	36	13	04
July	8	By ditto his Acct. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat } Proceeds, _____	2	163	06	08
	16	By ditto his Ac. in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch. }	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By ditto his Ac. in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch. }	2	3	05	04
		By Balance in Comp. due by him. _____	3	27	01	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
				233	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Y				

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			£	l.	s.	d.
<i>Socrates his Accompt in Comp. Dr.</i>						
1748						
July	8	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat Proceeds,	1	163	06	08
	16	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	1	3	05	04
Aug.	10	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	1	3	05	04
				169	17	04
<i>Samuel his Accompt proper, Dr.</i>						
1748						
Mar.	1	To dit. his Ac. in Co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to Legh.	2	145	00	00
Aug.	12	To Cash in Company,	3	84	18	08
	—	To ditto his Accompt in Company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of } Charges and Commission, — }	2	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{8}$
				233	11	10 $\frac{1}{6}$
<i>Samuel his Accompt in Comp. Dr.</i>						
1748						
July	8	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat Proceeds,	2	163	06	08
	16	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	To dit. his Ac. prop. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	2	3	05	04
				169	17	04
<i>John Pope our Accompt } Dr. current,</i>						
1748						
July	8	To Voy. to Legh. in Comp. at 50 d. for	Del.	2352	1	490 00 00
		To Profit and Loss in Co. gained on Ex.	—	3	19	12 00
					509	12 00
<i>George Rollin, Dr.</i>						
1748						
July	16	To John Pope our Acct. current, for a Bill,	2	254	16	00

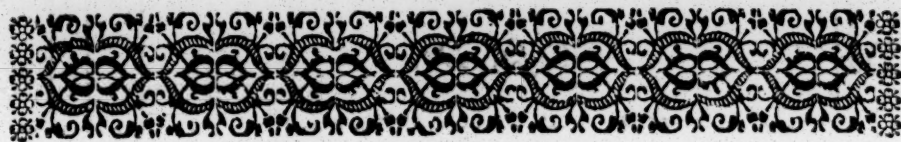
L E D G E R. (2) 171

			For	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	1	By ditto his <i>Ac. proper</i> , for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to <i>Legh.</i>	1	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By ditto his <i>Ac. prop.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Ch. and Com.	1	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By <i>Profit and Loss in Company</i> , for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	3	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	16	By <i>Simon his Accompt proper</i> , paid to him, —	1	36	13	04
July	8	By dit. his <i>Ac. in Co.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat Proceeds,	2	163	06	08
	16	By dit. his <i>Ac. in Co.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By dit. his <i>Ac. in Co.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by Exch.	2	3	05	04
		By <i>Balance in Company</i> , due by him, —	3	27	01	02 $\frac{5}{6}$
				233	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
Mar.	1	By dit. his <i>Ac. prop.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to <i>Legh.</i>	2	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By dit. his <i>Ac. prop.</i> for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Char. and Com.	2	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By <i>Profit and Loss in Company</i> , for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	3	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748						
July	16	By <i>G. Rollin</i> , for a Bill on him, at 52d. for	1176	2	54	16 00
Aug.	10	By <i>Cash in Company</i> , drawn a Bill on him, at 52d. for — — }	1176	3	54	16 00
			2352	5	09	12 00
		<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
		By <i>Balance in Company</i> , due by him, —	3	254	16	00

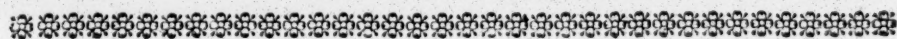
		For	l.	s.	d.
<i>Cash in Company,</i>					
	<i>Dr.</i>				
1748 Aug. 10	To John Pope our Acct. current, drawn on him,	2	254	16	00
<i>Profit and Loss in Company, Dr.</i>					
	To Simon his Accompt in Company, —	1	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{8}$
	To Socrates his Accompt in Company, —	2	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{8}$
	To Samuel his Accompt in Company, —	2	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{8}$
			63	12	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Balance in Company, Dr.</i>					
	To Socrates his Accompt proper, due by him,	1	27	01	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Samuel his Accompt proper, due by him,	2	27	01	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To George Rollin, due by him, —	2	254	16	00
			308	18	04 $\frac{1}{3}$

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		For	l.	s.	d.
<hr/>					
	<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
1748					
Aug. 12	By Sundries, as per Journal, —		254	16	00
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>					
	<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
	By Voyage to Leghorn in Company, gained, —	1	44	00	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
	By John Pope our Accompt current, —	2	19	12	00
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			63	12	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					
	<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
	By Michael Merchant, due to him, —	1	280	00	00
	By Simon his Accompt proper, due to him, —	1	28	18	04 $\frac{1}{3}$
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			308	18	04 $\frac{1}{3}$



A P P E N D I X.



C H A P. I.

Of the Subsidiary Books used by Merchants.

TH O' all Merchant-accompts may be kept by the *Waste-book*, *Journal* and *Ledger* alone, yet Men of great Business find it convenient, either for abridging these, or for other Ends, to use some others, generally called *Subsidiary* or *subservient Books*; the most common of which are these nine following, *viz.*

1. *The Cash-book.*

THIS Book is kept in a Folio-form, like the *Ledger*, and serves to abridge the *Cash-accompt* there. On the Left-hand Page, or Dr. Side, *Cash* is charged Dr. for all the Sums received; and, on the Right-hand Page, *Cash* is made Cr. for all the Sums paid. Once a week, or, which is more ordinary, once a-month, this Book is posted to the *Ledger*; or, if you please, first to the *Journal*, by two Entrances, *viz.* *Cash* Dr. to *Sundries*, for all the Receipts, and *Sundries* Drs. to *Cash*, for all the Payments. By this means the *Cash-accompt* in the *Ledger* will be so far contracted as to consist of 12 Lines, *viz.* one for each Month in the Year. A Specimen of this Book follows.

July

		1748.--		
		l. s. d.		
July		<i>Cash, Dr.</i>		
1	To <i>George Hill</i> , received in full for Lead, —	90	00	00
5	To <i>John Scot</i> , in part for Sugar, —	109	10	00
12	To <i>Robert Hunter</i> , for <i>A. B.</i> 's Bill on him, —	30	00	00
18	To <i>Port Wine</i> , received for 1 Pipe, —	26	10	00
31	To <i>James Neil and Comp.</i> in full for Tobacco, —	100	00	00
		356	00	00

Note, Merchants in *England* that have Cash-keepers, must beware to write any thing in the *Cash-book* themselves ; for, if they do, the Cash-keeper is no more accountable for what is stated in the Book : And therefore the Master, in case of Money delivered to him, in the Cash-keeper's Absence, must keep it till he come home ; and then deliver it to him, and see him enter it in the Book himself.

July

Of the Subsidiary Books.

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1748.		l.	s.	d.
July	Contra, Cr.			
3	By George Duncan, paid in full for Canary, —	100	00	00
11	By R. Richmond and Company, in part for Dowlas, —	60	00	00
20	By Samuel Smith, paid him R. Blair's Bill, —	10	00	00
25	By Holland, for 2 Pieces, at 18 l. per Piece, —	36	00	00
31	By Charges of Merchandize, — — —	56	02	02
—	By House-expences, — — —	36	00	00
		298	02	02

2. The Book of Charges of Merchandize.

THis Book is only paged, and designed to abbreviate the *Cash-book*. It contains the particular Charges on each sort of Goods and Voyages, whether belonging to yourself or others; as, Carriage, Custom, Freight, Cranage, Wharfage, &c. as also other Expences that affect Trade in general; such as, Warehouse-rent, Shop-rent, Accomptant's Wages, Postage of Letters, and the like. At the End of each Month the Money-columns of this Book are added up, and the Sum carried to the Credit-side of the *Cash-book*.

N. B. The Accompts of Goods and Voyages in the *Ledger* must be made Drs. to *Accompt Charges of Merchandize*, each for their respective Share: And as for such Expences as relate to Business in general, and are chargeable on no particular Accompt, these, at balancing of the *Ledger*, will of course fall into the general Accompt of *Profit and Loss*. The Form of this Book is as follows.

1748.		l.	s.	d.
July	Charges of Merchandize, Dr.			
1	To Cash, paid Freight of 10 Tuns of Iron, —	18	00	00
3	To Cash, paid Custom of ditto, — —	20	15	02
8	To Cash, paid other petty Charges on ditto, —	0	18	00
12	To Cash, paid Porterage of Goods bought of A. B.	0	02	06
—	To Cash, paid the Stationers for Paper, —	2	14	00
18	To Cash, paid Postage of Letters, — —	0	10	06
27	To Cash, paid Rent of 2 Cellars, — —	3	18	00
31	To Cash, paid Charges on 12 Bales of Skins, —	9	04	00
		56	02	02

3. *The Book of House-expences.*

THis Book is also paged, and designed likewise to ease the *Cash-book*. It contains all Debursements for Family-provisions, Servants Wages, House-rent, Apparel, perishing Utensils, as Glass-work, Earthen-ware, &c. The Money-columns of this Book are also added up at the End of each Month, and the Sum transferred to the Credit-side of the *Cash-book*.

N. B. If Goods are brought from the Shop for the Use of the Family, this more properly belongs to the *Waste-book*, and is not to be inserted here. A Specimen of this Book follows.

		1748.			l. s. d.		
July	House-expences, Dr.						
1	To Cash,	paid for new Cloaths, Hat and Shoes,	10	00	06		
10	To Cash,	paid for 6 Drinking-glasses, ———	0	00	09		
17	To Cash,	paid for Earthen-ware, ——— ———	0	03	00		
25	To Cash,	paid 12 Dozen Bottles, ——— ———	1	00	00		
31	To Cash,	paid Pocket-expences, ——— ———	9	09	00		
—	To Cash,	paid the House-keeper, ——— ———	15	06	09		
			36	00	00		

4. *The Factory or Invoice Book.*

THis Book is paged, and contains Copies of the Invoices of Goods sent to Sea : For as a Merchant is obliged to send his Correspondent an Invoice of all the Goods he consigns to him ; so it is reasonable he keep a Double of it for himself : And this is the Design of the *Invoice-book*. The Form of an Invoice is as follows.

London,

London, 1st July 1748.

Factory or Invoice of 8 Boxes Indigo, and 4 Boxes Spiceries, shipped per
the Bonadventure, Robert Hay Master, for Leith, by Order, and for
Accompt of A. B. Merchant there.

A. B.

INDIGO 8 Boxes,

Gross.

Tare.

N ^o 1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$:	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	65	:	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	80	:	15
4	67	:	13
5	75	:	14
6	57 $\frac{1}{4}$:	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	64	:	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	85 $\frac{3}{4}$:	16

564 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ 111 $\frac{3}{4}$

452 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. neat, at 4s. 3d. per lb.
Boxes

l. s. d.

96 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

0 9 4

SPICERIES 4 Boxes.

lb.

l. s. d.

N ^o 1	12 Cinnamon, at 7 s. 9 d.	4 13 0
2	4 Nutmegs, at 8 s. 8 d.	1 14 8
3	57 Pimento, at 8 d.	1 18 0
4	1 Mace,	0 15 6
	Boxes,	0 04 6

96 13 06 $\frac{1}{4}$

9 05 08

0 09 09

Bill of Lading, Cocket, and other Charges, —

106 08 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Commission at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2 13 00

Insurance on the above 100 l. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. }

1 14 06

and Policy, 4 s. 6 d. is

Commission on ditto at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

0 10 00

111 06 05 $\frac{1}{4}$

Errors excepted, per M. S.

As one Copy of every Invoice is to be inserted *verbatim* in the *Invoice-book*, for the Merchant's private Use ; so another Copy must, immediately upon shipping off the Goods, be dispatched, by Post or otherwise, to the Correspondent. This Copy is commonly drawn out upon a Sheet of large Post-paper, to the End of which is subjoined a short Letter of Advice ; an Example of which I shall here annex, suitable to the above Invoice.

To Mr. A. B.

London, 1st July 1748.

S I R,

I Had the Favour of your's of the 8th of June last ; which I have observed as exactly as possibly I could. I hope when the Bonadventure arrives, the Goods will please, both in Quality and Price. The whole Amount, including all Charges, as per the above Invoice, is L. 111, 6 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; for which I have drawn on you in a Bill to A. G. Merchant in Edinburgh, which please honour with Acceptance per Advice of

Your very humble Servant,

Merchant in Leith.

M. S.

N. B. When a Merchant ships off Goods for his own Account, the Invoice sent to the Factor contains only the Quantity of Goods, but nothing of the Cost or Charges ; and the Letter subjoined consists of Instructions signifying in what Manner the Employer inclines to have his Goods disposed of, and Returns made.

5. *The Book of Sales.*

THIS Book is kept for the like Use as the *Invoice-book*, and is a mere Copy or Double of the several *Accompts of Sales* sent by a Factor to his Employer. It is folio'd like the *Ledger*; and contains upon the right Side the Sale or Disposal of the Employer's Goods. The left Side contains the Charges paid by the Factor, Abatements allowed to Buyers, the Factor's Commission, and neat Proceeds. An *Accompt of Sales* is as follows.

Rotterdam,

Rotterdam, 1st June 1748.

Sales of 6 Packs Serges, received per the Friendship, Samuel Sharp Master, for Account of A. B. Merchant in Glasgow, North-Britain.

	Packs.	Pieces.	Ells.	Guil.	St.	D.
N ^o —	1	cont.	19	cont.	743	
—	2	—	17	—	717	
—	3	—	18	—	730	
A. B. —	4	—	20	—	643	
—	5	—	14	—	830	
—	6	—	16	—	717	
Freight from Scotland, and Average, —				25	10	00
Custom and Waiters Dues, — —				31	00	00
Scout-freight, and other small Charges, —				3	00	00
Measuring, at 4 Stivers per 100 Ells, —				8	14	00
Charges in felling, and Packhouse-rent, —				4	04	00
Commission, at 2 per cent. — —				27	13	00
				100	01	00
Neat Proceeds, (Errors and bad Debts excepted), }				1283	05	00
carried to the Credit of his <i>Accompt current</i> , — }				—	—	—
				1383	06	00

June

Of the Subsidiary Books.

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June			Guil.	St.	D.
24	Sold Frederick Gordon, at 1 Month,				
	N ^o 1 — 743 Ells.				
	4 — 643				
	<hr/>				
	1386 at 7 Stivers, —		485	02	00
28	Sold Peter Purfell, for ready Money,				
	N ^o 2 — 717				
	3 — 730				
	5 — 830				
	6 — 717				
	<hr/>				
	2994 at 6 Stivers, — —		898	04	00
			<hr/>		
			1383	06	00

As soon as the Employer's Goods are disposed of, the Factor must take care to acquaint him of it, by sending him a Copy of the *Account of Sales*, inclosed in a Letter of Advice, to the following or like purpose.

To Mr. A. B.

Rotterdam, 1st July 1748.

S I R,

Your Serges I have disposed of to the best Advantage I could, and I doubt not but the inclosed *Account of Sales* will be agreeable. Your *Account* current you shall have with the *Invoice of Goods* commissioned in your's by last Post. In the mean time I remain

Your very humble Servant,

Merchant in Glasgow, N. B.

A. C.

6. The Bill-book.

THE Design of this *Bill-book*, or *Month-book*, is to furnish a Merchant with a ready Way of knowing the Time when Bills or other Debts become payable to or by him. It consists of twelve Foli-
 os, one for each Month in the Year. The left-hand Page contains the Debts that fall due to the Merchant in the Month on the Top, and the right-hand Page contains the Debts payable by him to others in the same Month; as in the annexed Specimen.

Days

		1748.		
Days		January, to receive.		
		l.	s.	d.
1	Of Edward Finch, 600 Crowns, at 54 d. per Cr. Bill,	135	00	00
10	Of Robert Banks, for Lintseed, — —	86	10	00
23	Of George Halley, for Norwich Stuffs, — —	35	00	00
31	Of John Short, 2539 Guilders, 19 Stivers, at 34 s. } 5 d. Flemish per L. Sterling, — —	246	00	00

Days

Days		1748.	l. s. d.		
		January, to pay.			
3	To Simon Smith, 300 Crowns, at 56 d. Bill of G. F.		70	00	00
12	To James Jeffrey, for sundry Goods, —		68	13	04
25	To James Martin and Company, —		125	00	00
30	To James Halley, for Oil, — —		76	09	10

N. B. Upon the Payment of any Sum, Merchants either cancel the Line; or, which is better, they write the Word *Received* or *Paid* upon the Margin, or use some Mark of their own, to signify that the Sum to which it is affixed, is paid.

7. The Receipt-book.

IN this Book a Merchant takes Receipts of the Payments he makes. The Receipt should contain the Date, the Sum received, expressed in Words at large, and also in Figures in the Money-columns; the Reason why, and whether in full or in part; and must be signed by the Person receiving. But there is no occasion to mention the Merchant's Name; for the Book being his own, sufficiently implies that. This Book is paged, and the Form of it is as follows.

			l. s. d.		
Received, July 1. 1748, in part for Sugar, the Sum } of One hundred thirty six Pounds, —			136	00	00
	Per John Stewart.				
Received, this 4th of July 1748, in full for Indigo, } the Sum of Forty eight Pounds ten Shillings, —			48	10	00
	Per Tho. Green.				
Received, July 6. 1748, in part for Lead, Twenty } Pounds, for my Master David Douglas, —			20	00	00
	Per Sam. Sprat.				
Received, July 10. 1748, in full for Coperas, Thirty } six Pounds twelve Shillings, for self and Company, —			36	12	00
	Per David Duff.				
Received, July 11. 1748, Forty five Pounds twelve } Shillings and nine Pence, in full for Tobacco sold the 10th of January last, for self and Partner, —			45	12	09
	Per Simon Trusty.				
Received, July 12. 1748, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, } by Order, and for the Account of Geo. Grant, —			50	00	00
	Per Nath. Smith.				

8. *The Copy-book of Letters.*

IT is very imprudent in any Person to send away a Letter of Business, without keeping a Double of it to himself; and therefore, to prevent the bad Consequences of such a careless Practice, Merchants are provided with a large Book, in *Folio*, into which is copied *verbatim* every Letter of Business before it be sent off. So that this Book, together with the Letters received, (which must also be carefully kept in Files or Boxes), makes a compleat History of all the Dealings that pass betwixt a Merchant and his Correspondents; which may be very useful and necessary on many Occasions.

9. *The Pocket-book.*

THis is a small Book, of a portable Size, which a Merchant carries in his Pocket when Business calls him abroad to a Tavern, a Fair, the Country, or other Places. In this he sets down the Bargains he makes, the Expences he is at, the Debts he pays, or Sums he receives, with every other part of Business he transacts while abroad; as also any Occurrence or Piece of News he thinks worth while to record. And when he comes home to his Compting-house or Shop, he transfers the Things contained in this Book, each to their proper Places in the *Waste-book* or *Books subsidiary*.

Factors of great Business sometimes keep another small Book, called the *Memorandum-book*. Into this Book is copied, from Letters as they come to hand, short Notes of the several Commissions for buying Goods contained in them; and as the Commissions are effected, the Notes are crossed, or have some Mark affixed to them. This is more convenient, in doing Business, than to be continually running to the Letters themselves. Suppose a Merchant of *Lisbon*, by his Letter, give a Commission for buying Goods, a Note of it in the *Memorandum-book* will stand thus:

Lisbon, 15th June 1748.

Out of *Carlos Popham's* Letter an Order for
4000 Yards of Serges, at 8 *d.* or 8½ *d.* per Yard,
20 Dozen Stockings, not above 36 *s.* per Dozen, &c.

All which to be packed and shipped for *Lisbon*, consigned to himself, and marked *C. P.*

In like manner Factors may, and those much employed generally do take a Note, from the Letters of Advice, of all the Goods consigned to them, either in a separate Place of this Book, or in another Book of the same Nature. By this means a Factor has daily under his

his Eye, both the Time when such a Ship may be expected, and the Goods she brings : And so is in a readier Way of minding to look out for a Merchant for them before-hand, than if he had only the Letter as his Remembrancer. An Example follows.

Naples, 8th June 1748.

In the *Prosperity*, Robert Wilson Master, Silks for Account of Anthony Carew, marked A. C. N^o 122. to 140.

These are the subsidiary Books most in Use : But a Merchant is not tied down or restricted to them ; he may keep some, and neglect others, or invent more, as the Nature of his Business requires, and he finds convenient.

I shall now conclude this Chapter, by observing, that Merchants, after some Continuance in Trade, come to have several Books of the same kind, which they commonly distinguish from one another by the Letters of the Alphabet. Thus the first Set of the three grand Books have their Cover marked with the Letter *A*, the second with *B*, the third with *C*, &c.



C H A P II.

Of Monies and Exchanges, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Bills of Parcels.

S E C T I O N I.

Of Monies and Exchanges.

THE Things to be considered here are, 1. The *real* Monies of each Country or trading Town. 2. Their *imaginary* Monies. 3. The *Par* of Exchange. 4. The *Course*, or *current Price*, of Exchange.

1. By *real* Money is meant, a certain Quantity of Metal, coined by the Authority of a State ; and current at a certain Price, by virtue of the said Authority ; as, a *Guinea*, a *Crown*, a *Shilling*, a *Farthing*, &c. in *Great Britain*.

2. By *imaginary* Money we are to understand, all Denominations used to express such Sums as have no real *Species*, or *Coins*, to answer them ; such as, a *Pound*, a *Mark*, an *Angel*, a *Noble*, a *Penny*, &c. in

Great Britain, where there is no real *Species* or *Coin* that bears the Value of any of these Denominations; for we have no *Species* or *Coin* of the Value of 20 *s.* of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of 10 *s.* of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* or of 4 Farthings.

3. For understanding the *Par* of Exchange, it must be observed, that it has been found convenient, in the Fabrication of Monies, to mix a certain Quantity of baser Metal, called *Alloy*, with the pure Gold and Silver. And the Proportion of Alloy is different in different Kingdoms: And accordingly the Coins are said to be of a different Degree of Fineness; and two Coins, though of a different Weight, that have an equal Quantity of pure Gold or Silver, are said to be at *Par*. And, upon a Computation, it has been found, that the Quantity of pure Silver in a *French Crown*, is in proportion to the Quantity of pure Silver in an *English Crown*, as 9 to 10: And therefore the *Par* of the *French Crown* is, in *Sterling Money*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* In like manner are other Coins to be compared, in order to have their *Par* determined.

4. The Exchange betwixt one Country and another does not run always at *Par*, but rises above it, or falls below it, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money and Bills; and the present Rate at any Time is called the *Course*, or *current Price*, of Exchange.

To discourse this Subject of Exchange at large, and as practised by all the Places of Trade in *Europe* with one another, would require a Volume by itself: All therefore I propose is, to give a brief Account of the Exchanges of *London* with the chief Countries she deals with that way. And,

First, with HOLLAND.

The real Monies of Holland.

GOLD COINS.

		Florins.
A Ducat, or Ducatoon, valued at	—	20
A Sovereign,	—	15
A Rose Noble,	—	11

SILVER and COPPER COINS.

		Stivers.
A Ducatoon, valued at	—	63
A Drie Gulden,	—	60
A Rix Dollar,	—	50
A Crown,	—	40
A Dollar,	—	30
A Guld Florin,	—	28
A Skilling, or Shilling,	—	06
A Stiver,	—	01

Imaginary

Imaginary Monies.

The Guilder, or Florin, of 20 Stivers, or 40 Groots.
 The Pound *Flemish*, of 20 Shillings, or 6 Guilders.
 The Groot or Penny *Flemish*, of half a Stiver, or 8 Pennicks.
 The Pennick, or Peningen, or Denier, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Stiver.

At *Amsterdam*, *Roterdam*, *Middleburgh*, &c. they keep their Accompts, either in Guilders, Stivers, and Pennicks; or in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence *Flemish*; which are divided as ours, viz. their Pound, into 20 Shillings, and their Shilling, into 12 Pence.

They exchange with *London* upon the Pound *Sterling*, giving for it, when at *Par*, 10 Guilders; or, which is the same thing, 33 s. 4 d. *Flemish*.

The Course of Exchange runs between 30 and 38 s. *Flemish* per Pound *Sterling*.

In *Hamburgh*, and *Antwerp* too, they keep their Accompts, and exchange with *London*, in the same manner as in *Holland*.

London exchanges also with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swedeland*, *Muscovy*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, &c. but it is commonly done by the way of *Hamburgh*, *Amsterdam*, or *Antwerp*.

Secondly, with FRANCE.

The real Monies of France.

GOLD COINS.		Livres.
Double Louis d'or,	—	22
Louis d'or,	—	11
Half Louis d'or,	—	05 $\frac{1}{2}$

SILVER COINS.		Livres.
Ecu, or Crown,	—	3
Half Ecu,	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

They have also a $\frac{1}{5}$ Ecu, and a $\frac{1}{10}$ Ecu.

BRASS COIN.

The only Brass Coin is the Solz, 20 whereof make a Livre.

COPPER COINS.

The Liard, or Farthing, 4 whereof make a Solz.

The Denier, 12 whereof make a Solz.

The Double, which was coin'd for a Double Denier, but passes now for a Liard.

Imaginary

Imaginary Monies.

The Pistole, equal to 10 Livres.

The Livre, equal to 20 Solz, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Ecu.

At *Paris, Lyons, Roan, &c.* they keep their Accompts in Livres, Solz, and Deniers; and exchange upon the Ecu, or Crown; the *Par* of which, in *Sterling* Money, is 4 s. 6 d.

But it is to be observed, that the Kings of *France* often raise the Species of the Kingdom, to Rates considerably higher than those for which they were at first coined, and consequently far above their intrinsic Value: So that a Crown in Specie will pass at 4, 5, or 6 Livres. And three such Livres is still named an *Ecu*, or *Crown*, though of a far less Value than the *Ecu blanc*, or *White Crown*, i. e. a Crown in Specie. Hence it comes, that the Exchange is very variable; and falls low in proportion to the rising of the *French* Money above the intrinsic Worth of the Species.

The *Course* runs between 25 and 40 Pence *Sterling* per Crown, or between 20 and 30 Livres per Pound *Sterling*.

N. B. The *French* add the Term *Tournois* to their Money, to distinguish it from the Money of other Nations, in the same Manner as the *English* add the Word *Sterling* to theirs.

Thirdly, with SPAIN.

The Money of *Spain* is of two sorts, viz. of *Plate* and of *Bullion*. The Money of *Plate* is of good Silver, never changes its Price, and is reckoned more than 20 per cent. better than the Money of *Bullion*; which is a Mixture of Silver and Brass, and is often varying in its Price. In many Places they buy and sell in Rials of *Bullion*; but when they state the Accompts in their Books, they commonly reduce them, by an Allowance of so much per cent. to Rials of *Plate*.

The real and imaginary Monies of Spain.

G O L D C O I N S.

Mervadies.

A Pistole, valued at 4 Pesos, or Pieces of Eight, or at 1088

An Half Pistole, at 2 Pesos, or ——— 544

S I L V E R C O I N S.

Mervadies.

A Peso, or Piece of Eight, $\frac{8}{8}$, at ——— 272

A Rial, at ——— 34

A *Mervadie* is a small Piece of Brass or Copper, whereof 5 and about $\frac{1}{27}$ are in value equal to an *English* Penny.

The

The *imaginary* Ducat in Exchange is valued at 375 Mervadies, but in buying and selling it is only accounted 374.

The *Peso*, or Piece of Eight, is valued at 8 Rials of Plate, but at 10, and sometimes at 11 Rials of Bullion.

In *Madrid, Seville, &c.* they keep their Accompts in Rials and Mervadies, and exchange upon the Piece of Eight; the *Par* of which with *London* is 4 s. 6 d. but the *Course* of Exchange runs between 52 d. and 72 d. *Sterling*.

Fourthly, with PORTUGAL.

The real Monies of Portugal.

	<i>Rees.</i>
Broad Ducat of Gold, valued at —	10000
Double Pistole, —	4000
Pistole, —	2000
Half Pistole, or Mil-ree, —	1000
Stamp'd Patacoon, —	600
Current Patacoon, —	500
Stamp'd Crusade, —	500
Current Crusade, —	400
Stamp'd Pífo, —	480
Teston, —	100

There are also the Fractions of a Teston, at 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 Rees; which are of a mixed Metal, made up of Silver and Brass.

There are several other Species in *Portugal*; such as, the Moidore, (a Gold Coin), valued at 27 s. *Sterling*; the John, or Joannes, (which is also Gold), worth 36 s. *Sterling*; the Half Joannes and Quarter Joannes; as also the Double Joannes, valued at 3 l. 12 s. *Sterling, &c.*

In *Lisbon, Oporto, &c.* they keep their Accompts in Rees, and exchange on the Half Pistole, or Mil-ree; the *Par* of which is about 6 s. 8½ d. *Sterling*; but the *Course* of Exchange runs commonly betwixt 50 d. and 80 d. *Sterling per Mil-ree*.

Fifthly, with ITALY.

The Species or Coins of *Italy* are very numerous, and would require more Room than can be spared in this Place: Passing therefore the real Monies, I shall only shew the Manner of Exchange betwixt *London*, and *Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, and Rome*.

At *Genoa*, they keep their Accompts in Lires, Soldi, and Deniers; reckoning 12 Deniers to a Soldi, and 20 Soldi to a Lire; and exchange upon the Pezzo, of 5 Lires; whose *Par* is about 4 s. 6 d. *Sterling*; and the *Course* of Exchange is from 46 d. to 76 d. *Sterling per Pezzo*.

At

At *Leghorn*, they keep their Accompts in the same kind of Money, and exchange also upon the Pezzo, which consists here of 6 Lires. The *Course* of Exchange runs between 43 *d.* and 78 *d.* *Sterling* per Pezzo.

At *Milan*, they keep their Accompts in the same manner; but exchange upon the Ducat, of 5 Lires 15 Soldi. The *Course* of Exchange runs from 55 *d.* to 67 *d.* *Sterling* per Ducat.

At *Venice*, Merchants keep their Accompts in Lires, Soldi and Pichioli; reckoning 12 Pichioli to the Soldi, and 20 Soldi to the Lire. But the Bank reckons by Ducats and Grosses. The Ducat consists of 24 Grosses. They exchange upon the Ducat; the *Par* whereof is about 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* *Sterling*, and the *Course* is from 52 *d.* to 69 *d.* *Sterling* per Ducat banco.

Rome exchanges with *London* upon the Scudi; whose *Par* is about 5 *s.* 6 *d.* *Sterling*. The *Course* of Exchange is from 55 *d.* to 65 *d.* *Sterling* per Scudi.

Sixthly, with the Plantations in AMERICA.

In the Plantations, they reckon their Monies, and keep their Accompts the same way as they do in *Britain*. But their Money is of far less Value: For Bills upon *London*, from any of the *Caribee* Islands, are usually charged with 25 *per cent.* in favour of *London*; that is, if *St. Christopher's*, *Montserat*, *Antigua*, &c. should draw upon *London* 100 *l.* the Merchants of *London* charge the Drawer with 125 for the said 100; and for *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pensylvania*, *New England*, &c. the Difference is commonly greater.

London exchanges also with *Ireland*; but the *Course* of Exchange varies, according to the Demand for Money or Bills; it is commonly between 4 and 15 *per cent.* Loss to *Ireland*, or in favour of *London*.

N. B. In *Dublin*, and all *Ireland*, they keep their Accompts, and reckon their Monies just as they do in *Britain*; and exchange with foreign Countries mostly by way of *London*.

London exchanges with the other Towns of *Great Britain*, for a small Allowance *per cent.* in favour of *London*.

SECTION II.

Of Bills of Exchange.

Bills of Exchange are of great Antiquity. Some are for carrying up their Original to the Days of *Aristotle*; others, only to the flourishing Times of the *Roman* Empire; and others assign a much later Date. But, without fixing upon any one of these Opinions as certain, it is sufficient to observe, that the Use of Bills has been introduced

roduced many Ages ago, and obtains now among all Nations, as being the most convenient Method of supplying the Want of Money in carrying on Commerce. And certainly foreign Trade could not long subsist without them; since they are almost the only Way Merchants have to retire the Balance of Traffick from other Kingdoms. The transporting of Gold or Silver is in some Places absolutely discharged, under very severe Penalties; and in Places where this is not the Case, it often happens that Money cannot be transported without great Loss to the Transporter, on account of the less Value of the Species in the Place transported to; add to this the Hazard of Robbery, and other Misfortunes incident to Transportation: And these Considerations, put together, abundantly shew the great Use and Necessity for Bills of Exchange. The Nature of which I shall here explain.

A Bill of Exchange may be defined, A written Mandate of the Drawer to his Correspondent, ordering him to pay to the Creditor in the Bill, the Sum therein contained, at a certain Time, and sometimes in a particular Place, for some Cause mentioned in the Bill itself.

Bills of Exchange should be written in a fair Hand, and on a long Piece of Paper about three Inches broad. Their Style admits of several Variations, according as one or more Bills are granted for the same Sum; or according to the Time of Payment, as, at Sight, so long after Sight, at Usance, at two or more Usances, at a certain Day, at some Fair or Market, at so many Days, Weeks, or Months after Date, &c.; or according to the Place of Payment, (though the Place is but seldom mentioned), as, at his own House, at his own Shop, at the House of *A. B.* at such a Coffeehouse, &c.; or according to the Species in which Payment is to be made, as, in *English Money*, *French Money*, *Dutch Money*, &c.; or according to the different kinds of Value received for them; for tho' commonly in *Britain* Bills bear only *Value received* in general, yet Bills drawn in other Countries use to particularize whether the Value was given in Money, Goods, or Bills, &c.; or according to the Number of Persons concerned in the Bill; for Bills may be drawn by, upon, and payable to, not only single Persons, but also Persons in Company or Copartnership; or according as the Person drawn upon is to expect or not further Direction from the Drawer, and so run either thus, *as per Advice from your humble Servant*, or, *as per Advice from A. B.* or, *without further Advice*, &c. Examples follow.

N^o 1. *London*, 22d September 1748. *L. 300 Sterling.*

At Sight of this my only Bill of Exchange, pay to
John Finch, or Order, Three hundred Pounds *Sterling*,
B b Value

Value received of him, and place the same to Accompt, as *per* Advice from

Your humble Servant,

To Mr. George Bennet,
Merchant in Bristol.

THOMAS SMITH.

Cr. So. Den.

N^o 2. London, 22d September 1748. 426 : 8 : 10, 2 *Ufance*, at 60 d.

At double *Ufance*, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. G. S. or Order, the Sum of Four hundred twenty six Crowns eight Sols ten Deniers, at sixty Sols *Tournois per* Crown, Value received of Mr. J. M. and place the same to Accompt, as *per* Advice from

Your humble Servant,

To Mr. J. F. Merchant
at Roan.

A. B.

Second Bill.

N^o 3. London, 22d Sept. 1748. *Cr.* 426, *Sols* 8, *Den.* 10, 2 *Uf.* at 60 d.

At double *Ufance*, pay this my second Bill of Exchange (my first not paid) to Mr. G. S. or Order, the Sum of Four hundred twenty six Crowns eight Sols ten Deniers, at sixty Sols *Tournois per* Crown, Value received of Mr. J. M. and place the same to Accompt, as *per* Advice from

Your humble Servant,

To Mr. J. F. Merchant
at Roan.

A. B.

Note. If you give a third Bill, write, *At double Ufance, pay this my third Bill of Exchange (my first and second not paid), &c.*

N^o 4. London, 22d Sept. 1748. For L. 200 *Sterling*, at 35 s. *Flem.*

Two Months after Date of this my first of Exchange, pay to D. E. or Order, at his own House in M. Two hundred Pounds *Sterling*, at thirty five Shillings *Flemish per*

Sect. II. *Of Bills of Exchange.*

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per Pound Sterling, Value received of him, and pass the same to Accompt, as *per Advice* from

To Mr. Peter Par, Merchant in Amsterdam.

Your, &c.

A. B.

N^o 5. London, 22^d Sept. 1748. For L. 200 *Sterling*.

At ten Days Sight of this our first of Exchange, pay to Simon Sharp, or Order, Two hundred Pounds *Sterling*, Value of him at clearing Accompts, and place the same to Accompt, as *per Advice* from

Your, &c.

To G. R. and M. S. in Company, Merchants in Bristol.

A. B. for self and Company.

N^o 6. London, $\frac{1}{29}$ Sept. 1748. For L. 562 *Sterling*, at 35 s. *Flemish*.

At twelve Days Sight, pay this our first of Exchange to the Order of Mess. Jenkins and Paton, the Sum of Five hundred sixty two Pounds *Sterling*, at thirty five Shillings *Flemish per Pound Sterling*, Value of them in two Bills of Exchange, and pass the same to Accompt, as *per Advice* from

Your humble Servants,

To Mess. Wilson and Nugent, Merchants in Rotterdam.

Granger and Miller.

N^o 7. Lisbon, $\frac{1}{29}$ Sept. 1748. For 173,381 Rees, at 6 s. 7 d. *Sterl.*

At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange to Mr. A. B. or Order, the Sum of One hundred seventy three thousand three hundred and eighty one Rees, at six Shillings seven Pence *Sterling per Mil-ree*, Value received of him in Goods, and pass it to Accompt, as *per Advice* from

Your humble Servant,

To Mr. T. R. Grocer in London.

D. E.

N° 8. A Paris, ce $\frac{18}{29}$ Sept. 1748. Pour 400 Δ . à 52 d. Sterl. per Δ .

A double Usance, payez, par cette premiere de Change, à Monfr. A. B. ou à son Ordre, quatre cents Ecus, à cinquante deux Deniers Sterlins pour Ecu, Valeur receu de Monsieur D. F. & passez à Compte, suivant l'Avis

De votre tres humble Serviteur,

A Monsieur Guillaume Smith,
Marchand à Londres.

G. F.

N° 9. London, 22d Sept. 1748. For L. 200 Sterling.

At Sight of this my only Bill of Exchange, pay to A. B. or Order, Two hundred Pounds Sterling, Value in your own Hands, and place it to Accompt, without further Advice from

Your humble Servant,

To Z. R. Merchant
in Bristol.

G. F.

Accepts Z. R.

Having thus given Specimens of the various Forms of Bills, I shall deliver what seems further necessary on this Subject in the following Notes.

1. **B**ills of Exchange are either Inland or Foreign.

Inland Bills are, when the Drawer and Person drawn upon live both in the same Country. Of this sort are N° 1. 5. 9. *Foreign* Bills are such as are drawn in one Country, and payable in another; as, N° 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 8.

2. Four Persons are ordinarily concerned in a Bill of Exchange, viz. two at the Place where it is drawn, and two at the Place of Payment. The two at the Place where the Bill is drawn are, the *Drawer*, and the *Remitter* or *Deliverer*, so called, because he remits, i. e. sends the Bill to his Correspondent, in order to have it accepted, and pays or delivers the Value to the Drawer. The two Persons at the Place of Payment are, he to whom the Bill is payable, called the *Porteur*, *Presenter* or *Possessor* of the Bill; and he upon whom the Bill is drawn, who (after accepting the Bill) is called the *Acceptor*. But it frequently happens, especially in Inland Bills, that only three Persons are concerned, one and the same Person being both Remitter and Possessor; as it falls out, when he who pays the Value to the Drawer,

Drawer, takes the Bill, goes to the Place where he upon whom the Bill is drawn lives, and receives Payment. Again, sometimes there are only two Persons concerned; as when a Merchant sells Goods on Time, and, for Security of Payment, takes the Buyer's Bill; as in the following Example.

N^o 10. *London, 22d Sept. 1748.*

L. 200.

Pay to me *A. B. Grocer in London, or Order, at my own Shop, upon the first lawful Day of November next, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds Sterling, Value in Goods of*

Your humble Servant,

*To G. H. Vintner in
Westminster.
Accepts G. H.*

A. B.

3. The Direction or Address of *English* Inland Bills, and *Scots* and *French* Bills, is commonly written under the Bill, on the Left-side thereof; but *Italian* and *Dutch* Bills, and *English* Outland Bills, have generally the Direction on the Back-side of the Bill. A single Person addressed to, must be mentioned by his Name and Surname, with his Designation or Employment. But when a Bill is drawn upon Partners, it is sufficient to express their Surnames, Designations, and Place of Residence, with the Character of *Messieurs* or *Masters* prefixed, as in the 6th Bill above.

4. If the Drawer of a Bill be a single Person, he subjoins thereto his ordinary Subscription; but if two or more Persons in Company draw Bills, they only sign their Surnames; and if one Partner draws in Absence of the rest, he subscribes his own Name and Surname, with these Words, *for self and Company*, which equally binds him and them. See N^o 6. & 5.

5. The Drawer of a Bill, to prevent Forgeries, and that he who is drawn upon may not be surprised with the Draught, must inform the Person drawn upon, by a Letter of Advice, concerning the Sum drawn for, the Species of Money, Time of Payment, and other Circumstances of the Bill: And it is not safe for any Person to accept a Bill, without such a Letter, unless the Bill expressly bear, *without further Advice*.

N. B. A Drawer who fears his Bills may be refused, commonly recommends it by a Letter of Advice to some other Friend or Correspondent at the Place of Acceptance, to prevent the Dishonour of his Bills.

6. In drawing Foreign Bills, it is usual and necessary to draw two, three, or four, of the same Tenor and Date, and to send them by different Posts; that though one or two should miscarry, some one at least may come to hand.

7. When a Bill is payable at a certain Day, or some time after Date, the Form of Acceptance is, an underwriting, or subscribing of the Bill, thus, *Accepts*, or *Accepted A. B.* as in the 9th and 10th Examples above: But if the Bill be payable so long after Sight, the Form is, *Seen and accepted A. B.* A Servant who accepts for his Master, subscribes thus, *Accepted, for my Master's Account, A. B.* Partners accept Bills in the same manner as they draw, viz. by adding their Surnames to the Word *Accepted*: And if one Partner accept in name of the rest, he subscribes his Name and Surname, with these Words, *for self and Company.* If any Person accept a Bill *supra* Protest, for Honour of the Drawer or Indorser; the Form is, *Accepts S. P.* The Acceptance of Bills payable on a set Day, or some time after Date, needs not be dated; but Bills upon Days Sight, must bear, *Accepted such a Day*, because the Time of Payment is to be reckoned from the next Day after Acceptance.

8. The Possessor of a Bill may transfer his Right, and make the Bill payable to another Person, by a short Writing on the Back of the Bill, called an *Indorsement*; which commonly runs in these or the like Words.

Pay the Contents of the within Bill to Mr. T. S. or Order, Value received of him.

A. B.

T. S. may again indorse the Bill to *R. M.* and he to a third, and he again to a fourth, &c. And the last Possessor (called the *Indorsee*) has this Advantage, that in case the Bill should be protested, he has the Security not only of the Drawer, but of all the Indorsers; so that he can sue all, or which of them he pleaseth.

N. B. Indorsements are more privileged than the Bills themselves: For Date and Place are necessary Solemnities in Bills; whereas Indorsements commonly want both, and yet are sustained.

9. Before one can judge when a Foreign Bill falls due, (which is commonly drawn at single, double or treble Usance), he must know, 1st, What Usance is, betwixt the Place where the Bill is drawn, and the Place of Payment; 2^{dly}, What Places reckon by Old, and what by New Style; 3^{dly}, How many Days of Grace are allowed at the Place of Payment.

1st, Usance is a customary Time for the Payment of Foreign Bills. In some Places it is a Kalendar Month; that is, the Time betwixt a certain Day in one Month, to the same Day in the Month following. Thus, from the 7th of *January* to the 7th of *February* is single Usance; and

and from the 7th of *January* to the 7th of *March* is double *Ufance*, &c. and 15 Days is half *Ufance*. But then the Word *Ufance* does not always import this Space of Time, but signifies sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the Custom of different Nations or Cities. Thus,

Ufance between *London* and any Part in *France* is 30 Days after Date.

Ufance from *London* to { *Hamburgh,*
Amsterdam,
Roterdam,
Middleburgh,
Antwerp,
Brabant,
Zealand,
Flanders, } and from these Places to *London*, is 1 Kalendar Month after the Date of the Bill.

Ufance from *London* to { *Spain,*
Portugal, } and from these Places to *London*, is 2 Kalendar Months after Date.

Ufance from *London* to { *Genoa,*
Leghorn,
Milan,
Venice,
Rome, } and from these Places to *London*, is 3 Months.

The *Ufance* of *Amsterdam*,

Upon *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, is 2 Months ;

Upon *France*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and upon any Place in *Holland* or *Zealand*, is 1 Month ;

Upon *Frankfort*, *Nuremburgh*, *Vienna*, and other Places of *Germany*, upon *Hamburgh* and *Breslau*, is 14 Days after Sight, 2 *Ufance* 28, and half *Ufance* 7.

2dly, The *Vernal Equinox*, as the Year was rectified by *Julius Cæsar*, happened, in the Year 325, (at the Time of the *Nicene Council*, when the Terms for observing *Easter* were settled), to fall upon the 21st of *March*. But, in the Year 1582, Pope *Gregory XIII.* observing the *Equinox* to have changed from the 21st to the 11th of *March*, ordered ten Days to be taken out of the Kalendar, and the 11th Day of *March* to be accounted the 21st. This Edict was generally observed by the Nations then subject to his Authority, but did not obtain universally ; for most of the Protestant Countries continued to reckon their Time as formerly : And this gave rise to the different Ways of Computation that now obtain in *Europe*, called *Old* and *New Style*. And it is to be observed, that since the Days of Pope *Gregory*, the *Equinox* has changed from the 11th to the 10th of *March* : So that there are now 11 Days
of

of Difference betwixt *Old Style* and *New*; that is, the 1st Day of any Month according to *Old Style*, is the 12th according to *New*.

Old Style [O. S.] or the *Julian Account*, obtains in *Britain, Ireland, Muscovy, Denmark, Sweden, Holstein, Hamburg, Utrecht, Geldre, East-Friesland, Geneva*, and in all the Protestant Principalities of *Germany* and Cantons of *Switzerland*.

New Style [N. S.] or the *Gregorian Kalendar*, obtains in *Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Harlem, Middleburgh, Ghent, Brussels, Brabant*, and in all the *Netherlands* except *Utrecht* and *Geldre*; and in *France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Poland*, and in all the Popish Principalities of *Germany* and Cantons of *Switzerland*.

3dly, Most Nations have agreed in allowing the Acceptor of a Bill some little Time for Payment, beyond the Term mentioned in the Bill, called *Days of Grace*, or *Respite Days*. But then the Number of these Respite-days, varies according to the Custom of different Places.

At *London, Bergamo, and Vienna*, three Days are allowed; at *Frankfort*, out of the Time of the Fair, four; at *Leipsick, Naumburgh, and Aufburg*, five; at *Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburgh, Antwerp, Cologne, Breslau, and Nuremburgh*, six; at *Naples*, eight; at *Dantzick, Koningsberg*, and in *France*, ten; at *Hamburg* and *Stockholm*, twelve; in *Spain*, fourteen; at *Rome*, fifteen; at *Genoa*, thirty; at *Leghorn, Milan*, and some other Places of *Italy*, there is no fixed Number of Respite-days. Sundays and Holydays are included in the Respite-days at *London, Naples, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Middleburgh, Dantzick, Koningsberg*, and in *France*; but not at *Venice, Cologne, Breslau, and Nuremburgh*. At *Hamburg*, the Day on which the Bill falls due, makes one of the Days of Grace; but it is not so elsewhere.

Now, suppose *A.* at *Amsterdam* draws a Bill on *B.* at *London*, payable at *Ufance*, dated *June 14*. Here deducing eleven Days for the Difference of Styles, brings it to *June 3*. from which to *July 3*. is 1 *Ufance*; and to this adding the three Days of Grace, the Sum is *July 6*. on which Day, before the Sun go down, the Bill becomes due, and payable by *B.* Again, a Bill dated *March 2*. *New Style*, payable in *London* at double *Ufance*, will be due *April 22*. and not *April 24*. as some may be ready to imagine; for the eleven Days for Difference of Styles is to be deduced from the Date of the Bill, and not from the End of double *Ufance*.

N. B. Sometimes the Drawer of a Bill makes the Date both according to *Old* and *New Style*, setting the one above, and the other below a small Line drawn betwixt them, thus, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{8}{10}$; as in N^o 6. 7. 8. This prevents Disputes concerning the Time of Payment betwixt the Possessor and Acceptor. In like manner the *English*, who begin their Year the 25th of *March*, give a double Date of the Year to all their Bills and Letters written betwixt the 1st of *January* and the 25th of *March*, thus, 17 $\frac{4}{8}$.

10. When

10. When the Possessor receives Payment, he writes the Receipt on the Back of the Bill, in Words to this Purpose.

Received, 22d September 1748, the full Contents of the within Bill, being Thirty six Pounds ten Shillings six Pence,

Peter Punctual.

If Mr. *Punctual* send his Servant *Joseph Careful* to receive the Money, he writes his Name on the Back of the Bill; to which the Servant, upon receiving the Money, fills up a Receipt, thus.

Received, 22d September 1748, the full Contents of the within Bill, being Thirty six Pounds ten Shillings and six Pence, for my Master,

Peter Punctual.

Per Joseph Careful.

11. Protesting is a profitable Remedy, whereby the Possessor of a Bill preserves his Right entire against all Parties concerned, and founds a Title for immediate Diligence against them, not only for the Contents of the Bill, but also for all Damages and Expences. It is an essential Piece of Diligence, that cannot be supplied by Witnesses, or Oath of Party, or any other Way. The Form of protesting differs in different Countries. At *Venice*, Bills are protested only by the Servants of the College of Commerce, and then entered in a certain Register patent to all Merchants. In *France*, Bills must be protested by two Notaries, or one Notary and two Witnesses, or by a Macer or Serjeant with two Witnesses. In *England*, Bills are protested by a Notary-publick, or, in default of such a Notary, by any substantial Person of the Place, in the Presence of two or more Witnesses, betwixt Sun-rising and Sun-setting. In *Scotland*, Bills are protested, by taking Instruments in the Hands of a Notary-publick, against the Party, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house where he lives, or where he died; unless the Protest be made for Non-payment; and then it is sufficient to protest at the Place of Payment mentioned in the Bill, whether the Acceptor reside there or not. In all Protests, a Copy of the Bill must be prefixed, with all the Indorsements, transcribed *verbatim*, with an Account of the Reasons given by the Party why he does not honour the Bill.

12. A Bill is commonly protested, either, 1st, For Non-acceptance; or, 2^{dly}, For better Security; or, 3^{dly}, For Non-payment.

1st, As the Possessor of a Bill is to lose no Time in demanding Acceptance of the Person drawn upon; so, in case of Refusal, he must protest. The Design of which is, to certify the Drawer or Indorser, that he did his Duty in demanding Acceptance; but that the Person drawn upon, was either not to be found, or unwilling to accept: And so the Possessor has immediate Recourse upon the Drawer and Indorsers;

fers ; who are hereupon obliged, either to give better Advice to the Person drawn upon, or retrieve the Honour of their Bill some other Way.

2^{dly}, It is customary, in foreign Places, for the Possessor of a Bill, when the Acceptor's Credit begins to sink, or when there is good Reason to fear he may turn insolvent before the Term of Payment, to require further Security ; which the Acceptor refusing to give, he may protest ; whereby he will have the same Recourse upon the Drawer and Indorser, as if the Protest had been made for Non-acceptance, and they will be obliged, either to find him better Security, or make Payment some other Way.

3^{dly}, The Design of protesting for Non-payment, is also to preserve Recourse upon the Drawer and Indorsers, and summary Execution against the Acceptor : For if the Possessor of a Bill should omit to require Payment, or to protest for want of it, within the Days of Grace, he loses his Right of Recourse against Drawer and Indorsers ; and has none but the Acceptor to look to, whether his Credit be good or bad. The Protest for Non-payment must be taken on the last Respite-day ; or Day before it, when the last is a *Sunday* or Holyday ; and not sooner ; because the Acceptor is not liable till then. Indeed, if the Acceptor breaks, or expressly refuses Payment, the Protest may be made at any time after the Bill falls due, without regard to Days of Grace. Bills payable at publick Fairs, are not to be protested till the last Day of the Fair. According to a particular Custom at *Hamburgh*, if the last Day of Grace happen to be *Sunday*, or Holyday, the Protest is not to be taken till the Day following. At *Venice*, and *Amsterdam*, if a Bill payable in the Bank, happens to fall due at the Time when the Bank is shut up in order to balance the Books, the Possessor must wait the opening of the Bank before he can protest for Non-payment at the former, and till the third Day after at the latter.

13. When a Bill is protested, for whatever Cause, the Possessor is under an indispensable Obligation timeously to advertise his Correspondent thereof, by a Letter of Advice, with a Copy of the Protest inclosed, to be intimated to the Drawer and Indorsers, or others concerned. And if the Possessor neglect this Piece of Duty, he runs the Hazard of losing the Benefit of his Protest.

N. B. The Time allowed in *England* for giving notice of protesting an Inland Bill, is within fourteen Days after protesting.

14. I shall conclude this Account of Bills with two Acts of Parliament, which serve to direct the Conduct of the *British* Merchant with respect to Bills, and shew what manner of Diligence may pass upon them. The first is the *Act 20. Parl. 3. K. Charles II.* and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, considering how necessary it is for the flourishing of Trade, that Bills or Letters of Exchange be duly paid, and have ready Execution, conform to the Custom of other Parts, doth therefore, with Advice and Consent of his Estates of Parliament, statute and ordain, That
Foreign

Foreign Bills of Exchange, from or to this Realm, duly protested for not Acceptance, or for not Payment, the said Protest having the Bill of Exchange prefixed, is registrable within six Months after the Date of the said Bill, in case of Non-acceptance, or after the falling due thereof, in case of Non-payment, in the Books of Council and Session, or other competent Judicatures, at the Instance of the Person to whom the same is made payable, or his Order, either against the Drawer or Indorser, in case of a Protest for not Acceptance; or against the Acceptor, in case of a Protest for not Payment; to the effect it may have the Authority of the Judges thereof interponed thereto, that Letters of Horning, upon a simple Charge of six Days, and other Executorials necessary, may pass thereupon, for the whole Sums contained in the Bill, as well Exchange as Principal, in Form as effairs; sicklike, and in the same manner, as upon registrate Bonds, or Decrets of Registration proceeding upon Consent of Parties: Providing always, that if the said Protests be not duly registrate within six Months, in manner above provided; then and in that case the said Bills and Protests are not to have summar Execution, but only to be pursued by way of ordinary Action, as accords. And further, the Sums in all Bills of Exchange bear Annualrent, in case of not Acceptance, from the Date thereof; and in case of Acceptance, and not Payment, from the Day of their falling due, ay and while the Payment thereof. And further, notwithstanding of the foresaid summar Execution provided to follow upon Bills of Exchange, for the Sums therein contained, in manner above specified; yet it is leifom to the Party Charger to pursue for the Exchange, if not contained in the saids Bills, with Re-exchange, Damage, Interest, and all Expences, before the ordinary Judge; or, in case of Suspension, to eik the same to the Charge, at the discussing of the said Suspension; to the effect that the same may be liquidate, and Decreet given therefor, either against the Party Principal, or against him and his Cautioner, as accords.

The second is Act 36. Sess. 6. Parl. K. William, and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, statutes, enacts and declares, That the same Execution shall be competent and proceed upon Inland Bills or Precepts, as is provided to pass upon Foreign Bills of Exchange by the 20th Act of the 3d Parliament King Charles II. holden in anno 1681: Which Act is hereby extended to Inland Bills and Precepts in all Points.

SECTION III.

Of Promissory Notes.

A Promissory Note is, A written Obligation, wherein one Person promiseth to pay to another, or his Order, a certain Sum mentioned. They are of the same Force, and have the same Effect as In-

land Bills in *France* and *England*, admitting also of summary Execution; but with this Difference, that whereas a Bill must be protested, the Person or Party failing to pay a Note, must be summoned to a Court. But Promissory Notes have no such Regard paid them in *Scotland*, where they are accounted only Evidences of Debt, but bear no Interest, and admit only of ordinary Diligence. Examples follow.

I promise to pay to Mr. *A. B.* or Order, on demand, One hundred and sixty Pounds *Sterling*.

L. 160.

London, 22d Sept. 1748.

Thomas Trusty.

I promise to pay to Mr. *G. S.* Fifty Pounds *Sterling*, on the 29th of this instant, at his own House; witness my Hand,

L. 50.

London, 24th Sept. 1748.

C. D.

I promise to pay to Mr. *T. R.* or Bearer, on the 11th of *November* next, Sixty Pounds, for my Cousin *Francis Friend*.

L. 60.

London, 25th Sept. 1748.

Simon Kind.

I promise to pay to the Honourable *East-India* Company, or Order, on demand, Four hundred Pounds.

L. 400.

London, 26th Sept. 1748.

A. B.

I promise to pay to *G. F.* or Bearer, on demand, Five Pounds ten Shillings, for Value received in Goods.

L. 5, 10 s.

London, 28th Sept. 1748.

S. R.

We, or either of us, promise to pay to Mr. *C. B.* and Company, or Order, on demand, Thirty Pounds twelve Shillings Sixpence *Sterling*, for Value received; as witness our Hands,

L. 30 : 12 : 6.

London, 30th Sept. 1748.

D. F.
G. K.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of Bills of Parcels.

A Bill of Parcels is, A Note of the Contents and Prices of Goods, which the Seller delivers (along with the Goods sold) to the Buyer.

Bills of this Nature ought to be distinctly and handsomely writ, and in the most mercantile and approved Form; and in general should contain the Place where, and Time when the Goods were sold; the Buyer's and Seller's Names; the Term of Payment, if sold on Time; the Weight or Measure of the Goods; the Marks and Numbers of each Piece, Hogshead, Barrel, Butt, &c. if the Goods be so distinguished; the Tare, in Goods which have that Allowance; the Price they are sold at; the total Sum they come to. Examples follow.

London, 1st of Sept. 1748.

Simon Hampton bought of Joseph Fleet 8 Chests Castile Soap, viz.

	C.	Q.	lb.
N ^o 1 cont.	2	3	25
2 ———	3	0	2
3 ———	2	3	7
4 ———	2	3	9
S. H. 5 ———	2	3	18
6 ———	2	3	7
7 ———	2	2	14
8 ———	2	3	14
<hr/>			
8 ———	22	3	12
Tare, at 40lb. per Chest,	2	3	12
<hr/>			
Neat,	20	0	00, at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per C.
Facit L. 70.			

If the Buyer pay present Money, the Receipt is written by the Seller on the Foot of the Bill, thus.

London, 1st of Sept. 1748.

Received Seventy Pounds, in full of this Bill, per me

Joseph Fleet.

Or by his Shopkeeper, thus.

Received Seventy Pounds, in full of this Bill, for my Master Joseph Fleet, per me

Thomas Trusty.

I shall here subjoin a few other Specimens, suited to the Goods different Merchants deal in.

A Mercer's Bill.

London, 8th of Sept. 1748.

George Newland bought of Benjamin Brocade,

			l.	s.	d.
24 Yards Velvet, at 22 s. per Yard,	—	—	26	08	0
20 Yards Sattin, at 14 s. 6 d.	—	—	14	10	0
30 Yards flowered Damask, at 12 s.	—	—	18	00	0
12 Yards Lustring, at 7 s. 8 d.	—	—	4	12	0
24 Yards Venetian Silk, at 14 s.	—	—	16	16	0
10 Yards sprigged Tabby, at 7 s.	—	—	3	10	0
			83	16	0

Received his Bill for the whole, to pay at two Months,

Benj. Brocade.

A Grocer's Bill.

George Ginger bought of } at 2 Months, London, 11th Sept. 1748.
Robert Raifin,

	C.	Q.	lb.		l.	s.	d.
Sugar, 2 Hogsheads, cont.	16	2	00, at 25 s. per C.	is	20	12	6
Raifins, 2 Barrels, cont.	2	2	14, at 30 s.	—	4	02	6
Pepper, 1 Bag, cont.	—	2	3 14, at 7 l.	—	20	02	6
Prunes, 1 Cask, cont.	—	6	0 00, at 22 s.	—	6	12	0
Ginger, 1 Bag, cont.	—	4	2 00, at 33 s.	—	7	08	6
Currants, 1 Butt, cont.	18	2	00, at 45 s.	—	41	12	6
					100	10	6

Received his Note for the whole, payable at Martinmas next,

Robert Raifin.

A Woollen-draper's Bill.

London, 18th Sept. 1748.

Jacob Kersey bought of David Drugget, at 2 Months,

			l.	s.	d.
20 Yards Silk Stuffs, at 3 s. 6 d. per Yard,	—	—	3	10	0
40 Yards Druggets, at 2 s. 3 d. per Yard,	—	—	4	10	0
18 Yards Fustians, at 10½ d. per Yard,	—	—	0	15	9
14 Yards Frize, at 1 s. 7 d. per Yard,	—	—	1	02	2
15 Yards Broad Cloth, at 9 s. 6 d. per Yard,	—	—	7	02	6
30 Ells Kerseys, at 2 s. 5 d. per Ell,	—	—	3	12	6
			20	12	11

A

*A Hosiery's Bill.*London, 24th Sept. 1748.

Benjamin Chapman bought of William Worsted,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
6 Pair of Mens Silk Stockings, at 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> is —	2	11	0
12 Pair of Womens ditto, at 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> —	3	16	0
8 Pair of Mens Worsted, at 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —	2	04	0
10 Pair of Womens ditto, at 4 <i>s.</i> —	2	00	0
12 Pair of Mens Thread, at 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —	2	14	0
12 Pair of Womens ditto, at 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> —	2	04	0
	<hr/>		
	15	09	0

*Received of Benjamin Chapman, in part, Five Pounds nine Shillings,
and his Bill for the rest, to pay at three Months,*

William Worsted.

I shall now conclude this Account of Bills of Parcels, with a Specimen of a Country Chapman's Letter for Goods, to a Linen-draper in the City, and the Apprentice's Answer to said Letter, in his Master's Absence, with the Bill of Parcels thereupon.

Mr. George Gentings,

Lemster, Sept. 27. 1748.

HAVING completed my Apprenticeship with your old Chapman Mr. *Trader*, I have now ventured to set up for myself. The Purport of this is, to desire you to send me, *per* the first Occasion, 4 Pieces Dowlas, 6 Pieces Holland, at 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* 5 Pieces Cambricks, at 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* 12 Pieces blue Hartfords, 6 Pieces Mullins, at 10 *s.* to 14 *s.* I hope you will be as easy to me as others, and so enable me to sell my Goods as cheap as my Neighbours. Your Discretion in this may perhaps be an Introduction to a larger Correspondence. I have sent you herewith inclosed a Bill of 70*l.* on Mr. *James Steel* Grocer in *Grub-street*, (to whom I have this Day given Advice), payable at ten Days Sight. Draw upon me for the rest when you please, and your Bill shall be duly honoured by,

Sir, your humble Servant,

Robert Youngster.

The Apprentice's Answer.

Mr. Robert Youngster,

London, Sept. 29. 1748.

YOUR's of the 27th instant came to hand, with the inclosed Bill of 70*l.* which is now accepted. My Master being called out of Town on Business, could not have Time to answer your's himself; but ordered me to write you, That he takes it very kindly, and thinks himself much obliged to you, that you have given him the first Offer of your Money; and assures you, that he will use you so well, and

go so low, that you shall have no Reason to repent. I have taken care to put up as choice Goods as any in Town, and sent them by *James Ker* the Carrier. The particular Quantities and Prices you have in the annexed Bill of Parcels. My Master hopes he shall have your Order for what further you have occasion for in his Way. I remain,

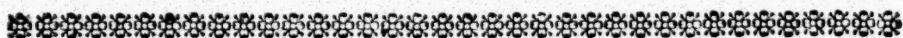
Sir, your humble Servant,

Peter Careful, *Servant to George Gentings,*

The Bill of Parcels.

Mr. Robert Youngster bought of *George Gentings,*

	Ells.	s.	d.	is	l.	s.	d.
4 Pieces Dowlas, containing 112, at	1	2		—	6	10	8
3 Pieces Holland, cont. — 60, at	2	4		—	7	00	0
3 Pieces ditto, cont. — 70, at	3	4		—	11	13	4
5 Pieces Cambrick, cont. — 40, at	9	0		—	18	00	0
3 Pieces ditto, cont. — 24, at	9	6		—	11	08	0
12 Pieces blue Hartfords, cont. 260, at	0	8		—	8	13	4
2 Pieces Muffin, cont. — 40, at	12	0		—	24	00	0
4 Pieces ditto, cont. — 80, at	14	0		—	56	00	0
					<hr/>		
					143	05	4



C H A P III.

Precedents, or Forms of Writings used by Merchants.

THE Forms of Merchants Writings differ in different Countries; and in *Britain* some Forms are peculiar to *England*, others to *Scotland*, and some are common to both: And under each of these Heads there occurs such a great Variety, as would swell this Chapter to an immoderate Bulk, and stretch it far beyond the narrow Limits here prescribed; and therefore I shall only present the Reader with a few such Specimens in each of these kinds as the *British* Merchant is most concerned to be acquainted with.

SECTION I.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

I. *A Charter-party of Affreightment.*

A Charter-party is, A written Agreement between a Merchant and the Master or Owners of a Ship, relating to the Freight. Of which

which there must be two Copies; one signed by the Master, and delivered to the Merchant; the other signed by the Merchant, and delivered to the Master or Owners. This Agreement may be either for so much *per Month*, or so much *per Tun*; and the Voyage may be either Outward or Inward, or both, or to several Ports, called a *Trading Voyage*. Again, though commonly the Master or Owners victual and work the Ship themselves, yet sometimes the Merchant does it; and then the Ship is said to be freighted for *Tear and Wear*. According to these Circumstances, the Form of the *Charter-party* will vary a little; but the Nature of the Writing will be obvious from the following Specimen.

THis *Charter-party*, indented, made and agreed, upon the ——— of the Month of ———, *Anno Dom.* ———, and in the ——— of the Reign of our Sovereign ———, between *A. B.* of ——— Mariner, Master and Owner of the Good Ship or Vessel called the ———, now riding at Anchor in the River ———, of the Burden of one hundred Tuns, or thereabouts, of the one Part; and *C. D.* of the City of ——— Merchant, of the other Part; *witnesseth*, That the said *A. B.* for the Considerations herein after mentioned, hath granted, and to Freight letten, and by these Presents doth grant, and to Freight let, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the whole Tunnage of the Hold, Stern-sheets, and Half-deck of the said Ship or Vessel called ———, from the Port of ——— to ———, in a Voyage to be made with the said Ship, in manner hereafter mentioned: *That is to say*, to sail with the first fair Wind and Weather that shall happen after ———, or before ——— next, from the Port of ———, with the Goods and Merchandize of the said *C. D.* his Factors or Assigns, on board, to ——— afore said; there to be discharged of her said Cargo, within twenty one Days next after her Arrival there, for the End of her said Voyage. *In Consideration whereof*, the said *C. D.* for himself, his Executors and Administrators, doth covenant, promise and grant, to and with the said *A. B.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, by these Presents, that he the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators, Factors, or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said *A. B.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for the Freight of the said Ship and Goods, the Sum of ——— *Sterling*, within twenty one Days after the said Ship's Arrival, and Goods discharged, at the Port of ——— afore said, for the End of the said Voyage; and also shall and will pay for Demurrage (if any shall be by Default of him the said *C. D.* his Factors or Assigns) the Sum of ——— *per Day*, daily and every Day, as the same shall become due. And the said *A. B.* for himself, his Executors and Administrators, doth covenant, promise and grant, to and with the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, by these Presents, that the Ship or Vessel shall be ready, at the said Port of ———, to take in Goods, by the said ———, or before ——— next coming. And within ten

D d

Days

Days next after the said Ship or Vessel shall arrive at the said Port, in manner and according to the Times aforesaid, he the said *C. D.* doth promise to have his Goods ready to put on board the said Ship, to proceed on in the said Voyage. And the said *A. B.* for himself, his Executors and Administrators, doth further covenant, promise and grant, to and with the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that the said Ship or Vessel now is, and at all Times, during the said Voyage, shall be, to the best Endeavour of the said *A. B.* his Executors and Administrators, and at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, in all Things made and kept stiff, staunch, strong, well-apparelled, furnished and provided, as well with Men and Mariners sufficient and able to sail, guide and govern the said Ship, as with all manner of Rigging, Boats, Tackle, Furniture, Provision and Appurtenances, fitting and necessary for the said Men and Mariners, and for the said Ship, during the Voyage aforesaid. *In witness whereof*, the Parties aforesaid to these Charter-parties indented, have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year above written.

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered
in the Presence of*

E. F.

G. H.

2. *A Bond for Goods sold by Inch of Candle.*

MERCHANTS in *London*, particularly the *East-India Company*, when they want to dispose of any Cargo of Goods speedily, they commonly sell them by Inch of Candle; that is, they expose them to publick Sale, and the highest Bidder is to have them. In order to which, the Goods are divided into Parcels, called *Lots*, and Tickets are printed and dispersed upon the *Exchange* and elsewhere, giving notice of the Day of Sale, and what Quantity the Lots contain, and at what Price each Lot will be set up, with the Advance to be observed in bidding. During the Time of bidding for any Lot, a small Piece of Wax Candle (about an Inch) is burning; and he who bids last, at the Time the Candle goes out, has the Lot; and if two or more should chance to bid at once, the Lot, to prevent Disputes, is again set up: And the last Bidder has it, and must stand to the Bargain, whether good or bad; and thereupon instantly (before another Lot is set up) signs a Bond to the following Purpose.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I——, on the Date hereof, do confess and acknowledge to have bought of——, at a publick Sale at the Candle, Lot——, containing, as by the printed Tickets appear, ——, to be accepted and taken at the Price aforesaid,

in

in the like Quality and Condition as now they are in and shall arise, good or bad, without Exception, and without any Abatement, for or in respect of any Fault or Defect whatsoever. And I the said —, for myself, my Executors and Assigns, do covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said —, his Executors or Assigns, by these Presents, That I the said —, my Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said —, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full and entire Sum of — lawful Money of *Great Britain*, which the said Goods shall amount unto, at the Rate and Price agreed upon aforesaid, at or in the now Dwelling-house or Shop of —, (before I shall receive the said Goods, or any Part or Parcel thereof, into my Custody or Possession), in the Manner and Form following, —; and then to receive and take away the said Goods out of the House or Warehouse wherein now they are, at my own proper Cost and Charges, without any Delay, Pretence or Pretences to the contrary whatsoever. And for the true Performance of all and singular the Premises, and due Payment, in Manner and Form aforesaid, I do bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, unto the said —, his Executors and Assigns, in the Sum of — lawful Money of *Great Britain*, firmly, by these Presents, to be paid unto the said —, his Executors or Assigns, immediately after any Default made, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents. And furthermore, upon any such Default made, I do, by these Presents, fully and absolutely, for myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, remise, release, and for ever quit-claim and discharge, unto the said —, his Executors and Assigns, all and singular my Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Claim and Demand whatsoever, of, in and unto the said Goods, or any Part or Parcel thereof, which I ever had, and which I, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall or may have, claim, challenge or demand, for or by Reason, Occasion, Force or Virtue, by or in respect of this present Sale or Agreement. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. Dated in —, in the Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, —, and in the Year of our Lord God —.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in Presence of

A. B.

F. G.

T. R.

3. *An Arbitration Bond.*

IT is an ordinary and laudable Practice among Merchants, that they do not, upon every small Difference that happens, go to Law, but refer the Matter in question to the Decision of two knowing Men: Or, in case these two cannot agree, they sometimes chuse a third, called an *Umpire*. The contending Parties oblige themselves to stand to their

Determination, by signing and delivering to each other mutual Bonds. The final Sentence or Decision must be delivered in Writing; which, if given by the Arbitrators, is called in *England* an *Award*, and in *Scotland* a *Decreet-arbitral*; and if given by the Umpire, it gets the Name of an *Umpirage*. The Bond of Arbitration, as used in *England*, is commonly of the following Form.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* — am held and firmly obliged to *C. D.* — in — Pounds of good and lawful Money of *Great Britain*, to be paid to the said *C. D.* his Attorney, Executors or Administrators. To which very Payment, well and faithfully to be made, I oblige myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly, by these Presents, sealed with my Seal, dated at —, in the — Day of —, in the — Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *George* —, and in the Year of our Lord God —.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden *A. B.* —, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their Parts and Behalves, do in all Things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the Award, Order, Arbitriment, final End and Determination of *C. and F.* —, Arbitrators indifferently named, elected and chosen, as well on the Part and Behalf of the above bounden *A. B.* —, as of the above named *C. D.* to arbitrate, award, order, judge and determine, of and concerning all, and all manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialties, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatsoever, at any Time or Times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed, or depending, by or between the said Parties, so as the said Award be made, and given up in Writing, under their Hands and Seals, ready to be delivered to the said Parties, on or before the — next ensuing the Date above mentioned: But if the said Arbitrators do not make such their Award, of and concerning the Premises, by the Time aforesaid; that then, if the said *A. B.* —, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their Part and Behalf, do in all Things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil and keep the Award, Order, Arbitriment, Umpirage, final End and Determination of *R. M.* Umpire indifferently chosen between the said Parties, of and concerning the Premises, so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage, of and concerning the Premises, and deliver the same in Writing under his Hand and Seal to the said Parties, on or before the — next ensuing the Date above said, then this Obligation to be void; or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in Presence of
C. H.
L. T.

A. B.

Note, If there is no Umpire, the latter Part must be omitted, viz. from
But if the said Arbitrators, &c.

4. 42

4. *An Award.*

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom this present Writing shall come, we *G. and F.*—, Arbitrators indifferently chosen by *A. B.* and *C. D.*—, having deliberately heard and understood the Grievs, Allegations and Proofs of both the said Parties, and willing as much as in us lieth to set the said Parties at Unity and good Accord, do by these Presents arbitrate, award, order, deem, decree and judge, That the said *A. B.* his Executors and Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full Sum of —, lawful Money of *Great Britain*, on the — Day of —; and that, upon Payment thereof, the said *A. B.* and *C. D.* shall seal, subscribe, and, as their several Acts and Deeds, deliver each to the other a general Release, in Writing, of all Matters, Actions, Suits, Causes of Actions, Bonds, Bills, Covenants, Controversies and Demands whatsoever, which either of them hath, may, might, or in any ways ought to have, of and against each the other of them, by reason aforesaid, or means of any Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, from the Beginning of the World, to the — Day of — last past, and in the — Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord —. *In witness whereof*, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, this — Day of —, in the Year of our Lord God —.

*Sealed, signed, and delivered,
in Presence of*
S. R.
W. L.

G.
F.

5. *A General Release.*

A *General Release* is, A kind of ample Discharge or Acquittance granted on some special Occasions. It must be signed, sealed and delivered before two Witnesses at least, and is of the following Form.

NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* — have remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed, and by these Presents do, for me, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, remise, release, and for ever quit-claim, unto *C. D.*—, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, all and all manner of Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligations, Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatsoever, both in Law and Equity, or otherwise howsoever, which against the said *C. D.* I ever had, now have, and which I, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators shall or may have, claim, challenge or demand,

mand, for or by reason or means of any Matter, Cause or Thing, from the Beginning of the World, to the Day of the Date of these Presents. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal, the — Day of —.

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered
in Presence of
R. M.
S. E.*

6. *A Letter of Licence and Composition.*

AN Instrument or Writing granted to a Debtor by his Creditors, giving him Respite and Time for Payment of his Debts, and, in the mean time, Liberty to go about, and wait upon his Business, without any Molestation, Suit, or Arrest, is called a *Letter of Licence*. But if the Creditors not only grant Respite and Time for Payment, but also allow Abatement, then this Instrument is called a *Letter of Licence and Composition*. A Specimen of which follows.

TO ALL PEOPLE —, we whose Names are here undercribed, and Seals affixed, Creditors of *A. B.* — Merchant, send greeting. Whereas the said *A. B.* is indebted unto us his said Creditors in several Sums of Money, and is, through Losses and Misfortunes, perfectly unable to pay and satisfy us our whole Debts, *We do therefore* hereby declare, That every one of us who shall subscribe and seal these Presents, shall and will, and hereby do give free Leave and Licence for the said *A. B.* together with his Goods, to go, come, and abide amongst us, for the Space of six Months, to be computed from the Date hereof, without our, or any of our Let, Trouble, Suit, Arrest, or other Disturbance whatsoever. *And further*, That if the said *A. B.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall, within the Space of six Months aforesaid, pay, or cause to be paid unto us, for and in respect of the several Debts owing unto us, Ten Shillings in the Pound; that then we the said Creditors, and every one of us, shall and will accept the same in full of the Debt and Debts to us severally owing; and shall and will give unto him or them general Acquittances and Releases from us, and every of us. *In witness whereof*, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, dated the —.

7. *A Letter of Attorney.*

A *Letter of Attorney* (called in foreign Countries a *Procuracion*) is, An Instrument or Writing, whereby a Merchant, or any other Person,

Person, impowers another to sue for and uplift Debts, freight Ships, make Contracts, and to act and do in his Absence whatever he could, or would do himself, were he personally present; and runs thus.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* of — Merchant, have named and constituted, and by these Presents do name, ordain and appoint, and make *C. D.* — my true and faithful Attorney, for me, and in my Name, and to my Use, to demand, sue for, recover and receive of *R. G.* — the Sum of —, to me due and owing by and from the said *R. G.* giving and hereby granting unto my said Attorney, my full Power and Authority, to use and exercise all such Acts, Things and Devices in the Law, as shall be necessary for recovering of the said Debt, and to make and give Acquittances, or other Discharges in my Name; and generally to do and execute in the Premises, as fully as I myself might or could do, being personally present; ratifying, confirming and allowing, all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done therein, by virtue of these Presents. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. Dated —.

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered
in Presence of*

F. D.

M. R.

8. *An Assignment of a Partner's Share of Stock in Company.*

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* of —, for and in consideration of the Sum of — to me in hand paid by *C. D.* of —, have assigned, transferred, and made over, and by these Presents do assign, transfer, and make over, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors and Assigns, all my Adventure, Part or Share in the Stock of the *United East-India Company*, being to the Value of —, and every Part thereof; and all Benefit, Proceed and Profits thereof, which now are, or at any Time hereafter shall become due or payable for the same; and all my Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever, of, in or to the same, or any Part thereof: To have and to hold the said Adventure or Stock, and every Part thereof, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to his and their own proper Use and Behoof for ever. And I the said *A. B.* for myself, my Executors, Administrators and Assigns, do covenant and grant to and with the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all

all Times hereafter, lawfully, peaceably and quietly have, hold, receive, take and enjoy, to his and their own proper Use and Behoof, the said Adventure and Stock in —, and all and every the Proceed and Profits thereof, and of every Part thereof, without any Let, Trouble, Molestation or Interruption, of or by me the said *A. B.* my Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or of any other Person or Persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming from, by or under us, or any of us, or by any or either of our Acts, Means, or Procurement. *In witness whereof, &c.*

9. *A Bill of Debt.*

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* of — do owe and am indebted unto *C. D.* of — the Sum of — lawful Money of *Great Britain*; which said Sum I promise to pay unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, on or before the — Day of — next ensuing the Date hereof. Witness my Hand and Seal this — Day of —

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered
in Presence of
G. R.
S. T.*

10. *A Bill for borrowed Money.*

R Eceived and borrowed of *C. D.* — Two hundred and sixty Pounds, which I hereby promise to pay on demand. Witness my Hand, this — Day of —.

L. 260.

A. B.

11. *A Bill of Sale.*

A *Bill of Sale* is, An Instrument or Writing granted by a Person, borrowing Money upon Pawn, empowering the Lender to sell or dispose of the Pawn, in case the Sum borrowed be not repaid, with the Interest thereof, at the Time agreed on; and runs thus.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That I *A. B.* of —, for and in consideration of the Sum of Ten Pounds, lawful Money of *Great Britain*, to me in hand paid by *C. D.* of *London* Merchant, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and delivered, and by these Presents do bargain, sell and deliver, unto the

the said *C. D.* one Silver Watch, and one Silver Tea-pot, weighing twenty Ounces, *to have and to hold* the said bargained Premises unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for ever. And I the said *A. B.* for myself, my Executors and Administrators, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend against all Persons, by these Presents, the said bargained Premises, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators and Assigns. *Provided nevertheless*, that if I the said *A. B.* my Executors, Administrators and Assigns, or any of us, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said *C. D.* his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the Sum of Ten Pounds Principal, and five Shillings, half a Year's Interest thereof, on the ——— Day of ——— next ensuing the Date hereof, for Redemption of the said bargained Premises; then this present *Bill of Sale* to be void; or else to remain in full Force. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the ——— Day of ———.

A. B.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in Presence of
 F. H.
 R. S.

12. *A Conditional Bill of Credit.*

WHEREAS *R. S.* of ——— Merchant, hath undertaken to pay for me *A. B.* of London Merchant, or for my Use, unto *G. H.* of Rotterdam, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful *British* Money, on ——— next; *now these Presents* witness, That I the said *A. B.* do hereby, for myself, my Executors and Administrators, promise and agree to and with the said *R. S.* that, on producing an Acquittance under the Hand of the said *G. H.* for the said Five hundred Pounds, or any other Writing shewing the Certainty of the Payment of the said Money, and on Delivery thereof to me, that then I, my Executors or Administrators, shall and will, immediately upon Receipt of the same, pay, or cause to be paid unto the said *R. S.* his Executors or Assigns, the Sum of Five hundred and five Pounds, lawful Money of *Great Britain*; the said five Pounds as a Gratification for his Trouble in this Affair. And for the sure Payment thereof, I do hereby bind myself, my Executors and Administrators, by these Presents. *In witness whereof*, &c.

SECTION II.

SCOTTISH PRECEDENTS.

I. *A Charter-party.*

AT—, the —Day of—, it is agreed, betwixt *A.* Merchant in — on the one Part, and *B.* Master and Owner of the Good Ship called — on the other Part, in manner following; *that is to say*, the said *B.* binds and obliges him, with the first Occasion of a fair Wind, to sail with his said Ship, and Loading aboard thereof, to —, or any other Port in — that he shall find most convenient for making Sale of the Loading; and to lie there — Days for unloading, and reloading another Cargo, and therewith to return with the first Conveniency to the Harbour of —, and therein to lie and remain the Space of — Days for unloading: And for that Effect the said *B.* binds and obliges himself to have his said Ship well dressed, Water-tight under and above, well provided with a competent Number of skilful and able Mariners, and Victuals conform, with Cables, Tows, Anchors, Sails, Masts, Float-boats, and all other Materials requisite and necessary for sailing of his said Ship, and plying the said Voyage; and that he shall do his honest Duty and Diligence in sailing his said Ship, to and from the Ports above written, and in receiving and delivering the respective Loadings above specified; and that he shall suffer no Part thereof to be damnified or imbezzled, the Danger of the Sea excepted. *For the which Causes*, the said *A.* binds and obliges him, his Heirs and Executors, thankfully to content and pay to the said *B.* the Sum of — of Freight for the Voyage above written, within — Days after the Arrival of the said Ship; together with Average, Primage, Towage, &c. and all other Duties, according to the Custom of the Sea; together also with — of Demurrage daily and each Day the said Master, Ship and Company, shall be longer detained at any of the Ports above written, than the Ly-days above mentioned, through the said *A.* his Default. And both Parties bind — to perform the Premises *hinc inde* to other, under the Penalty of — to be paid by the Party failing to the Party observing or willing to observe, by and attour Performance. Consenting to the Registration of these Presents in the Books of Council and Session, Admiral-court Books, or any others competent, to have the Strength of a Decreet —. And constitutes — their Procurators. *In witness whereof*, both Parties have subscribed these Presents, written on stamped Paper, by —, at —, the — Day of — Years; before these Witnesses, *G. H.* — and *R. S.* —.

G. H. *Witness.*R. S. *Witness.*

B.

A.

2. *A*

2. *A short Submission.*

A *Submission* is the same thing in *Scotland* that an *Arbitration-bond* is in *England*, and runs thus.

WE *A.* and *B.* by these Presents, submit and refer to *C.* and *D.* all Controversies, Claims and Competition of Right between us, of and concerning ———, and oblige us and our Successors to abide by and obtemper their Decreet-arbitral, to be thereanent pronounced, betwixt and the ——— Day of ——— next to come, under the Penalty of ——— besides Performance.

Another.

I *A. B.* do hereby refer and submit to *B.* and *C.* what shall be given by me to *D.* upon Consideration of ———. And I bind and oblige myself to pay the same to the said *D.* accordingly, with Penalty ———. And I consent to the Registration hereof, and of the Determination, in the Books of Council and Session.

3. *A Decreet-arbitral.*

A *Decreet-arbitral* is in *Scotland* what an *Award* or *Umpirage* is in *England*, and runs thus.

WE ——— Judges Arbitrators under written, with the special Advice and Consent of *Z. Oddfman* and *Oversman* after mentioned ———. Forasmuch as *A. B.* and *C. D.* on the one and other Parts, have submitted themselves to us the said ———; and in case of Variance betwixt us, to *Z. Oddfman* and *Oversman*, equally and indifferently chosen by both the said Parties, concerning all Actions, Questions and Debates standing betwixt the said Parties, and which either of them lays or may lay to the other's Charge, for whatsoever Compaction or Occasion bygone, preceeding the Date of the said Submission, conform to their Claim given in by either of them thereupon: And the said Parties having referred the Particulars above and under written, to the Determination of us the said Judges Arbitrators, with Power to us to decide therein; and in case of Variance betwixt us, to the said *Z. Oddfman* and *Oversman* above mentioned; as at more length is contained in the said Submission, written on the Back hereof: And we the said Judges Arbitrators, having accepted the said Matters debateable upon us; and we being therewith well and ripely advised; and, for our better Help and Supply therein, having taken the Advice and Resolution of the said *Oddfman* and *Oversman* within and above named;

Et c.

after

after large Hearing, Conference and Communication with both the said Parties thereanent, and Consideration of the respective Claims given in to us by the said Parties, we, with the special Advice and Consent of the said Z. Oddsmen and Overfman above named, all in one Voice, after mature Deliberation, having God and a good Conscience before our Eyes, have decerned and ordained, and by these Presents decern and ordain in manner following, [*Here the Decerniture is inserted, and then follows,*] And this is our Decreet and Sentence, which to all and sundry whom it effeirs we manifest and make known, and consent that the same, with the Submission within written, be insert and regilstrate, &c.

4. *An Assignment to an Accompt.*

I A. B. for divers onerous Causes and Considerations moving me, by these Presents make and constitute C. D. — my *Cessioner* and *Assignee*, in and to what Money and other Profit shall be found due to me, upon the Result of a Compt and Reckoning betwixt me and R. S. —; surrogating and substituting the said C. D. in my full Right and Place of the Premisses, for now and ever; with Power to uplift, discharge, and pursue for the same, transact thereanent, and to do, use and exerce every Thing I might have done myself, before granting of this Assignment: Which Assignment I bind and oblige me, my Heirs and Executors, to warrant to the said C. D. his Heirs and Executors, from all Facts and Deeds done and to be done by me, or my forefairs, prejudicial hereto. Consenting to the Registration hereof ——. *In witness whereof,* —.

5. *A Bond for borrowed Money.*

I A. B. oblige me and my Successors to pay at *Martinmas* next, to A. B. his Heirs or Assignies, the Sum of One thousand Pounds Scots of borrowed Money, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds Scots; together with the ordinary Annualrent of the said principal Sum, from the Date hereof, during not Payment. Consenting to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or any others competent, to have the Strength of an Act and Decreet, that Letters of Horning on six Days Charge, and other Execution necessary, may pass hereupon. And I constitute — my Procurators. *In witness whereof,* I have written and subscribed these Presents, on stamped Paper, at —, this — Day of —, before these Witnesses, —.

A. B.

N. B. *The Witnesses must be designed, and the Place of their Residence mentioned.*

SECTION

SECTION III.

British Precedents; or, Precedents of Merchants Writings used in the same Form both in England and Scotland.

1. *A Bill of Lading.*

A *Bill of Lading* is, A Writing wherein Masters of Ships acknowledge the Receipt of Goods, and oblige themselves to deliver the same at the Place consigned to, in good Condition. There must be always three of these Bills made out, viz. one to be sent by Post to the Person to whom the Goods are consigned; one for the Master of the Ship, and another for the Merchant or Lader. The Form follows.

Shipped, in good Order, by *A. B.* Merchant, in and upon the Ship called —, whereof *C. D.* is Master, now riding at Anchor in —, and bound for — in *Holland*, Ten Bales of Broad Cloth, marked and numbered as in the Margin; and are to be delivered in the like good Order and Condition, at the Port of — aforesaid, (the Danger of the Seas excepted), unto *E. F.* Merchant there, or to his Assigns; he or they paying for the said Goods, the Sum of — Freight, with *Primage* and *Average* accustomed. In witness whereof, the Master, or Purser, of the said Ship hath affirmed to three *Bills of Lading*, all of this Tenor and Date; one of which Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the Good Ship to her designed Port in Safety, *Amen*. Dated at —.

+
N^o 1.
2. &c.

2. *A Policy of Insurance.*

A *Policy of Insurance* is, An Instrument or Writing granted by the Insurers of Goods or Ships to the Merchant or Owner, obliging themselves for Payment of the Sum insured, in case of Loss: And as the Insurance may be either of the Ship or Cargo, or both; and that again either outward only, or both outward and inward, or to a certain Port, &c.; so the Form of the Policy will somewhat vary accordingly. But a Specimen in one of these kinds will be sufficient to make the Nature of the Writing understood; which take of a Ship out and home, as follows,

KNOW

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That *A. B.* of — Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and Persons whom the same may or shall concern, doth make Assurance, and hereby cause himself and them, and every of them, to be assured, lost or not lost, at and from the Port of — to — in the Kingdom of —, and at and from thence back to —, upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture of and in the Good Ship called —, Burden —, or thereabouts, whereof *E. F.* is Master; beginning the Adventure upon the said Ship from and immediately following the Day of the Date hereof, and so to continue and endure, until the said Ship, with all her Tackle, Apparel, &c. shall be arrived at —, as aforesaid, and during her Abode and Stay there; and further, until the said Ship, with all her Tackle, Apparel, &c. shall be arrived back at —, and hath there moored at Anchor twenty four Hours. And it shall be lawful for the said Ship, in this Voyage, to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at any Ports and Places whatsoever, especially at —, without Prejudice to this Assurance. The said Ship —, for so much as concerns the Assureds, is and shall be rated and valued at — *Sterling*, without further Account to be given by the Assureds for the same. *And touching* the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jetzons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, and taking at Sea, Arrests, Restraints, and Detainments, of all Kings, Princes and People, of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of other Perils, Losses and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment or Damage of the said Ship —, or any Part thereof. And in case of any Misfortune, it shall be lawful for the Assureds, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, or any Part thereof, without Prejudice to this Assurance; to the Charges whereof we the Assurers will contribute, each of us according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein assured. *And so* we the Assurers are contented, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, (each for his own Part), our Heirs, Executors, Goods and Chattels, to the Assureds, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises; confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due to us for this Assurance, by —, at and after the rate of — *per cent.* And in case of Loss, the Assureds to abate — *per cent.* *In witness whereof*, we the Assurers have subscribed our Names, and Sums assured.

I *C. D.* am content with this Assurance for One }
 hundred Pounds. *Witness my Hand, &c.* } 100*l.*

3. *An*

3. *An Affidavit that a Ship is cast away.*

A. B. of — Mariner, lately hired in the Good Ship —, in a Voyage to —, maketh Oath, That, on — last past, near the *Cape of* —, the said Ship, proceeding in her said Voyage, was cast away in a Storm; whereby the said Ship, the Cargo, and all the Goods on board, perished, and were entirely lost; and that only the Master and — of the Men were saved, the rest of the Ship's Crew being drowned. *And this Deponent* farther depones, That neither he this Deponent, nor any other, to his Use, hath received, or doth expect to receive any Benefit of or by the Goods so lost, or any Part thereof, by any Ways or Means whatsoever.

4. *A Letter of Credit.*

Letters of Credit are granted by Merchants or others in favour of Persons travelling into foreign Countries. They are commonly open or unsealed, and contain an Order from the Writer or Granter to his Factor or Correspondent, to furnish such a Man, the Bearer, with a certain Sum, at one or several Times, and to place it to the Account of him who grants the Letter. It is ordinary and necessary for the Granter of a Letter of Credit, to give his Correspondent a Letter of Advice by Post or otherwise, in which he describes the Person to be honoured with Credit, from his Stature, Complexion, Garb, or any Mark on his Body, or by some Token, as he who can tell such a Story, &c. The Design of which is, to prevent Fraud; for the Bearer of the Letter may lose it, or he may be robbed, and it taken from him; and so the Finder or Rogue go and present it. Letters of Credit may be of various Forms, and yet valid. I shall only give one Specimen, as follows.

Mr A. B.

S I R,

I Have your's of the 12th instant, to which you shall have an Answer *per* next Post. The Design of this is, to desire you to furnish and pay to the Bearer hereof, *Mr. T. R.* to the Value of Four hundred Crowns, at one or more Times, as he shall have Occasion, and as he shall require the same of you; for which take his Receipt, or Bill of Exchange on me: And this my Letter of Credit, with mine of Advice by Post, shall be your sufficient Warrant. I am, *S I R,*

To Mr. A. B. Merchant in Paris.

Your humble Servant,

C. D.

Note. Some Letters of Credit are called *general*, as being directed to all Merchants or others to whom the Bearer shall come; but such Letters can be given only by Persons or Companies of very publick Credit.

C H A P.



C H A P IV.

Of Factors; what they are, and their Commission; their Duty; the Extent of their Power, and how far they are accountable.

§ 1. *What a Factor is, and his Commission.*

A Factor is, A Correspondent or Agent residing beyond Seas, or in some remote Part, commissioned by Merchants (called his *Employers*) to buy or sell Goods for their Account, or some way to assist them in carrying on Commerce; and has Wages allowed him for his Pains.

A *Commission* to a Factor is either absolute or limited. An *absolute* or *general Commission* is, when the Employer impowers him to manage at Discretion, and act for the best. In which Commission are commonly these, or the like Expressions: *Dispose of my Goods, and deal therein as if they were your own. Buy or sell such a Commodity as the Market goes, or at the current Price; and act for me as you would do for yourself, &c.* A *limited Commission* is, when the Factor is laid under certain Restrictions; as, *Buy such a Commodity for me at such a Price; or, if you cannot, let it alone. If you cannot dispose of my Goods for ready Money, keep them till further Orders, &c.*

A Factor's *Wages*, called also his *Commission* or *Provision*, is commonly reckoned at so much *per cent.* that is, so much on every hundred Pounds worth of Goods he buys or sells; and is different in different Countries. In *Jamaica, Barbadoes, Virginia*, and most of the *Plantations*, it is often 8, and sometimes 10 *per cent.* In *Aleppo, Smyrna*, and other Parts of *Turkey*, it is commonly 3 *per cent.* In *Leghorn*, and other Parts of *Italy*, and in *Britain*, it runs at two and a half *per cent.* In *Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Hamburgh, and Dantzick*, at 2 *per cent.* &c. And it is to be observed, that a Factor has Commission, not only on the Price of Goods bought and sold, but also on all Charges paid by him.

§ 2. *The Duty of a Factor.*

A Factor ought to be very careful in observing the Contents of all Letters from his Employers, or written to him by their Order; and be very diligent and punctual in giving speedy and particular Answers. He ought to study the proper Seasons of buying and selling, and make it his Business to know the Rise and Fall of the Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, and, as Occasion requires, advise his

his Employers thereof. This creates Business, by making the Employers set about Things which otherwise they would never have thought on.

When a Factor buys or sells, receives or ships off Goods, he is to take the first Opportunity to give his Employer Advice thereof; and in the Case of shipping off Goods, he must send the *Invoice* and *Bill of Lading* along with the Letter of Advice. Negligence in this Point, if once discovered, will very much impair a Factor's Character; and may run him into many Inconveniencies, and often prove a real Loss both to the Employer and himself.

A Factor should be careful, in disposing of his Employer's Goods, to deal with Persons of Credit, and use his best Endeavours to make his Bargains as advantageously as possible. And in recovering Payment of outstanding Debts, he ought to be at the same Pains, take the same cautious Steps, and use the same Diligence, that he would do, did they belong to himself. In short, a Factor who would recommend himself to the Esteem and Confidence of those who employ him, and thereby procure Business for himself, must pursue such Methods, in all the Parts of his Management, as he sincerely believes will be most for their Interest.

§ 3. *The Extent of a Factor's Power, and how far he is accountable.*

A Factor's Power depends upon his Commission; which, if absolute, conveys such a full Power to him, that he can do every thing the Merchant or Employer himself could do: So that he can sell the Employer's Goods at what Price and Time he thinks proper, compound with insolvent Debtors, and abate as he judges fit. But then this unlimited Power is not to be stretched beyond due Bounds: For the general Commission of doing as if the Goods were his own, will not warrant his trusting out to an unreasonable Time, *viz.* beyond the usual Time allowed for the Commodities disposed of: Nor can he, by virtue thereof, accept of less in Composition from an insolvent Debtor, than other Creditors do; for if he does, he shall be answerable to his Employer out of his own Estate.

If the Factor's Commission be limited, he must take care to keep by it; for no Reason can justify his receding in any manner from it; no not the Probability of greater Advantage by another Management: And therefore, if a Factor, having Orders to sell Goods for ready Money, shall adventure, upon the Offer of a higher Price, to give Trust, and afterwards the Buyer prove insolvent, the Factor shall be answerable to the Employer.

If a Factor sell his Employer's Goods on Time, and, after the Day of Payment is elapsed, sell Goods of his own to the same Person, for ready Money, (the Money due for the Employer's Goods being still unpaid); and if the said Buyer should afterwards prove insolvent, the

Factor is obliged to make the Money good to his Employer ; because he ought not to accept of Payment for himself to his Employer's Loss.

If Goods are consigned to a Factor, and, upon Arrival of the Ship, he shall make a false Entry at the Customhouse, or land them clandestinely, and the Goods happen to be seized ; in this Case the Factor shall make good the Loss to the Employer. But if the Factor makes his Entry according to the Invoice, or Letter of Advice, and there then happens to be a Mistake, the Factor shall be acquitted, and the Loss shall fall upon the Employer.

If a Factor, in receiving Payment for his Employer's Goods, take counterfeit or bad Money, he is liable for the Loss ; but if he receives Money, which afterwards is lessened in Value by *Edict* or Proclamation of the King of the Country wherein he resides, the Factor shall be acquitted, and the Merchant shall bear the Loss.

If, after a Factor buys Goods pursuant to Orders, the Price advanceth, and he fraudulently convert the Gain of it to his own Use ; the Employer, upon Proof thereof, may, according to the Custom of Merchants, recover Damages off his Factor.

If a Factor, without Advice, and for his own Benefit, sell Goods which he had formerly bought by his Employer's Order ; the Employer, upon Proof thereof, may recover the Gain off the Factor, and have him also amerced for the same.

If a Factor sell his Employer's Goods to a Man discredited, who proves insolvent before Payment ; the Factor shall pay for the said Goods, unless he can prove that it was not publickly known, and that he was ignorant of it, or that he trusted the Man for Goods of his own also.

If a Factor, without Advice, make Returns to his Employer in prohibited Goods ; the Factor, in case the Goods be seized, shall bear the Loss : But if the Factor shall be guilty of any unlawful Deed in consequence of his Employer's Order, the Employer shall bear the Loss, and the Factor shall be amerced.

If a Factor be robbed of his Employer's Goods, or if Goods receive Damage in the Factor's Custody, not through his Negligence, but merely by Accident, the Employer shall bear the Loss.

If a Factor receive Orders from his Employer to insure his Ship or Goods, and he (having Money or Effects in his Hands) neglect to do it ; if the Ship happen to be cast away, the Factor, by the Custom of Merchants, shall be answerable to the Employer for the Loss.

If a Factor wrong his Employer or himself by Errors in Accompts, Satisfaction is to be made by the Factor to the Employer, or by the Employer to the Factor, by paying, not only the Sum erroneously charged or omitted, but also the Interest thereof : And hence it is usual for a Factor to conclude his *Invoices*, by writing *Errors excepted*. And in regard a Factor is not answerable for his Employer's outstanding Debts, (provided he sold his Goods to Persons of Credit), it is ordinary to conclude the *Accompts of Sales*, by writing *Errors and bad Debts excepted*.

C H A P.



C H A P. V.

A short History of the Trading Companies in Great Britain; with an Account of her Exports and Imports to and from foreign Nations.

§ 1. *A short History of the Trading Companies in Great Britain.*

THE Trade of *Great Britain* with foreign Nations is carried on, partly by Companies, and partly by private Merchants. The most considerable Companies are these nine.

1. The most ancient Trading Company in *Britain*, is that which goes now by the Name of the *Hamburgh Company*. They were originally called *Merchants of the Staple*, and afterwards *Merchants Adventurers*. They were first incorporated in the reign of K. *Edward I.* anno 1296, and obtained leave of *John Duke of Brabant* to make *Antwerp* their Staple or Mart, where the Woollen Manufactures at that Time flourished. The Staple was afterwards removed to *Calais*, and from that to other Places; and, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Hamburgh*, where it still continues. But private Merchants are now allowed the Privilege of this Trade, upon paying a very small Sum to the Company.

2. The Company next incorporated, was that of the *Russia Merchants*, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who were impowered to trade to all Lands, Ports and Places in the Dominions of the Emperor of *Russia*. This Company is not very considerable at present; the Trade to these Places being mostly carried on by private Merchants, who are allowed that Privilege on Payment of Five Pounds *Sterling*.

3. The next Company is, the *Eastland Company*, formerly called *Merchants of Elbing*, a Town in *Polish Prussia*, being the Port they principally resorted to in the Infancy of their Trade. They were incorporated the 21st of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and impowered to trade to all Places within the *Sound*, except *Narva*, the only *Russian* Port at that Time in the *Baltick*. This Company, like the former, is now inconsiderable; the Trade to *Norway* and *Sweden* being laid open to private Merchants by Act of Parliament.

4. The *Turkey* or *Levant Company* was also erected in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and their Privileges confirmed and enlarged in the Reign of King *James I.* being impowered to trade to the *Levant*, or Eastern Part of the *Mediterranean*; particularly to *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Constantinople*, *Cyprus*, *Grand Cairo*, *Alexandria*, &c. This Trade

is also now laid open to private Merchants, upon paying a small Consideration.

5. The *East-India Company* comes next, which was incorporated about the 42d of *Queen Elizabeth*, anno 1600, and impowered to trade to all Countries to the Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, exclusive of all others. But, about the Year 1698, Application being made to the Parliament by private Merchants, for laying this Trade open, an Act passed, empowering every Subject of *England*, upon raising a Sum of Money, for the Supply of the Government, to trade to these Parts. Upon which a great many subscribed, and were called the *New East-India Company*. But the Old Company being Masters of all the Forts on the Coast of *India*, the New Company found it their Interest to unite with them, and trade with one joint Stock; and have been ever since styled the *United East-India Company*. The most considerable Forts, Factories, and Places of Trade, wherein this Company are concerned, are these following, viz. *Mocha* or *Moco*, *Aden*, *Maculla*, *Shahare*, *Dofar*, *Muscat*, in *Arabia-Felix*; *Bassora*, *Ispahan*, *Gombroon*, in *Persia*; *Cambaya*, *Amedabad*, *Baroch*, *Swalley*, *Surat*, upon the South-west Coast of the *Great Mogul's Empire*; *Bombay*, *Dabul*, *Carwar*, on the Coast of *Decan*; *Tellechery*, *Calecut*, *Anjengo*, on the Coast of *Malabar*; *Fort St. Davis*, *Conymere*, *Fort St. George*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*; *Masulapatan*, *Vizzagapatan*, *Ballafore*, *Fort William*, *Hugly*, *Cassimbazar*, *Dacca*, *Malda*, in the Bay of *Bengal*, and Mouth of the River *Ganges*; *Achin*, *Bantal*, *Cattoun*, *Ippo*, *Marlborough Fort*, *Sillebar*, in the Island of *Sumatra*; *Canton*, *Amoy*, *Chusan*, in *China*.

6. The *Royal African Company* was incorporated 14th *Charles II.* and impowered to trade from *Sallee* in *South-Barbary* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and to erect Forts and Factories on the Western Coast of *Africa* for that Purpose. But this Trade was laid open by Act of Parliament anno 1697, and every private Merchant permitted to trade thither, upon paying the Sum of 10*l.* towards maintaining the Forts and Garrisons. This Company, for securing their Commerce, erected several Forts and Factories on the Coast; the most remarkable whereof are these, viz. on the North-part of *Guinea*, *James Fort*, upon an Island in the River *Gambia*, *Sierra de Leon*, and *Sherbro*; and on the South-part of *Guinea*, viz. on the Gold Coast, *Dick's Cove*, *Succunde*, *Commenda*, *Cape Coast Castle*, *Fort Royal*, *Queen Anne's Point*, *Charles Fort*, *Annamabo*, *Winebah*, *Shidoe*, *Acra*.

7. The *Canary Company* was also incorporated in the Reign of King *Charles II.* anno 1664, and impowered to trade to the Seven Islands, anciently called the *Fortunate*, and now the *Canary Islands*. This Company still retains their Privilege.

8. *Hudson's Bay Company* is of a pretty old standing, and trades to *Hudson's Bay*, (from which the Company takes their Name), and the Places about. They make a very advantageous Trade, by exporting
Woollen

Woollen Goods, Haberdashery Wares, Knives, Hatchets, Arms, and other Hard Ware ; and, in Return, they bring back Skins, Beaver and Furs.

9. The last and most considerable of all the trading Companies, is that of the *South-Sea*, established by Act of Parliament in the 9th of Queen *Anne*, and vested in the sole Trade to and from all Lands and Kingdoms on the East-side of *America*, from the River *Oroonoko* to the Southernmost Part of *Terra del Fuego*, and from thence to the Northernmost Part of *America* on the West-side.

§ 2. *The Exports and Imports of Great Britain to and from foreign Nations.*

Britain exports to China, India and Persia,

Great Quantities of Bullion, Lead, all sorts of *English* Cloth, especially Broad Cloth, Stuffs, Callimancoes, Long-ells, and some other Goods which are the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom.

Our Imports from these Places are, China-ware, Tea of all sorts, Cabinets, Raw and Wrought Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, Cotton Cloths, Coffee, Canes, Diamonds, Drugs of a vast many kinds, Grocery Wares of various sorts, and many other kinds of Goods. Of which Mr. *Gee* supposes as much re-exported to foreign Nations, as repays all the Bullion carried to these Places, and a considerable Balance besides.

Britain exports to Africa,

Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, Small Looking-glasses, Strong Waters, Pewter Dishes, Beads and other Toys.

Our Returns are, Gold-Dust, Red-wood, Elephant-teeth, Guinea Grain, Gum, Oltrich-feathers, Amber, Ebony, Crystal, and great Numbers of Negroes carried to the Plantations in *America*. From the Coast of *Barbary* we have Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds and Copper. The great Advantage of the *African* Trade is, that it carries no Money out, supplies our Plantations with Negroes, and brings in a great deal of Bullion for Negroes sold to the *Spanish West-Indies*.

Britain exports to the Canary Islands,

Bays, Kerseys, Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, and other Woollen Manufactures ; Stockings, Hats, Fustians, Haberdashery Wares, Tin, Hard Ware ; also Herrings, Pilchards, Salted Flesh, Grain, Linens, Pipe-staves, Hoops, and some other Commodities.

Our Returns are, *Canary* Wines, Logwood, Hides, Indigo, Cochineal, and some few Commodities which are the Product of the *West-Indies*.

Britain

Britain exports to Turkey,

Broad Cloth, Long-ells, Tin, Lead, some Iron, some *French* and *Lisbon* Sugars, and some Bullion.

Our Returns are, Raw Silk, Grogram Yarn, Dying Stuffs, Drugs, Soap, Leather, Cotton, Oil, some Fruit, as Currants, Raisins, Vitriol, Sulphur, Opium, Gauls, Balm, Box-wood, Mohair. The Balance of this Trade is thought to be in our favours.

Britain exports to Italy,

Broad Cloth, Long-ells, Bays, Druggets, Callimancoes, Camblets and other Stuffs, Leather, Tin, Lead, Fish, as Pilchards, Herrings, Salmon, Newfoundland Cod, Ling, Logwood, &c.

Our Returns are, Raw, Thrown and Wrought Silk, Wine, Oil, Soap, Olives, some Dyers Wares, Anchovies, Brimstone, Carpets, Scented Gloves, Necklaces, and some other Things. The Balance of this Trade is thought to be considerably against us.

Britain exports to Spain,

Broad Cloth, Druggets, Callimancoes, Bays, Stuffs of divers kinds, Leather, Fish, Tin, Lead, Corn, Linen, &c.

Our Returns are, Wine, Oil, Fruit of divers kinds, Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, and Dying Stuffs, Tent, &c. The Balance is supposed but very small in our favours.

Britain exports to Portugal,

Broad Cloth, Druggets, Bays, Long-ells, Callimancoes, Perpets, Says, Kerseys, Flannel, and all sorts of Stuffs, also Tin, Lead, Leather, Fish, Corn, and other Things.

Our Returns are, Wine, Oil, Salt, and Fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, also Figs, Saffron, Soap, White Marble, Liquorish, Shumack. There is a considerable Balance in our favours.

Britain exports to France,

Tobacco, Horn Plates, Tin, some Lead, some Flannels, Corn in Time of Scarcity, Wool, Coals, Allom.

Our Imports are, Wine, Brandy, Linen, Fine Lace, Fine Cambricks, Cambrick Lawns, Brocades, Velvets, Salt, Paper, Prunes, Chestnuts, &c. There is here a Balance against us of no less than L. 500,000.

Britain exports to Flanders,

Serges, a few Flannels, a very few Stuffs, Sugar, Tobacco, Tin and Lead.

Our Imports are, Fine Lace, Fine Cambricks, and Cambrick Lawns, Whitened Linens, Threads, Tapes, Incles, and divers other Commodities, to a very great Value. The Balance very much against us, being at least L. 250,000.

Britain

Britain exports to Holland,

Broad Cloth, Druggets, Long-ells, Stuffs of a great many sorts, Leather, Corn, Coals, Sugars, Tobacco, Rice, Ginger, Pitch, Tar, with *East-India* and *Turkey* Goods.

Our Imports are, great Quantities of Fine Hollands, Threads, Tapes, Incles, Whale-fins, Brass-battery, Madder, Lintseed, Flax, Argol, Wainscot, Clap-board, &c. The Balance considerably for us.

Britain exports to Germany,

Broad Cloth, Druggets, Long-ells, Serges, Stuffs, Tobacco, Sugar, Ginger, Tin, Lead, *East-India* Goods, and several other Commodities.

Our Imports are, prodigious Quantities of Linen, Linen Yarn, Kid-skins, Tin Plates, and a great many other Commodities. The Balance is very near as much against us in this Trade as in that of *France*.

Britain exports to Denmark, Sweden and Norway,

Guineas, Crown-pieces, Bullion, some Tobacco, a few coarse Woollens, Meal, Malt, Beef, Tallow, Salt, Coal, some Linen, Lead, Butter, Herrings.

Our Imports are, Deal-boards, Fir-timber, Spars, Plank, Iron, Copper, Wire of Iron and Copper, Tar, Wainscot, Pipe-staves, Great Guns, Mortars, Bullets. We pay them a very great Balance, amounting near to *L. 390,000*.

Britain exports to Russia,

Some coarse Cloth, Long-ells, Worsted Stuffs, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, and a few other Commodities.

Our Imports are, Hemp, Flax, Linen Cloth, Linen Yarn, *Russia* Leather, Iron, Furs, Potashes, Timber, Train-oil, Tallow, &c. to an immense Value. The Balance is against us here *L. 400,000 per annum*.

Britain exports to Ireland,

Books, Bark, Bottles, Candle-wick, Wool-cards, Coals, Coffee, Wheat and Barley, Drapery, Drugs, Allom, Cochineal, Indigo, Log-wood, Iron, Steel, Lead, Cambricks, Hollands, Lawns, Muslins, Millenery Wares, Calicoes, Silks, raw, thrown and manufactured, Salt, Pewter and Tin, Whalebone, Wood, Cotton, and Cotton Yarn, Grogram Yarn, Saltpetre, Groceries of Fruits and Spice, Battery and Brass Shruff, Copper Plates, Red-wood, Earthen Ware, Glass, Sugars, Gold and Silver Thread and Lace, Hops, Slates, Snuff, Camblets, Fustians, Stockings, Pitch, Tar, Cyder, Tea, Tobacco, Fans, Gloves, Paper, Hats, Garden-seeds, Hemp, Apples, Malt, Wine, and some other Commodities, to the Value of *L. 505,724 per annum*.

Our Imports are, Linen and Linen Yarn, Wool, Woollen and Worsted Yarn, Copper Ore, Feathers, Hair, Raw Hides, Kelp, Calve

Calve Skins, Goat and Kid Skins, Sheep and Lamb Skins, Rabbit Skins, Tallow, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Fish, Flannel, Frize, Horses, Pork, Rape-seed, Soap, and some other Commodities, to the Value of L. 487,272 *per annum*.

Britain exports to New-England,

All sorts of Woollen Manufactures, Linen, Sail-cloth and Cordage for rigging their Ships, Haberdashery, Hard Ware, &c.

Our Returns are, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, with some Skins, Pipe-staves, Masts, Pine, Cedar, &c.

Britain exports to New-Jersey, New-York, and Pensilvania,

Broad Cloth, Kerseys, Druggets, Serges, and Manufactures of all kinds.

Our Returns are in Gold and Silver, with some small Quantity of Wheat, Flax and Hemp.

Britain exports to Virginia and Maryland,

All manner of Cloathing and Household-goods, Iron Manufactures of all sorts, Saddles, Bridles, Bras and Copper Wares, and in short a part of all our Manufactures.

Our Returns are, Tobacco, both for Home-consumpt and Re-exportation, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and some Lumber.

Britain exports to Carolina,

The same Commodities as to *Virginia*, viz. Cloths, and all sorts of Manufactures.

Our Returns are, Rice, Deer Skins, Buck Skins, Beaver, and some small Quantity of Raw Silk and Tobacco.

Britain exports to the Sugar Plantations,

Cloathing of all kinds, both Linen, Silk and Woollen, Wrought Iron, Bras, Copper, all sorts of Household-furniture, and a great Part of their Food.

Our Returns are, Sugar, Ginger, Rum, Molasses, Cotton, Indigo, Cocoa Nuts, Pimento, Tamarins, Lime-juice, some Gold and Bullion, from *Jamaica*, to the Value of L. 539,500 *per annum*; from *Barbadoes*, to the Value of L. 246,600; from the *Leeward Islands*, viz. *Antigua*, *St. Christopher's*, *Nevis*, *Montserrat*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Spanish Town*, *Tortola*, and the rest of the *Virgin Islands*, to the Value of L. 642,270.



C H A P. VI.

The Produce and Commerce of the Tobacco Colonies, viz. Virginia and Maryland; with a Specimen of the Accompts usually kept by the Merchants or Storekeepers there.

S E C T I O N I.

The Produce and Commerce of the Tobacco Colonies.

THE Produce or Commodities of the Growth of *Virginia* and *Maryland* are, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Plank, Clifboard, Hogthead and Barrel Staves, Shingles, Wheat, Flour, Biscuit, *Indian* Corn, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Wax, Butter, and live Stock, such as, Hogs, Geese, and Turkeys.

These they generally export in small Sloops of their own to the *West-India* Islands, particularly to *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and *St. Christopher's*; and, in return, bring home, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, and Cash, being mostly *Spanish* Coins, viz. Pistoles of all sorts, from D. D. Oons, Value that Currency 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to Chequins, Value 10*s.* 6*d.* and Pieces of Eight.

This Trade is carried on mostly from the lower Parts of *Virginia*, especially *James River*; and in *Maryland*, chiefly from the Eastern Shore. They have likewise some small Trade with the *Maderas*; sending thither Lumber, such as, Pipe-staves, Headings, Wheat, and Corn, with some Pease and Beans; and getting Wine in return. Sloops also from *Bermudas* and *New-England* carry away from them a considerable Quantity of all sorts of Provisions; for which they bring them Joiners Work, Salt, Spirits, and Iron Work, and some Molasses.

But the chief and staple Commodity both of *Virginia* and *Maryland* is Tobacco; of which there are a great Variety of kinds, as distinguished by the Planters when growing; such as, *Long-green*, *Thick-joint*, *Brazil*, *Lazy*, *Shoestrings*, &c. But all the Tobacco in the Country, when brought to the Warehouse, comes under one of two Denominations, viz. *Aronoko*, and *Sweet-scented*. The latter is distinguished by its Stem and Flavour, is most valued, and grows in greatest Plenty in the lower Parts of *Virginia*, viz. *James River*,

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and

and *York River*; and begins now to be planted also on *Rapahannock*, and the South-side of *Potomack*. The Planters are in use to strip a great Part of it, by taking the Stem out of the Leaf, which then gets the Name of *Stemm'd Tobacco*, as before the stripping it was called *Leaf*. The *Aronoko*, denominated by an *Indian Name*, is generally planted up *Cheasepeak Bay*, and the back Settlements on all the Rivers. It is this sort the Merchants generally purchase: They do not deal much in the *Sweet-scented*; and any of that sort they buy, is commonly *Leaf*. The Planters seldom or never strip the *Aronoko*, as they do the *Sweet-scented*.

The Quantity of Tobacco in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, in the Production and Preparing of which all the Labourers in the Country are employed, is so very considerable, that from these two Colonies are imported yearly to *Britain* about 80,000 Hogsheads; whereof the half, or rather more, from *Virginia*. The Value of this to the Planters in the Colonies may be computed at 5 *l. Sterling per Hoghead*, which makes their yearly Income for this Article 400,000 *l.*; and allowing the Tobacco, when exported from *Britain*, to *France*, *Holland*, *Norway*, *Hamburgh*, the *Baltick*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or *Ireland*, to be sold at 9 *l. Sterling per Hoghead*, the Returns will amount to 720,000 *l. Sterling*. This shews the Usefulness of these Colonies to their Mother Country; especially if it be considered, that all Tobacco from these Colonies is imported in *British Vessels*, which creates Employment, and gives Bread to several thousand Sailors; and that three fourths of all the Tobacco brought home is imported by private Merchants, or Companies residing in *Britain*, and purchased in Exchange for *European* and *India Goods* sent out, a great Part of which are *British Manufactures*. The other fourth Part is supposed to be consigned, and sent over to *Britain*, mostly to *London*, by the Planters themselves; which is paid for generally in Bills; and it is commonly reckoned, that the Colony of *Virginia* alone receives yearly 16,000 *l. Sterling* in Cash from their Neighbours in *Pennsylvania* for Bills of this kind.

There are Factors who have their constant Residence in the Colonies, and whose sole Profession is to do Business for Merchants as they are employed. Their Commission is stated at 10 *per cent.* on all Sales and Returns; and to them Ships with Slaves are generally consigned. But though this be the Case, yet the *British Merchants* who carry on the Tobacco Trade, find it their Interest to employ Factors or Supercargoes of their own, who go over to *Virginia* or *Maryland*, and usually settle for some Years in the Country. Their Wages are commonly by the Year, with Bed, Board, and necessary Charges, as their Employers and they can agree. These carry with them, and are supplied from Time to Time by their Employers with large Quantities of all kinds of *European* and *India Goods*, which they expose to Sale in Shops or Houses; which in the Country go under the
Name

Name of Stores. These Merchants or Storekeepers generally sell their Goods on Trust, or Time; and receive Payment, not in Cash, but in Tobacco, as the Planters can get it ready. Before a Merchant open Store in this Retail-way, it is his Interest to have it well provided with all sorts of Commodities proper for Cloathing and Family-use: And the greater Variety he has, the better; for where-ever Planters find they can be best suited and served, thither they commonly resort, and there dispose of their Tobacco.

The purchasing of Tobacco in the Colonies, is now, by an Inspection-law, made easy and safe both to the Planter and the Merchant. This Law took place in *Virginia* in the Year 1730, but in *Maryland* not till the Year 1748. The Planter, by virtue of this, may go to any Place, and sell his Tobacco, without carrying a Sample of it along with him; and the Merchant may buy it, though lying 100 Miles, or at any Distance from his Store, and yet be morally sure both with respect to Quality and Quantity.

For this purpose, upon all the Rivers and Bays of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, at the Distance of about twelve or fourteen Miles from one another, are erected Warehouses, which generally take their Name from the Bays or Creeks on which they are situated. Those on the South-side of *Potomack* River are, *Wicomico*, *Coan*, *Yeocomico*, *Nomony*, *Mattox*, *Boyd's-hole*, *Caves*, *Acquia*, *Quantico*, *Occoquan*, *Huntin-creek*, and *Falls*. Those on the North-side of *Rapahannock* are, *Indian Creek*, *Deep Creek*, *Glascocks*, *Totuskey*, *Nailers*, *Bray's Church*, *Gibson's*, *Falmouth*. On the South-side of that River are, *Urbanna*, *Hob's-hole*, *Port-Royal*, *Fredericksburgh*, &c. To these Warehouses all the Tobacco in the Country must be brought, and there lodged, before the Planters can offer it to Sale. And Men of good Character, generally Planters, two for each Warehouse, chosen yearly by the County-court in *Virginia*, and by the Vestry of each Parish in *Maryland*, are commissioned by the Governor, and appointed Inspectors of all Tobacco brought to their respective Warehouses. Before their Admission to that Office, they are obliged to give Oath and Bond, with Security in 1000 *l. Sterling*, to the faithful Discharge of the same. Their Salaries vary from 25 to 60 *l.* that Currency, according to the Importance of the Place where they serve. Their Business is, to examine all the Tobacco brought in, receive such as is good and merchantable, condemn and burn what appears damaged or insufficient.

The greatest Part of the Tobacco is put up or prized into Hogheads by the Planters themselves, before it be carried to the Warehouses. Each Hoghead, by Act of Assembly, must be 950 lb. neat, or upwards. Some of them weigh 14 C. nay even 18 C.; and the heavier they are, the Merchants like them the better; because four Hogheads, whatever their Weight be, by long Custom, is esteemed a Tun, and pays the same Freight. The Hogheads thus prized and

brought to the Warehouses by the Planters are called *Crop*, probably because the greatest Part of the annual Produce of their Grounds are made up in this Manner. The Inspectors, upon receiving the Hogheads into the Warehouse, deliver the Planters a Crop-note of the following Form.

P O T O M A C K River.

Nomony Warehouse, the 5th Day of January 1748.

Marks.	N ^o	Sweet-scented.						Aronoko.			Received of <i>George Johnston</i> 1 Hoghead of Crop Tobacco, Marks, Numbers, Weights, & Species, as per Margin, to be delivered by us to the said <i>George Johnston</i> , or his Order, for Exportation, when demanded. Witness our Hands,
		Leaf.			Stemm'd.						
		Gross.	Neat.	Tare.	Gross.	Neat.	Tare.	Gross.	Neat.	Tare.	
G. J.	2							1000	902	98	NIC. MINOR. ED. RANSELL.

The Planters sometimes have occasion to bring small Quantities of Tobacco in light Hogheads, in Bags, or in loose Parcels, to the Warehouse, particularly any Overplus that remains after their Crop Hogheads are prized up; or perhaps are obliged to do it, in order to satisfy the Demands of a dunning Creditor, to pay a Levy, or answer some other pressing Necessity. Those Parcels of Tobacco are called *Transfer*, probably because, upon their being afterwards made up into Hogheads, they change that Denomination for *Crop*. The Inspectors, upon receiving these Parcels, deliver the Planter a Transfer-note of the following Form.

(560) P O T O M A C K River. N^o 34.

Yeocomico Warehouse, the 10th Day of February 1748.

THIS shall oblige us the Subscribers, our, and each of our Executors and Administrators, to pay, upon Demand, to *Robert More*, or his Order, at the above mentioned Warehouse, *Five hundred and sixty Pounds of good merchantable Aronoko Tobacco*, according to the Directions of the Act of Assembly for amending the Staple of Tobacco.

Tobacco, and preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs ; it being for the like Quantity received. Witness our Hands,

DANIEL TUBBS.

MATTHEW RUST.

The Tobacco being thus lodged in the Warehouse, the Planter goes to the Merchant, sells his Tobacco, and delivers him the Notes. If the Merchant happens to purchase Tobacco that lies at a great Distance, to save the Trouble, Risk and Expence of Flatting, he exchanges or swaps the Notes for other Tobacco that is lodged in Warehouses of a more convenient Situation. Thus the Notes, whether Crop or Transfer, circulate, and pass from hand to hand, without Indorsation ; the Title to or Property in the Tobacco lying entirely in the Possession of the Notes. If a Note happen to be lost, the Loser is allowed to make Oath, before a Justice of Peace, as to the Number, Mark, and Quantity of the Note ; and, upon a Certificate or Order produced from him, a new Note is issued by the Inspectors. If the old Note should happen to return to the Warehouse, it is refused any Honour.

When a Merchant comes to be possessed of as many *Transfer-notes* as will make up a Hoghead, he delivers the Notes to the Inspectors, who prize the Tobacco into a Hoghead, and issue a *Crop-note* for the same. The Merchant pays them 2 s. 6 d. Currency in Cash for Prizing, and 30 lb. of Tobacco for the Hoghead. The Inspectors also, according to Act of Assembly, deduce for Inlack 2 per cent. from the Transfer-notes for the first two Months, though the Notes were but one Day old, 3 per cent. for three Months, 4 for four, &c. But this Deduction is not to exceed 6 per cent. though the Notes have been longer out than six Months.

In *Virginia* they have no Paper Currency, as in *Maryland*, and several other Colonies in *North-America* ; nor have they any Coin of their own ; but yet all kinds of Gold and Silver Coins are current among them, of whatever Nation, whether *Dutch*, *German*, *French*, *Spanish*, or *Portuguese*. The *Dutch* Silver is indeed prohibited in *Virginia*, by Act of Assembly, on account of the great Quantity of Alloy mixed with it ; but yet it is never refused in Payments. No Brass Coin is current in *Virginia* ; though it be in *Maryland*, and the other Colonies. The Gold Coins most frequent, both in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are, *Pistoles* of all kinds, *Moidores*, *Joanneses*, *French Guineas*, and some *German* Pieces ; which are all received and paid away by Weight, at 5 l. per oz. that Currency ; and so in proportion for greater or lesser Quantities. The Silver Coins most common are, *Spanish* Pieces of Eight, *French* Crowns, *Pistareens*, and some few *German* Pieces ; which likewise are received and paid away by Weight, at 6 s. 8 d. per oz. that Currency. Any *British* Money they have goes by Tale ; One Shilling *Sterling* passing for 1 s. 3 d. Currency.

Currency, and a Sixpence *Sterling* is equivalent to a Bit, or $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ current Money.

The *Par* of Exchange with *Britain* is settled, as to the real or intrinsic Value of Coin, at 25 *per cent.*; so that 100*l. Sterling* is equivalent to 125*l.* Currency in the Colonies. But the Course of Exchange varies every now and then, according to the Balance of Trade. Bills on *Britain*, before the Year 1744, generally sold below *Par*, often at 15 *per cent.* But Trade of late having turned precarious, by the Wars with *France* and *Spain*, and the Colonies having few Effects in *Britain* to draw for, Bills of Exchange rose far above *Par*; so that, in the Years 1745 and 1746, Exchange run from 35 to 40 *per cent.*

When Merchants or Planters draw Bills on *Britain*, they generally make out four Copies of the same Tenor and Date, which they dispatch by different Ships, that some one of them at least may come to hand; and this they call a *Set of Exchange*. These Bills are generally of the following Form.

*Exchange for 100*l. Sterling*, Virginia, April 2. 1748.*

Sixty Days after Sight of this my first of Exchange, my second, third, and fourth, of the same Tenor and Date, not paid, pay to Mr. *Andrew Barclay*, or Order, at the Exchange Coffehouse in *Glasgow*, the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Sterling*; which place to the Account of the Cargo of the Ship *Peggy*, as *per Advice* from, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

*To Mess. Gore and Buckly,
Merchants in Liverpool.*

JAMES MITCHELSON.

The second Bill runs thus.

Sixty Days after Sight of this my second of Exchange, my first, third, and fourth, of the same Tenor and Date, not paid, pay to Mr. *Andrew Barclay*, or Order, &c.

Bills on *London* are valued by Merchants in the Colonies more than those on any other Place in *Britain*, in regard they have a more ready and frequent Correspondence with that Metropolis than any other Port or City.

The

The Ports in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, where the publick Offices for entering and clearing of Ships at are kept, are erected in Places of the most convenient Situation for Trade. In *Virginia* there is one at least on each River, viz. on *James River* at *Hampton*, on *York River* at *York-Town*, on *Rapahannock* at *Urbanna*; and on *Potomack* there is *South-Potomack* on *Lower-Majotick*. The principal Ports in *Maryland* are, *North-Potomack* on *St. Mary's River*, another on *Patuxin River*, and a third up the Bay at *Annapolis*; and on the Eastern Shore are, *Pocomock*, *Wicomico*, and *Williamstadt*.

The Officers belonging to each Port in the Tobacco Colonies, are only a Collector, a Naval Officer, and a Searcher; though in *Pennsylvania*, and some of the other Colonies, there is also a Comptroller. The Collectors, beside Fees on the Shipping, have Salaries paid them in *England*; which vary from 40 to 100*l. Sterling per annum*, according to the Importance of the Port where they serve. The Naval Officer and Searcher have no Salary, the whole Emoluments of their Office consisting in Perquisites or Fees on the Shipping.

The publick Offices to be kept at each Port, according to legal Appointment, are two, viz. a Customhouse and Naval Office; but the Business of both is often done in one and the same House, which is generally called the *Naval Office*. I shall now proceed to take notice of the Regulations to be observed in importing Tobacco from the Colonies.

Tobacco being an enumerated Commodity, must be first imported to *Britain*; and, to prevent its being carried directly from the Plantations to any other Market in *Europe*, the Law ordains, that Bond be given, with Security by the Importer to the chief Officer of the Customs of the Port in *Britain* from which the Ship sails, to the Value of 1000*l. Sterling*, if the Ship do not exceed 100 Tuns, and to the Value of 2000*l.* if above that Burden, that she shall return to some Port in *Britain*, and there discharge her Cargo. The Surety must be of known Residence and Ability. The Form of these Bonds is as follows.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these Presents, That we *John Aiken* Master of the *Friendship of Glasgow*, and *James Hunter* and *William Ballantine*, both Merchants in *Glasgow*, are held, and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the Sum of One thousand Pounds, good and lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors. To which Payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every of them, firmly by these Presents; sealed with our Seal; dated the *Sixth Day of February*, in the *Twentieth first Year* of his Majesty's

ty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty eight.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the Ship called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, whereof the above bound *John Aiken* is Master, is entered in the Customhouse in the Port of *Greenock*, and bound for *Virginia*, a British Plantation in America, with several Goods, Wares, and Merchandize; if now the said Ship load any Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indico, Ginger, Fustick, or other Dying Wood; as also Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Copper Ore, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Beaver-skins, or other Furs, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, at any of the said British Plantations, that the same Commodities shall be by the said Ship brought to some Port of Great Britain, and shall there unload and put on shore the same: And if the above bound *John Aiken* shall, within eighteen Months from the Date hereof, (the Danger of the Seas excepted), bring and deliver unto the Collector of his Majesty's Customs in the said Port of *Greenock*, a Certificate from the Collector of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have there been landed and discharged, then this Obligation to be void and of none Effect; or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first legally stamped),
in Presence of

JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

JOHN AIKEN.
JAMES HUNTER.
WILLIAM BALLANTINE.

It is likewise necessary to have it certified by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs at *Edinburgh*, if in *Scotland*; or at *London*, if in *England*, that such a Bond was given. Which Certificate must be carried to *Virginia* or *Maryland*, and lodged there in the Naval Office. This commonly goes by the Name of a *Plantation Certificate*, and is of the following Form.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That Security is given to the chief Officers of his Majesty's Customs in the Port of *Greenock* concerning the Ship or Vessel called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, Burden eighty five Tuns, or thereabouts, whereof *John Aiken* is Master, mounted with — Guns, navigated with — Men, British built, and bound for *Virginia*, a British Plantation in America, with several Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes; with Condition, That if the said Ship shall load any Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indico, Ginger, Fustick, or other Dying Wood; as also, Rice, Molasses, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, or Bowsprits, Copper Ore, Beaver-skins, or other Furs,

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Furs, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, the same Commodities shall be, by the said Ship or Vessel, brought to some Port of Great Britain, and be there unloaden, and put on Shore, (the Danger of the Seas excepted.) Dated, at the Customhouse of *Greenock*, the *Sixth* Day of *February*, &c. Signed and sealed in Prefence of *Josiah Corthine* Collector, and *Alexander Kinloch* Comptroller. Signed by us Commissioners of the Customs, at the Customhouse *Edinburgh*, this *Tenth* Day of *February* One thousand seven hundred and *forty eight*.

A. LEGRAND.

M. CARDOUNELL.

Rd. SOMERS.

If a Ship sail from *Britain* on a trading Voyage, without any Plantation-certificate, and in her Return touch at *Virginia* or *Maryland*; or if she come from any other Place than *Britain*; before she can load Tobacco, the Master or Merchant must lodge the like Bond with Security in the Naval Office, to be approved of by the Governor of the Colony, and the Collector and Naval Officer of the Port where such Vessel is to load, that she shall unload her Cargo in *Britain*, and return a Certificate of her having done so, from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where she discharges; and that within eighteen Months after the Date of the Bond. Ships taking in, or carrying Tobacco, without, or contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, are forfeited.

If a Ship in any Port in *Britain* intends to take in Goods for Exportation to any of the Colonies, and load Tobacco in Return, she must in this Case not only give Bond, and procure the Plantation Certificate formerly mentioned, but before she can take the Goods on board, the Exporter must enter with the Customhouse of the Port; that is, he must give in a signed List of the Goods he designs to export, pay the Duty of such as are not free, and give Security for the Exportation of such as are intituled to a Bounty or Drawback. Upon this is issued a Warrant for shipping the said Goods, signed by the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, or their Clerks, and addressed at the Foot to the Surveyor and Land-waiters. At the same time there is also granted to the Exporter a *Cocket* of the following Form.

P O R T G R E E N O C K.

K NOW YE, That *James Hunter* hath entered nine Bales and one Box Merchandize, containing three thousand Yards of Woollens, one thousand five hundred Pairs of Hose, seven hundred Yards chequered Linen, and five hundred Coverlits, two hundred Yards chequered Linen, two hundred Pounds (*Avoirdupois* Weight) of tanned Leather, Shoes and Boots, *British* Manufacture, and three hundred Yards

H h

Diaper,

Diaper, all free, Security taken. Dated this 20th of February 1748.

JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

On the Back of the Cocket, for the Ease of the Surveyor and Land-waiters in examining the Goods, there is usually indorsed an *Invoice* of the Goods contained in the Cocket, of the following Form.

INVOICE of nine Bales and one Box of Merchandize, to be shipped in the *Friendship*, John Aiken Master, for Virginia, by James Hunter.

Marks.	Numbers.	Bales.	Casks.	Yards of Woollens.	Pairs Hofs.	Yards of chequered Linen.	Coverlits.	Pounds of tanned Leather, Shoes and Boots.	Yards of Diaper.
T	1	1		350	200	90	60		
	2	1		330	120	110	75		
	3	1		300	187	70	90		
	4	1		280	150	130	70		
	5	1		360	175	60	50		
	6	1		350	190	140	90		
	7	1		270	150	50	45		
	8	1		400	160	25	20		100
	9	1		360	168	25			200
	10		1					200	
		9	1	3000	1500	700	500	200	300

After the Goods are shipped, the Surveyor and Land-waiter attest and subscribe the Invoice thus.

Greenock, 21st February 1748.

Examined and shipped the Contents,

per JOHN GORDON, } Land-waiters and
ALEX. FORRESTER, } Searchers.

The Cocket thus attested, gets the Name of a *Clearance*; which the Master must always carry along with him, to prevent his being detained

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detained in any Port he may touch at, or being seized by any of the Commanders of the Sloops or Boats belonging to the Revenue; and which at last he must lodge in the Naval Office of the Port where he discharges.

When the Ship arrives in *Virginia* or *Maryland*, the Master puts in to the Port that lies nearest to the Warehouses, where the Tobacco he intends to bring home is lodged; and having there entered at the Naval Office, he gets out a *Permit* or *Licence*, to break Bulk, unload, and trade, signed by the Collector, or his Depute, and the Naval Officer, of the following Form.

Port }
South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May 1. 1748.*

JOHN WHEELER }
pro Collector. } WHEREAS *John Aiken*, Master of the *Ship*
Friendship of *Glasgow*, hath this Day made
Entry of his said *Ship*, and produced a Certificate
of his Register, also legal Cockets for Goods im-
ported: This is therefore to license and permit
John Aiken, Master as above said, to break Bulk,
trade, and merchandise in any Part of this District.
Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, the Day
and Year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

The Master likewise, either at the same time he gets out the above Permit, or after the Ship is unloaded, must procure from the Naval Office a *Warrant* to load, signed by the Collector, or his Depute, and the Naval Officer, of the following Form.

Port }
South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May 1. 1748.*

RICHARD LEE }
pro Collector. } WHEREAS *John Aiken*, Master of the *Ship*
Friendship of *Glasgow*, hath this Day made
Entry of his said *Ship*, and produced a Certificate
of Bond being given in Great Britain; as also a
Certificate of his Register, with legal Cockets for
Goods imported: This is therefore to permit *John*
Aiken, Master as above said, to load the said *Ship*
with Tobacco, and other enumerated Commodities,
in any Part of this District. Given under our Hands
and Seals of Office, the Day and Year above writ-
ten.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. If Bond be given in the Plantations, then, instead of the Clause, and produced a Certificate of Bond being given in Great Britain, it runs, and hath here given Bond; as also produced a Certificate of his Register, &c.

As the Master will have occasion to hire Sloops or Flats to bring his Tobacco or other Goods on board; before he can employ them, he must likewise procure from the Naval Office a *Permit* to each of them, of the following Form.

Port
South-Potomack. } *Virginia, May 1. 1748.*

WILLIAM FAIRFAX Collector. **T**HIS is to permit *John Taylor* Skipper of the *Schooner Betty*, belonging to the *Ship Friendship of Glasgow*, *John Aiken* Master, to trade and load in any Part of this District, for the Use of the said *Ship*, as he has lawful Occasion. Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, the Day and Year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

When the Tobacco is put on board the Sloops or Flats at the Warehouse, the Inspectors sign and deliver to the Skippers a LIST or MANIFEST, to be carried along with it to the Master or Mate of the Ship, of the following Form.

P O T O M A C K River.

Nomony Warehouse, the 20th Day of May 1748.

A LIST of four Hogsheds of Tobacco, delivered to Mr. *John Ewen*, to be put on board the *Friendship*, Capt. *John Aiken* Commander.

Mark.	N ^o	Gross	Neat.	Tare.	By whom shipped.
F.	529	1141	1039	102	<i>Mr. William Campbell.</i>
	530	1113	1005	108	
	535	1293	1196	97	
	537	1123	1014	109	

EDWARD RANDELL Inspector.

N. B. The Marks of the Hogsheds are very various, according to the different Fancies of Planters and Merchants; some being marked with a Letter or Letters at Length, others with Letters contracted or interwoven; some with Crows Feet, Asterisks, &c.: But, for the Conveniency of printing, I shall confine the Marks both here and in the following Section to Letters only.

After

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After the Master has got his Cargo on board, and before he goes to clear with the Naval Office, he must make out, from the *Lifts* or *Manifests* sent him along with the Skippers of the Flats by the Inspectors, two fair Copies of a clearing Manifest, which he signs and swears to, of the following Form.

PORT SOUTH-POTOMACK, VIRGINIA.

Manifest of 245 Hogsheads Tobacco shipped on board the *Friendship of Glasgow*, Capt. *John Aiken* Commander, bound for *Glasgow*, cleared *June 15. 1748.*

Marks.	N ^o	Neat	Tare.	Warehouse.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned.
F.	529	1039	102	<i>Nomony.</i>	<i>Mr. W. Campbell.</i>	<i>Mess. Hunters and Ballantines Merchants in Glasgow,</i>
	530	1005	108			
	535	1196	97			
	537	1014	109			
H.	1	1272	108	<i>Yeocomico.</i>	<i>Mr. Ja. Hunter.</i>	
	3	1054	106			
	4	1073	102			
	5	1217	100			
	2	1231	108			
	6	1309	96			
A.	9	1105	95	—	<i>Capt. Jo. Aiken.</i>	
	7	1123	97			
	8	1060	99			
	10	1080	108			
	763	874	115			
	<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>			

Having on board two hundred and forty five Hogsheads of *Virginia* Tobacco, two thousand eight hundred Staves, and fifteen dozen Hoops. *June 15. 1748.*

JOHN AIKEN.

Sworn to before RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

When the Master goes to the Naval Office, an Accompt is made out to him, wherein he is charged with the usual Duties and Fees; as also with an Impost of 2 *s. Sterling per Hoghead.* On this last Article, however, he is allowed for his own Account a Discount of 10 *per cent.* which is given with a View to encourage Masters of Ships to give in true *Manifests* of their Cargoes, by making it in some sort their Interest so to do. The Form of the Accompt follows.

V I R-

VIRGINIA, SOUTH-POTOMACK.

Dr. Capt. John Aiken of the *Friendship of Glasgow*. { Entered May 1. 1748. } Contra Cr.
 { Cleared June 15. 1748. }

	<i>l. s. d.</i>		<i>l. s. d.</i>
To 1 Certificate and 5 Permits	0 15 0	By your Allowance	
To Port Duties on 130 Tuns,		Money on the Im-	
at 15 <i>d.</i> — — —	8 02 6	post, at 10 <i>per cent.</i>	2 09 0
To Impost on 245 Hhds. To-		By your Exchange	
bacco, at 2 <i>s.</i> — —	24 10 0	on Mr. James Bu-	
To Collector's Fees — —	2 00 0	chanan of London	
To Naval Officer's Fees —	2 10 0	in favours of Mr.	
To Governor's Dues — —	2 00 0	James Hunter	37 18 6
To Duty on 20 Passengers, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0 10 0		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	40 07 6		40 07 6

Errors excepted, *per* RICHARD LEE Collector and Receiver of *Virginia* Duties.

The Fees and Dues are different, according to the different Burden of the Ship. The Payment is generally made by Bills on some Merchant or Factor in *London*; for if you grant Bill on your Employers, or any other Person in the Out-ports, you are charged with $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* for negotiating them. These Bills too are always drawn payable at 30 Days Sight.

Matters being thus settled with the Naval Office, a *clearing Certificate* is affixed to one of the Copies of the *Manifest* given in by the Master, and delivered to him, to be carried along with him in his Voyage to the Officers of the Customs of the Port cleared to. The other Copy of the *Manifest*, without any Certificate affixed, is sent by some other Vessel, and directed to the Officers of the same Port; and that as a Check on the Master or Owners, to prevent any fraudulent Attempt with respect to his Majesty's Customs.

The clearing Certificate affixed or annexed to the Manifests are of two sorts.

1. If the Master, on his Arrival in *Virginia*, has produced a Plantation-certificate, of Bond having been given in *Great Britain*, that the Ship shall return to *Great Britain*, the Form of the *clearing Certificate* is as follows.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *John Aiken*, Master or Commander of the Ship *Friendship of Glasgow*, Burden *Eighty five* Tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with ——— Guns, navigated with *Eight* Men, *Plantation* built, as *per Register*, and bound for *Glasgow*, hath produced a Certificate, bearing Date the *6th Day of February* 1748, under the Hands and Seals of the principal Officers of the Customhouse in the Port of *Greenock*, with Condition,

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Condition, That if the said Ship or Vessel shall load any Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustick, or other Dying Wood; as also, Rice, Molasses, Tar, Pitch, Rozin, Turpentine, Hemp, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Copper-ore, Beaver-skins, or other Furs, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture, of any British Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa; the same Commodities shall be by the said Ship or Vessel carried to some Port of Great Britain, and be there unloaden, and put on Shore, (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and hath here loaden and taken on board *two hundred and forty five Hogsheads of Virginia Tobacco, two thousand eight hundred Hogshead and Barrel Staves, and fifteen dozen of Hoops.*

Dated at *South-Potomack*, the 15th Day of *June* One thousand seven hundred and *forty eight*, in the *Twenty second* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of Great Britain, &c. annoq. Domini, 1748.

JOHN WHEELER
pro Collector.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

2. But if Bond be given in the Plantations, the Form of the *clearing Certificate* is as follows.

Bond for the said Ship, is dated at *South-Potomack* in *Virginia*, Mar. 28. 1748.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *George Hutchison*, Master or Commander of the Ship *Brothers of Air*, Burden———
——Tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with———
——Guns, navigated with———Men, *Plantation* built, and bound for *Air*, hath here loaden, and taken on board, *Two hundred and fifty five Hogsheads of Virginia Tobacco, and three thousand Barrel Staves*; and hath here given Bond with *two* sufficient Sureties in the Sum of *One thousand Pounds Sterling Money*; with Condition, That the said Goods and Commodities shall be, by the said Ship or Vessel, carried to some Port of Great Britain, or to some other of his Majesty's British Plantations, and be there unloaden, and put on Shore, (the Danger of the Seas only excepted). And these are further to certify, That it appears by the original Register now produced to us, that the above mentioned Ship was registered at *Philadelphia* the *seventh* Day of *March* 1747-8. Given under our Hands and Seals of Office at *South-Potomack* in *Virginia*, the *thirtieth* Day of *April*, in the *Twenty first* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c. annoq. Dom. 1748.

JOHN WHEELER
pro Collector.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Naval Officer.
Besides

Besides the *Manifest*, with the *Certificate* annexed, there is granted to the Master, to complete the Clearance, a *Permit* or *Licence* to depart the Colony, signed by the Collector and Naval Officer, or their Deputes, of the following Form.

Port }
South-Potomack. } *Virginia, June 15. 1748.*

THESE are to license and permit *John Aiken*, Master of the Ship called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, and bound for *Glasgow*, to depart this Port and Colony, if there be no Imbargo, he having duly entered and cleared his said Ship, and her Loading, and given Caution for his Majesty's Duties according to Law.

JOHN WHEELER
pro Collector.

Given under our Hands and Seals of Offices, the Day and Year above written.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. The Seals of Office are always affixed either to the Foot or Margin of all the above as well as following Forms ; but, to avoid the Difficulty that would attend the printing of them, they are here omitted.

When the Ship arrives at the Port of Discharge in *Britain*, she must enter with the Customhouse, and the Master must make a Report on Oath of her Cargo. The Entry being made, and the Duties computed, the Old Subsidy on Tobacco must be paid in ready Money before landing, which is at the Rate of three Farthings *per* Pound ; the other Duties, which amount to about $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ *per* Pound, may be all bonded, payable within eighteen Months, to commence at the End of 30 Days after the Master's Report of the Ship, or from the Merchant's Entry within those 30 Days, which shall first happen. Upon the due Exportation of the Tobacco at any Time within three Years after the Date of the Entry, and that either in *British* or Foreign Bottoms, the Importer draws back by Debenture all the ready Money Duty, and gets his Security vacated for the bondable Duties.

We have now carried a Ship from *Britain* to *Virginia*, and brought her home again. Let us next suppose, that a Master or Merchant goes, or is sent out, to build a Vessel in the Plantations. In this Case, after the Vessel is built, she must be registered ; the Master or Merchant making Oath who the Owners are : For the Law, to exclude Foreigners from the Benefit of building Ships in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the Colonies thereto belonging, and also that the Number, Names, and Burden of the Shipping belonging to *Great Britain* may be known, ordains, that a Register be made of all Ships or Vessels in the Customhouse of the Port where they are built ; and that a List thereof be yearly transmitted to *London*.

The

The Certificate of the Register of Vessels built in the Plantations, must be signed by the Governor of the Colony, or his Depute, commonly styled *President*, and the Collector of the Port. The Master of a Ship, when on a Voyage, must always have the Certificate of his Register with him, in order to show it to the proper Officers of any Port he comes to; the want of it making the Ship liable to be seized and detained: The Form whereof follows.

IN pursuance of an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Year of King William the Third, intitled, "An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation-trade, *Francis Scott of Bristol Mariner* maketh Oath, That the *Brigantine Neptune of Bristol*, whereof he, *this Deponent*, is at present Master, being a *Pink* sterned Vessel of *one hundred Tuns*, or thereabouts, was built at *Philadelphia this present Year One thousand seven hundred and forty eight*; and that *George Paton and Simon James of Bristol Merchants*, at present are Owners thereof; and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, or Part, or Interest therein. Dated at the Customhouse, *Philadelphia*, the *fifth Day of September 1748*.

ANTHONY PALMER President.
ABRAM TAYLOR Collector.

Which Oath aforesaid was taken before the Honourable *Anthony Palmer, Esq;* President of the Council of the Province of Pensilvania. } FRANCIS SCOTT.

When the Ship is ready to sail, the Master must clear with the Customhouse; upon which he gets out a *Clearing Certificate*, signed by the Collector, Naval Officer, and Comptroller, of the following Form.

Customhouse,
Philadelphia. }

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *Francis Scott* Master or Commander of the *Neptune*, Burden *one hundred Tuns*, or thereabouts, mounted with *eight Guns*, navigated with *seven Men*, *Plantation* built, as per Register, and bound for *Virginia*, having on board *only Ballast*, hath here entered, and cleared his said Vessel according to Law. Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, this *Seventeenth Day of September*, in the *Twenty second Year* of the Reign of his Majesty *George the Second*, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. King, annoque Domini *One thousand seven hundred and forty eight*.

ABRAM TAYLOR Collector.
THOMAS GRÆME Naval Officer.

THOMAS ARCHDALL Comptroller.

The Master must next procure a *Licence* or *Permit* to depart the Country, signed by the Governor, or his Depute, of the following Form.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the Province of Pensilvania.

WHEREAS *Francis Scott*, Commander of the Brigantine *Neptune*, Burden about *one hundred Tuns*, mounted with *eight Guns*, navigated with *seven Men*, *Plantation* built, and bound for *Virginia*, hath entered and cleared his said Vessel according to Law; We do hereby therefore allow and permit the said *Francis Scott* to depart this Government, with his said Vessel, in order to proceed in his intended Voyage, without Let or Hinderance.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the *Nineteenth Day of September* One thousand seven hundred and *forty eight*, in the *Twenty second Year* of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George the Second*, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

ANTHONY PALMER President.

The Certificates, Permits, &c. granted in *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pensilvania*, and other Places, are all printed blank, and differ a little in different Colonies, as to the Style and Manner of Expression. And, as they are esteemed a sort of Perquisite belonging to the Naval Office or Customhouse, the Master or Merchant is obliged to pay so much for each of them, when he gets them out.

SECTION II.

A Specimen of the Accompts usually kept by the Merchants or Storekeepers in Virginia and Maryland.

THE Rules of Book-keeping delivered and exemplified in this Treatise are sufficient, if duly observed, to answer all the Purposes proposed by Merchants, and will enable them at any Time to know the true State of their Affairs. But every Merchant has not Occasion for all the Parts of Book-keeping. Some deal only in proper Trade; others in Factorage; some again only or chiefly in Partnership; and accordingly have Occasion for different Parts of Book-keeping, according to the Branches of Trade they deal in.

And the sorting or suiting the several Parts of Book-keeping to the various Branches of Business, is an easy Matter, which no Person instructed in Book-keeping can be at any Loss about. But there remains

mains a considerable Difficulty of another kind, *viz.* the general and grand Complaint being, that to keep up to all the Forms of regular Book-keeping, requires a great deal of Writing, and would consume more Time than most Merchants can spare, the Question is, What Part or Parts of the Forms prescribed by the *Italian* Method of Book-keeping in the different Branches of Trade may be most conveniently dropt, and what Part or Parts ought to be retained?

The Wholesale Merchants in a great measure may, and usually do keep up to all the regular Forms. But Retailers find the Observance of them very difficult, and in many Cases almost impracticable. Among Retailers are to be reckoned the Merchants or Storekeepers in *Virginia* and *Maryland*. And it is evident to any one who considers the Business that occurs in their Way, that it is very difficult to keep up to all the Forms of Book-keeping, and carry every Article in their Dealings through *Waste-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*. This would Occasion a deal of Writing, and take up more Time than can well be spared from their Business.

Now, though the Storekeepers differ in the Way of keeping their Accompts, as well as in the Way of balancing and settling with their Employers; yet the Method most approved, and more generally practised amongst them, is that of a *Ledger* for the Goods they sell or retale from the Store, and a *Warehouse* or *Tobacco Book* for the Tobacco they purchase. A *Journal* is very seldom used, and few keep a *Waste-book*.

The *Ledger* contains only the Cash, Personal and Ship Accompts, without any Accompt of Goods; for, to save Writing, no Accompt of Goods is kept. But, would the Employers at home take care to sort or class the Goods they send out under proper Heads in their Invoices, the Accompts of Goods might be kept in the Stores abroad, with far less Trouble than what is commonly imagined. The Heads or Kinds under which it would be proper to class or sort the Goods, may be such as these following.

WOOLLENS, comprehending Broad Cloths, Druggets, Kerseys, Serges, Grays, &c.

LINENS, comprehending *Scottish* Linen, *Irish* Linen, Osnaburgs, Brown Hollands, Dowlafs, &c.

CHECKS, comprehending Checks, properly so called, and distinguished by their various Breadths, Strip'd Hollands, Bed-tikes, Tartans, &c.

HARD WARE, comprehending Knives, Forks, Scissars, Cork-screws, Spurs, Seals, Thimbles, Snuff-boxes, Watch-keys, Buckles, Buttons, Ink-pots, &c.

KITCHEN-FURNITURE, comprehending Pots, Frying-pans, Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons, Jugs, Spoons, Candlesticks, Tea-kettles, Coffee-pots, &c.

BED-FURNITURE, comprehending Counterpains, Quilts, Blankets, &c.

LEATHERN WARES, comprehending Mens Gloves, Womens Gloves, Mens Shoes, Womens Shoes, Boots, Breeches, &c.

SADDLERY-WARES, comprehending Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Girths, Saddle-bags, Housings, Stirrup-leathers, &c.

GROCERY-WARES, comprehending Sugar, Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Saltpetre, Raisins, Currants, Indigo, Tea, &c.

STATIONERY-WARES, comprehending Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Spelling-books, Primars, blank Ledgers, Pocket-books, Writing-paper, Sealing-wax, Wafers, Ink-powders, &c.

CHINA WARE, comprehending Tea Pots, Cups, Saucers, Bowls, Dishes, Plates, &c.

LOAM WARE, comprehending Earthen Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Butter-crucks, Tea Pots, Saucers, Dishes, Drinking-glasses, &c.

HABERDASHERY-WARES, comprehending Mens Hats, Womens Hats, Velvet Caps, Worsted Stockings, Thread Stockings, &c.

EAST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending Silk Handkerchiefs, Demeties, China Taffeties, Persian Taffeties, Mullins, Chints, &c.

WEST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending Brown Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Rum, Molasses, &c.

PETTY WARES, comprehending Needles, Pins, Combs, Fans, Thread, Tapes, Ribbands, Incles, Laces, Beads, Ferrets, &c.

As each of these Heads or general Accompts comprehend under them a considerable Variety of different Articles, the Ledger ought to be made of large Paper, that there may be room for Subdivisions in the Inner-columns to answer these several Articles. Thus the Accompt of WOOLLENS must have five or six Subdivisions in the Inner-columns; one for Broad Cloths, another for Druggets, and a third for Kerseys, &c. In like manner, the Accompt of GROCERY-WARES must have ten or twelve Subdivisions in the Inner-columns, to answer the Articles of Sugar, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c.

The Ledger being made up, ruled and prepared in this Manner, the Design here proposed might be carried into execution with about twice, or at most thrice as much Writing as is usually bestowed in the common Method; and the Advantages attending such a Practice would richly compensate the Trouble. The Retailer, by this means, might vie in point of Accuracy with the Wholesale Merchant. All the Ends proposed by regular Book-keeping, would be fully and effectually answered. The Time when, and the Way how the Goods were disposed of, would appear from the Books. The Gain or Loss on each kind of Commodity, and on the whole, would be known. The Employers in *Britain* might acquaint themselves with the State of their Stores abroad, and be satisfied as to the Fidelity and Honesty of their Agents, by a simple Inspection of the Ledgers yearly sent

sent home. Whereas by the Methods now in Practice, they have no other Way of coming at the Knowledge of this, than by consulting the Ledgers from End to End, writing out, and classing every Article sold according to the Order of their Invoices; which imposes an equal or greater Task of writing upon the Employers, than what, by the Method proposed, would be required of the Storekeepers; and yet this they must do, or otherwise be in a great measure ignorant of the State of their Affairs in the Plantations.

If it should be thought inconvenient to have the Ledger made up of such large Paper as would be necessary for the Accompts of Goods, the Remedy for this is, to keep these Accompts in a separate Ledger by themselves, and then you will have two Ledgers instead of one; the first of which will contain the Cash and personal Accompts, &c. and may be of the usual Size; the other must be made of large Paper for the Accompts of Goods, the Dr. Side of which is to be taken from the Invoices, and the Cr. Side may be filled up weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as you find Leisure; and that either from the other Ledger, or from a Waste-book, or Day-book, if such a Book be kept.

A Waste-book might be kept in a concise Form, without a great deal of Writing; the great Advantage of which would be, that either the Storekeeper abroad, or the Employer at home, would be able at any Time from it alone to frame the Ledger, and work up the Accompts to all the Perfection of Form necessary for exhibiting the true State of Affairs.

But as enough is already said to enable any Person, who understands Book-keeping, to reduce to Practice the Method here proposed, I shall now proceed to a more particular Explication of the Method commonly practised.

The Ledger generally, as has been already observed, contains only the Cash, Personal and Ship Accompts; all which, save the last, are every Way regular, except in the two following Respects.

1. When Goods are sold, neither Cash nor the Buyers are charged Debtor to any other Accompt, and that because no Accompt of Goods is kept; and consequently in this Case there is no referring Figure in the Folio-column. 2. In regard the Dealers or Customers who frequent the Stores do not usually begin and finish their Bargains all in one Day, but will be coming and going for several Days together, or sending now for one thing, and then for another; the Storekeepers generally think they go accurately enough to work, if they date their Ledger with the Month, though they do not insert the Day.

The Ship-accompts contain upon the Dr. Side the Goods taken from the Store for the Ship's Use, with Charges paid for Repairs, Flat-hire, to Jobbers, &c. These Accompts are commonly left open, as they have nothing on the Cr. Side, and could only be closed by *Profit and Loss*; which Accompt is never kept. A Copy of these

these Ship-accompts is usually sent home by the Ship for the Information and Satisfaction of the Owners.

The Warehouse or Tobacco Book contains a List of all the Tobacco that passes through the Storekeeper's Hands; and is ruled with Columns, for the Date of the Notes, the Time when received, the Persons of whom received, the Folio of the Ledger where posted, the Names in the Notes, if they be Transfer; the Mark, N^o. Weight of the Tobacco, &c. *N. B.* The C. Weight of Tobacco in the Plantations is not Avoirdupois, or 112 Pounds, but simply 100, or fivescore. The Form and Use of this Book, both for Crop and Transfer, which differ a little in the Way of Ruling, will be easily understood from the annexed Specimen. The Books are corrected, by comparing this Warehouse-book with the Ledger.

The Merchants or Storekeepers generally balance their Books once a-year: On which Occasion they make out two fair Copies of the whole Books; one of which they send home to *Britain* for the Use of their Employers, and the other they retain in the Store. By this means they come to have a Set of Books for every Year they continue in that Business. The first Set has their Cover marked with the Letter *A*, the next with *B*, the third with *C*, &c. The Specimen here annexed is supposed to be the second Set, and marked with *B*.

Some Storekeepers indeed do not take the Trouble to transcribe the balanced Books yearly; but, instead of this, make out, and send home annually to their Employers an Accompt current, in which they charge their Employers with all the Tobacco shipped for them, with the Bills remitted to them, with all desperate Debts, and their own Wages; and give them Credit for all the Goods received, and the Bills they have drawn on them. But this Method is rather too general; and when Employers are satisfied with it, they put a great deal of Trust in their Factors.

But though the Books are balanced once a-year, and the Articles of Balance transported to a new Ledger; yet it is not usual to draw out a Balance-accompt oftener than once in three or four Years: On which Occasion is made out an Inventory of the Goods on hand, with a List of the outstanding Debts, and the whole transmitted to the Employers at home; by which means they are enabled to judge how far they have been, or in time coming are like to be Gainers or Losers in this Way of Trade.

It remains only further to be observed, that the Storekeepers usually transcribe from their Ledger a List of Debts in an alphabetical Order into a Pocket-book, which they keep always by them to be ready at Courts, and upon other publick Occasions.

I should now subjoin the Specimen proposed; but in regard the Terms *Quit-rent*, *Lecy*, and *Sheriff*, which are used in a peculiar Sense in the Plantations, frequently occur in these Accompts, it will be

be proper to give a brief Explication of them. This will throw a Light upon the Accompts, and make them more easily understood.

1. Then, all Proprietors of Land in *Virginia*, to the North of *Rapahannock* River, are obliged by their Charter to pay yearly 2 *s.* *Sterling*, or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Currency, for every hundred Acres of Ground they possess, to Lord *Fairfax*; he having a Gift of that vast Tract from the Crown. And all Proprietors of Ground in the other Parts of *Virginia*, to the South of *Rapahannock*, pay the like Sum yearly for every hundred Acres to the King; and both these go by the Name of *Quit-rent*.

2. A List of the publick Debts of each County in *Virginia* is always made up once a-year, commonly in the Month of *October*; which are charged and paid, as most of the private Debts are, not in Cash, but in Tobacco. They consist of the following or like Particulars, *viz.* The Parson's Stipend, the Clerk or Precentor's Salary, the King's Attorneys and Sheriffs Fees, the Maintenance and Cloathing of the Poor, the Expence of Ferries, the building and repairing of Churches, Prisons, &c. The Fund for the Payment of these is not a Land, but a sort of Poll Tax. The Justices of the Peace are appointed to take a List of all the Families in the County, and the Number of Persons in each Family, betwixt sixteen and sixty Years of Age, black as well as white, white Females only excepted; which List being returned to Court, the Sum of the Debts is divided by the Number of Persons, by which means each Person's Share is ascertained: And this is called a *Levy*.

3. The Sheriff of the County in the Plantations is not a Judge as in *Britain*: The Office however is honourable, and a Place of Profit. He generally employs some young Man under him, who executes all the servile Parts of it. Besides other Duties of his Office, he is obliged to collect the Taxes or Levies for support of the Colony, the Parson's Stipend, &c. on which Account every Person in the County owes him something. Hence it is that a Merchant or Storekeeper is generally obliged to give the Sheriff an Accompt in his Books; for when a Planter sells a Hoghead of Tobacco, he desires the Merchant to charge him with so much to the Sheriff, and give the Sheriff Credit for the same. When the Sheriff has got a great many of these small Credits in the Merchants Books, the Merchant pays him the Total at once, and thereby saves him a good deal of Trouble.

Follows the SPECIMEN.

Virginia,

256 (1) L E D G E R B.

Virginia, Westmoreland County,

Currency.

		Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	
Cash,		Dr.			
March	To Balance of Cash-accompt, brought from Ledger A, _____	8	112	16	08
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Piece Chints, N ^o 6. _____		2	00	00
	To 1 Paper Pins, and 6 dozen Needles, —		0	01	03
	To 1 Pen-knife, and 3 Yards fine Linen,		0	07	06
	To George Johnson, _____	2	133	06	08
	To ditto, _____	2	12	13	09
	To 180 Gallons Rum, at 3 s. 6 d. _____		31	10	00
			292	15	10

L E D G E R B.

(1) 257

Anno Domini 1748.

Currency.

	Contra,	Cr.	For	l.	s.	d.
May	By William Thomson, ———	———	3	00	05	09
June	By Ship <i>Friendship</i> , for Flat-hire, ———	———	5	5	00	00
	By ditto, for Staves, ———	———	5	4	00	00
	By ditto, for Geese, ———	———	5	0	12	00
	By ditto, for fresh Stock, ———	———	5	6	10	00
	By ditto, for Fire-wood, ———	———	5	0	18	00
	By ditto, for Jobbers, ———	———	5	6	00	00
	By 100 Barrels Tar, at 7 s. 6 d. ———	———	37	10	00	
	By Freight and Duties of a Cargo of Rum and Sugar from <i>Barbadoes</i> , in the <i>Succefs</i> , } ———	———	78	00	00	
	By Charges on Landing, Carting, &c. of the Rum, ——— } ———	———	3	06	04	
	By Inspection of 300 Hhds. Tobacco, shipped on board the <i>Friendship</i> , marked C. D. from N ^o 1 to 300, at 3 s. per Hhd. ——— } ———	———	45	00	00	
	By Sloop-hire, for bringing Goods from <i>Rapahannock</i> to <i>Potomack</i> , from on board the <i>Expedition of London</i> , ——— } ———	———	4	19	07	
	By an Expres for Letters, ———	———			10	10
	By <i>George Johnson</i> , ———	———	2		12	06
	By <i>Nomony</i> Inspectors, ———	———	5		05	00
	By 20 Barrels Pork, at 30 s. per Barrel, ———	———	30	00	00	
	By Storage and Board for one Year, ———	———	50	00	00	
	By sundry Pocket-expences for the Year 1748, ———	———	10	00	00	
	By Balance carried to <i>Ledger C.</i> ———	———	1	9	05	10
			292	15	10	

Virginia, Westmoreland County,

Currency.

	George Johnson,	Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
March	To Balance from Ledger A,	—	12	2	05	7
	To a Set of Exchange on Mess. Charles and David Ruffel, Merchants in London,	<i>Sterling.</i> 100 00 0				
	Exchange, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. —	33 6 8				
			133	06	08	
May	To Sundries, at first Cost, as follows.					
	10 Yards Red Duffel, at 3 s. 6 d.	1 15 0				
	5 dozen Buttons, and 5 Heads Hair,	0 3 0				
	3 Yards Buckram, and 1 Hank Silk,	0 2 0				
	1 Box-iron, and 2 Heaters,	0 4 0				
	2 lb. Saltpetre,	0 2 0				
	5 narrow Axes, at 2 s. 2 d.	0 10 10				
	50 lb. Loaf Sugar, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 15 5				
	48 Yards Cotton Cloth, at 11 d.	2 4 0				
	4 Linen Handkerchiefs, at 10 d.	0 3 4				
	2 Quire Paper, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Bolster-tyke,	0 7 0				
	1 Pair Candlesticks, and 1 Frying-pan,	0 7 0				
	1 lb. Powder, and 3 lb. Shot,	0 1 3				
	1 Cotton Counterpain,	0 16 0				
	3 Pair Blankets, and 2 Ruggs,	2 8 0				
		10 18 10				
	50 per cent. Advance,	5 9 5				
						16 08 03
August	To Cash, paid the Quit-rents of 500 Acres of his Land, at 2 s. 6 d. per 100 Acres,		1	0	12	06
	To 2 Barrels Tar, at 10 s.	—				1 00 00
	To a Terce Rum, containing $72\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons, at 3 s. 6 d.	—				12 13 09
						166 06 09

L E D G E R B. (2) 259

Anno Domini 1748.

Currency.

	Contra,	Cr.	For	l.	s.	d.
March	By Cash, ————	———	1	133	06	08
August	By ditto, ————	———	1	12	13	09
	By 1 Crop Hogshhead at <i>Nomony</i> Warehouse,					
	G. I. 2 1000 902 98					
	Cask, ——— 30	lb.				
		932				
	By 1 ditto, at <i>Yeocomico</i> Warehouse,					
	G. I. 3 1160 1050 110					
	Cask, ——— 30					
		1080				
	By 1 ditto, at <i>Nomony</i> ,					
	W. D. 4 887 800 87					
	Cask, ——— 30					
		830				
	By 1 Transfer-note at <i>Nomony</i> , N ^o 103.	75				
	By 1 ditto at <i>Yeocomico</i> , N ^o 34.	560				
		3477				
	Discount of the small Notes, ———	15				
	At 11 s. per C.	3462		19	00	10
	By Balance to <i>Ledger</i> C.	———	19	105	06	
				166	06	09

Virginia, Westmoreland County,

Currency.

		William Thomson,	Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
May	To 10 Yards Irish Linen, at 3 s.	—		1	10	00	
	To Cash, —	—		1	00	05	09
	To 50 Yards Ofnaburgs, at 10 d.	—		2	01	08	
	To 1 Drawing-knife 2 s. and 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards Check 21 s.	—		1	03	00	
	To 2 oz. fine Thread 1 s. 8 d. and $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard Broad Cloth 10 s. 6 d.	—		0	12	02	
June	To 1 dozen Buttons, and 1 Head Hair, and 10 oz. Thread,	—		0	01	06	
	To 1 Hank Silk, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Russia Linen, —	—		0	02	06	
	To 1 Meal-sifter 1 s. 3 d. and a Water-jug 2 s.	—		0	03	03	
	To 1 Iron Pot, weighing 45 lb. at 4 d.	—		0	15	00	
	To 1 Gallon Molasses 3 s. 3 d. and 5 lb. Brown Sugar 2 s. 6 d.	—		0	05	09	
	To 1 Quart Rum 1 s. 3 d. and 1 Quart Oil 1 s. 3 d. and 5 Yards Drugget 12 s. 6 d.	—		0	15	00	
Aug.	To 2 Yards Shalloon 4 s. and 6 Pewter Plates 9 s.	—		0	13	00	
	To 3 Yards Ribband 3 s. and 1 Pair Mens Stockings 4 s.	—		0	07	00	
Oct.	To 1 Pair London Shoes 7 s. and 10 Yards Sheet-ing 30 s.	—		1	17	00	
	To 1 Woman's Saddle, with all Furniture, —	—		4	10	00	
	To 1 Pair Leather Breeches 3 s. 6 d. and 1 Set Buckles 1 s. 6 d.	—		0	05	00	
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Earthen Plates 2 s. 6 d. and 1 Spelling-book 1 s. 6 d.	—		0	04	00	
	To 1 dozen Leather Chairs, commissioned, —	—		10	00	00	
	To 2 Lancets 2 s. and 1 Ink Pot, and 1 Paper Ink-powder 1 s. 6 d.	—		0	03	06	
	To 2 Wine-glasses, and 1 Decanter, —	—		0	03	00	
	To a Tin Sauce-pan 1 s. and 1 Stock-lock 2 s.	—		0	03	00	
	To 1 Pair Gloves 2 s. and 1 dozen Table Knives and Forks 6 s.	—		0	08	00	
	To 1 Bridle 2 s. 6 d. and 1 sword and Belt 8 s. 6 d.	—		0	11	00	
	To 5 Barrels Tar, at 10 s.	—		2	10	00	
	To the Sheriff for 3 Levies, 150 lb. Tobacco, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—		4	0	18	09
	To Nomony Inspectors, for Tobacco prized in his Hhd. 120 lb. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—		5	0	15	00
	To a Yeocomico Note, N ^o 34. 560 lb.	—					
	Discount — 10	—					
	—550, at 12 s. 6 d. p.C.	—		3	08	09	
				34	12	07	

L E D G E R B.

(3) 261

Anno Domini 1748.

Currency.

Contra,	Cr.	For	l.	s.	d.
By Ship <i>Friendship</i> , ———	———	5	1	00	00
By 4 <i>Nomony</i> Crop Hhds.					
W.T. 1 972 872 100					
2 1012 908 104					
3 1120 1036 84					
4 918 822 96					
Four Casks, 120					
By 2 <i>Nomony</i> Notes, 180 N ^o 136					
120 135					
	4058, at 12s. 6d. per C.	25	7	03	
By 1 <i>Teocomico</i> Hhd.					
R.I. 21 1300 1200 100					
Cask, 30					
	1230, at 12s. 6d. per C.	7	13	09	
By Balance carried to his Accompt, <i>Ledger</i> C.		28	0	11	07
		34	12	07	

L E D G E R B. (4) 263

Anno Domini 1748.

Currency.

Contra,	Cr.	Fol.	l.	s.	d.
By <i>William Thomson</i> 150 lb.	—	3			
	N ^o lb.				
By 3 <i>Nomony</i> Notes, —	18 50				
	26 93				
	54 219				
By 2 <i>Yeocomico ditto</i> , —	99 300				
	172 85				
	747				
By 5 <i>Nomony</i> Crop Hhds.					
T. S. 1 1016 916 100					
R. L. 5 1087 1000 87					
G. S. 19 1100 1010 90					
R. G. 3 950 848 102					
T. H. 2 1050 954 96					
Five Calks, 150					
	4878				
By 3 <i>Yeocomico ditto</i> .					
L. H. 3 952 852 100					
L. 2 1099 1011 88					
H. S. 5 1197 1100 97					
Three Calks, 90					
	3053				
By fundry Clerks and Sheriffs Fees, as per	1000				
Accompt, — — —					
	9828				
Contra,	Cr.				
By the Sheriff 9828 lb. at 12 s. 6 d. per C.		4	61	08	06

264 (5) L E D G E R B.

Virginia, Westmoreland County,

Currency.

		For	l.	s.	d.
<i>Nomony Inspectors,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
<i>July</i>	To <i>Nomony Notes</i> , N ^o 103	75			
		136	180		
		135	120		
		18	50		
		26	93		
		54	219		
		737			
	Discount on the Notes,	30			
				707	
	To Balance to <i>Ledger C.</i>	—	—	293	
					1000
	To <i>Cash</i> ,	—	—	—	1 005 00
<i>Yeocomico Inspectors,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
	To 2 <i>Yeocomico Notes</i> ,	99	300		
		172	85		
		385			
	Discount,	—	11		
				374	
<i>Ship Friendship,</i>		<i>Dr.</i>			
<i>June</i>	To <i>Cash</i> , for Flat-hire,	—	—	5 00 00	
	To <i>ditto</i> , for 2000 Staves, at 40 s.	—	—	4 00 00	
	To <i>ditto</i> , paid for Geese,	—	—	0 12 00	
	To <i>ditto</i> , for Beef, and other fresh Stock,	—	—	6 10 00	
	To <i>ditto</i> , for Fire-wood,	—	—	0 18 00	
	To <i>ditto</i> , paid Jobbers to assist at loading,	—	—	6 00 00	
	To <i>William Thomson</i> , for trimming Water-cask,	3	1 00 00		
	To 20 lb. Brown Sugar,	—	—	0 10 00	
	To 2 Hammers, and 500 Nails,	—	—	0 05 06	
	To 30 Gallons Rum, at 3 s. 6 d.	—	—	5 05 00	
	To 2 Barrels Pork,	—	—	4 00 00	
				34 00 06	

L E D G E R B. (5) 265

Anno Domini 1748.

Currency.

				Currency.			
				£	s.	d.	
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
June	By William Thomson,	—	—	120	3		
	By a Nomony Crop Hhd.						
	C. D. 76 936 850 86						
	Cask, 30						
				880			
				1000			
	By Prizing,	—	—		00	05	00
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					
	By Balance to Ledger C.	—	—	374	120		
<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>					

L I

Nomony Warehouse,

Dr.

Date of the Note.	When received.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Mark.	N ^o	Gross.	Neat.	Tare.
Jan. 5.	May.	George Johnson.	2	G. I.	2	1000	902	98
April 6.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	W. D.	4	887	800	87
11.	14.	William Thomson.	3	W. T.	1	972	872	100
11.	14.	Ditto.	3		2	1012	908	104
11.	14.	Ditto.	3		3	1120	1036	84
11.	14.	Ditto.	3		4	918	822	96
		The Sheriff.	4	T. S.	1	1016	916	100
		Ditto.	4	R. L.	5	1087	1000	87
		Ditto.	4	G. S.	19	1100	1010	90
		Ditto.	4	R. G.	3	950	848	102
		Ditto.	4	T. H.	2	1050	954	96
		Nomony Inspectors.	5	C. D.	76	936	850	86

Yeocomico Warehouse,

Dr.

Date of the Note.	When received.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Mark.	N ^o	Gross.	Neat.	Tare.
Feb. 6.	June.	George Johnson.	2	G. I.	3	1160	1050	110
		The Sheriff.	4	L. H.	3	952	852	100
		Ditto.	4	L.	2	1099	1011	88
		Ditto.	4	H. S.	5	1197	1100	97
		William Thomson.	3	R. I.	21	1300	1200	100

<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Ship Mark.</i>	<i>Ship N^o</i>	<i>On board what Ship.</i>	<i>When shipped.</i>	<i>To whom paid away.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
C. D.	1	<i>The Friendship.</i>	<i>June.</i>		
	2	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	3	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	4	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	5	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	6	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	8	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	9	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	10	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	11	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	12	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	76	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		

<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Ship Mark.</i>	<i>Ship N^o</i>	<i>On board what Ship.</i>	<i>When shipped.</i>	<i>To whom paid away.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
C. D.	7	<i>The Friendship.</i>	<i>June.</i>		
	13	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	!	
	14	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	15	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	16	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		

*Nomony Warehouse,**Dr.*

<i>Date of the Note.</i>	<i>When received.</i>	<i>Of whom received.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Name in the Note.</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
<i>March 2.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>George Johnson.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>William Jones.</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>75</i>
		<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>I. K.</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>50</i>
		<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>L. M.</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>93</i>
		<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>N. O.</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>219</i>
		<i>William Thomson.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>T. W.</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>180</i>
		<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>120</i>

*Yeocomico Warehouse,**Dr.*

<i>Date of the Note.</i>	<i>When received.</i>	<i>Of whom received.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Name in the Note.</i>	<i>Nº</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
<i>Feb. 10.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>George Johnson.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Robert More.</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>560</i>
		<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>P. Q.</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>300</i>
		<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>R. S.</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>85</i>

<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
<i>To whom paid away.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	
<i>Nomony Inspectors.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	

<i>Contra,</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
<i>To whom paid away.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	
<i>William Thomson.</i>	3	
<i>Yeocomico Inspectors.</i>	5	
<i>Ditto.</i>	5	

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A.	B.	C. Cash <i>Fol.</i> 1	D.
E.	F.	G.	H.
I. <i>Fol.</i> Johnson (George) 2	K.	L.	M.
N. <i>Fol.</i> Nomony Inspect. 5	O.	P.	Q.
R.	S. <i>Fol.</i> Sheriff of West- moreland } 4 Smith (the Rev. Robert) } 4 Ship Friendship 5	T. <i>Fol.</i> Thomson (Will.) 3	U.
W.	X.	Y. <i>Fol.</i> Yeocomico In- spectors } 5	Z.



C H A P. VII.

The Merchant's Dictionary; or, The abstruse Words and Terms that occur in Merchandize, alphabetically explained.

A

A *Bashee*, a piece of coin in Persia, valued at 16d. Sterling.

Accompt of Sales, see chap. I. num. 5. of this Appendix.

Agio, an Italick word, importing a conveniency; and is used to signify the difference of the value of current money and bank-notes, in Venice and Holland, which is commonly 3 or 4 per cent. in favour of the notes. Also the reward given for changing one coin or species of money for another.

Allotting of Goods, is when five or six men buy a cargo, or any quantity of goods, jointly, which they divide into as many parcels or lots; and to determine which of these parcels each man is to take, the buyers names are written out, on so many distinct pieces of paper; and he who comes first by, or any indifferent person they please to chuse, applies the names to the lots: and this determines which lot each buyer is to reckon his own. Sometimes, instead of the names, they give one a box, another a watch,

a third a knife, &c. which an indifferent person applies to the lots: but this is more ordinary among tradesmen and mechanics; merchants seldom use it.

Alquier, a corn-measure used in Portugal, containing a peck three quarts and a pint English.

Ana, a piece of Indian coin, in value somewhat more than 1d. Sterling.

Ancre, of brandy, &c. ten gallons.

Angel, ten Shillings Sterling.

Arbitration, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 3. and § 2. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Archtein, a corn-measure in Holland, equal to three pecks five quarts and a pint English.

Asar, a Persian coin, worth 6s. 8d. Sterling.

Asper, a Turkish coin, about three farthings in value.

Average, a small customary duty paid by merchants to masters of ships, over and above the freight, as a recompence or gratuity for their taking care of the goods on board; and is commonly 1d. and sometimes 2d. on every shilling freight. *Average* signifies also a special allowance made by the merchants to the master of a ship, for extraordinary losses or damage sustained; as, when

when the master is obliged to cut a mast or cable to save the ship and cargo, or is at extraordinary charges for pilotage up a river, &c. It also signifies the contribution made by merchants or insurers, for the loss of goods thrown over board in a storm.

Aulnage, a duty on cloth exported.

Aune, of Rhenish wine, forty two gallons.

Aune, a French measure, near five quarters, or somewhat less than an ell English.

Arrear, behind-hand, or owing.

B

B*Ag*, an uncertain quantity of pack'd goods, from 3 to 4 C.

Bahar, an East-Indian weight by which the spices are sold. At Moca it weighs 386 lb. Avoirdupois; but at the Molucca's the great *bahar* is 6250 lb. and the lesser 625 lb.

Bale, a pack of merchandize, of about 3 or 4 C.

Bamboe, an East-Indian measure, equal to five pints English.

Bancal, a weight in East-India, of $16\frac{2}{10}$ drams Avoirdupois.

Bank, a publick office for keeping and circulating money, to be returned by exchange, or otherwise disposed of for profit.

Bankrupt, a person whose bank or stock is broken or exhausted, and who is thereby insolvent, or unable to pay his debt.

Baratry, is when the master or mariners of a ship cheat the owners or insurers, either by imbezzling their goods, or running away with the ship.

Barter, is the trucking or exchan-

ging one commodity for another.

Basket, an uncertain quantity; as, of *assa fœtida*, from 20 to 50 lb. weight.

Batman, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 16 lb. 6 oz. 13 dr. Avoirdupois.

Batze, a piece of German coin, wanting one tenth of a penny of being equal to 3 d. Sterling.

Berquet, a weight of 173 lb. by which hemp and other goods are sold in Russia.

Besse, a Persian copper coin, in value $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Bill of Debt, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 9. of this Appendix.

Bill of Entry, a note of goods entered at the customhouse, whether inward or outward; in which is mentioned the merchant's name, the quantity, number and mark of the goods, with the place from or to which they are imported or to be exported.

Bill of Exchange, see chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Bill of Lading, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 1. of this Appendix.

Bill of Parcels, see chap. 2. § 4. of this Appendix.

Bill of Sale, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 11. of this Appendix.

Bill of Store, is a licence granted at the customhouse to merchants, to carry stores and provisions necessary for their voyage, custom-free.

Bill of Sufferance, a licence granted to a merchant, to trade from one British port to another, without paying custom.

Bind, ten strikes of eels, each strike twenty five.

Bit, a piece of coin current at Barbadoes,

badoes, Virginia, &c. for $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Bobbin, of undress'd flax, about 3 quarters of 1 C.

Boisseau, a measure, of two bushels and half a peck, at Bourdeaux in France.

Bolt, of canvas, 28 ells.

Book of Rates, a book used in customhouses, authorised by act of parliament, shewing the duty on goods imported or exported.

Bottomry, is the borrowing of money on the bottom of a ship, for which a high rate of interest, sometimes 30, 40, nay 50 per cent. is to be paid upon the safe arrival of the ship: but if the ship be lost, neither principal nor interest can be demanded.

Box, an uncertain quantity of quicksilver, from 1 to 2 C.

Brait, a word used to signify a rough diamond.

Break bulk, to take out part of a ship's cargo.

Brigantine, a small light vessel or ship, proper for giving chase or fighting.

Brokers, are a kind of factors. They are commonly persons who have been bred merchants, and have had misfortunes in the world. They must be men of skill and experience, their business being to find out customers to merchants, and to assist merchants in making bargains. In London they are licensed by the Lord Mayor, who administers an oath to them, and takes bond for the faithful execution of their office: And if any person take upon him to act as a Broker, not being thus admitted and licensed, he shall forfeit 500 l.

And if a Broker be found to deal for himself, he incurs the penalty of 200 l. Brokers are obliged to wear a silver medal, having the King's arms, and the arms of the city, and their own names upon it; and if they be found in the exercise of their office without it, they forfeit 40 s. Besides the Brokers who deal in merchandize, there are others whose business lies in other things; such as, 1. *Brokers of stock*, who buy or sell, as they are employed, shares in the joint stocks of a company or corporation. 2. *Exchange Brokers*, who make it their business to know the course of exchange, and give proper intelligence to persons who have money to receive or pay beyond seas. 3. *Pawn Brokers*, who lend money upon pawn or pledge. 4. *Tallymen*, who sell or let household goods, cloaths, &c. to be paid by so much a-week.

Brokerage, the wages or provision given to Brokers, commonly 2 s. 6 d. for every 100 l.'s worth of goods bought or sold.

Bundle, of brown paper, 40 quires.

Burse, an exchange, or place for merchants to meet in.

Butlerage, a small duty paid for wine imported by persons not freemen.

Butt, of sack, 2 hogsheads; of currants, from 15 to 22 C.

C

C *Ad*, of red herrings, 500; of sprats, 1000.

Cake, of copper, from 14 lb. to 1 C.

M m

Candil,

- Candil*, an East-Indian weight, equal to 540 lb. Avoirdupois.
- Cane*, a measure; in Spain, a yard quarter and half quarter; at Marseilles in France, two yards and a half.
- Canister*, of tea, from 75 lb. to 1 C.
- Cantar*, a weight; at Aleppo, 100 lb.; at Tunis and Tripoly, 114 lb.; at Acra in Turkey, 603 lb.
- Cantaro*, a measure, of three gallons wine-measure, at Alicant.
- Cantone*, a measure, of five pints and an half English, in the Molucca islands.
- Capan*, an East-Indian coin, worth 3 d. Sterling.
- Capeck*, a piece of coin in Muscovy, worth 1 d. Sterling.
- Carage*, of lime, 64 bushels.
- Cargo*, a ship's loading. Also a weight, in Spain and Turkey, of about 300 lb.
- Caroteel*, of cloves, from 4 to 5 C.; of currants, from 5 to 9 C.; of mace, 3 C.
- Casse*, of Normandy glass, 120 foot.
- Cask*, an uncertain quantity; of sugar, from 8 to 11 C.; of almonds, about 3 C.
- Caty*, a piece of coin in the island of Sumatra, worth 6 s. 8 d. Also a weight in East-India, of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drams.
- Charter-party*, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 1. and § 2. n. 1. of this Appendix.
- Chest*, an uncertain quantity; of sugar, from 10 to 15 C.; glass, from 200 to 300 foot; indigo, from 1 to 2 C.
- Chevisance*, a composition between debtor and creditor.
- Chique*, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 5 lb. 7 oz. 10 dr. Avoirdupois.
- Christiana*, a piece of Swedish coin, worth 16 d. Sterling.
- Clough*, or *Cliff*. See *Draught*.
- Coard*, a pile of wood, 4 foot long, 4 foot broad, and 8 deep.
- Coban*, a piece of gold coin in Japan, worth 30 s. Sterling.
- Coca*, a measure in Japan, equal to an English pint.
- Cocket*, a customhouse-warrant, written on a small piece of parchment, with the seal of the customhouse, given to a merchant upon entry of his goods, testifying that they have paid the duty.
- Colour strangers goods*, is when a freeman permits a foreigner to enter goods in his name at the customhouse, to pay but single duty, when he ought by law to pay double.
- Commission of Bankruptcy*, is a commission under the great seal, directed to five or more commissioners, to inquire into the particular affairs and circumstances of the bankrupt, or broken tradesman; with power to act for the benefit of the creditors, and to proceed according to the statutes made for that purpose.
- Composition*, is when a debtor, not being able to pay his whole debts, agrees with his creditors, to pay them a certain sum instead of all that is due.
- Cono*, a Florence wine-measure of ten barrels, each barrel being about twelve gallons.
- Consign*, signifies among merchants the sending or delivering over of goods to the care of a factor.
- Contraband goods*, such as are prohibited importation.

Copes mate, an old term signifying a partner in merchandizing.

Copstake, a German coin, of about 12 d. Sterling.

Cordage, the ropes belonging to the rigging or tackle of a ship.

Correspondent, when two men keep up an intercourse by letters, they are called *correspondents*.

Counterpoize, the weighing of one thing against another.

Courtagie, the reward given to brokers of exchange, commonly one *per mille*.

Covado, a cloth measure in Persia, about an English yard.

Crache, a piece of coin, current in Florence and Leghorn at three farthings.

Crantage, money paid for the use of a crane, by which bulky or heavy goods are lifted or drawn out of a ship.

Creek, a place where officers are commonly placed to prevent running of goods, but are not lawful places of exportation or importation without particular licence or sufferance.

Cruise, to sail up and down for guarding the seas.

Cruiser, a ship appointed to cruise.

Crusado, a piece of coin; in Germany, 6 s. 2 d.; in Portugal, 2 s. 10 d.

Crusser, a piece of German coin, in value about three farthings.

Custom, a duty paid by the subjects to the King upon the importation or exportation of goods, for the support of the government, and the protection of trade.

D

D *Elenture*, a customhouse writing, certifying the draw-

back, or part of the custom paid at importation, to be due to a merchant upon his re-exporting of goods which have formerly been imported.

Demurrage, an allowance made by merchants to the master of a ship, for his staying in a port longer than the time agreed upon for his departure.

Denier, French money, twelve of which make a sours. Which see.

Diary, a day-book or memorial of things done.

Dicker, of leather, ten hides; of necklaces, ten bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

Disimbark, to land goods out of a ship.

Distrain, to seize goods for payment of a debt.

Ditto, an Italick word used by merchants for *the same*.

Dividend, when the shares of a joint stock, or of the profits thence arising, are divided amongst the partners.

Dock, a place where ships are built, repaired, or laid up; and is either dry or wet. A *dry dock* is a pit, pond, or creek, by the side of an harbour, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; and then being opened, let in the water to float or launch her. A *wet dock* is a place to which a ship is haled in by the help of the tide, and which is dry at low water.

Docket, a bill of direction tied to goods, shewing the person to whom, and place to which they are to be carried.

Doit, the fourth part of a stiver in Holland.

M m 2 *Doitkin*,

Doitkin, a small Dutch coin, the eighth part of a stiver.

Dollar, a piece of foreign coin, about 4 s. 6 d.

Draper, a merchant who deals in cloth, whether linen or woollen.

Draught of a ship, the number of feet she sinks in the water.

Draught, called also *cloff* or *clough*, is a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to cause the weight hold out when the goods are weighed again. The King allows 1 lb. draught for goods weighing under 1 C. 2 lb. for goods weighing from 1 to 2 C. 3 lb. from 2 to 3 C. 4 lb. from 3 to 10 C. 7 lb. from 10 to 18 C. 9 lb. from 18 to 30 C. or upwards.

Drugs, simples: some whereof are medicinal, as gallingal, allom, rhubarb, &c.; others are grocery drugs, as coffee, tea, tamarins, &c.

Ducat, a piece of coin, current in Hungary and Poland for 4 s. 8 d.; at Rome, 5 s. 6 d.; Venice, 4 s. 4 d.

Dyna, an East-Indian coin, about 30 s. Sterling.

E

Embargo, the stopping or arresting of ships.

Empory, an exchange, a market-town, a place where a fair is held.

Enfranchise, to make free, to incorporate a person into a society.

Enhance, to advance or raise the price of a thing.

Epha, a Jewish measure, of four gallons and an half.

Excambium, an exchange where merchants meet.

Exchange-broker. See *Broker*.

Extortion, the taking of more money, or a larger reward from any person, than what is due, or what the law allows.

F

Fagot, of steel, 120 lb.

Fangot, an uncertain quantity; of raw silk, from 1 to 3 C.

Fanam, an Indian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

Fat, an uncertain quantity; of wire, from 20 to 25 C.

Florin, a coin; in Spain, 4 s. 4 d.; in Germany, 3 s. 4 d.; in Sicily, 2 s. 6 d.; in Holland, 2 s.

Flotzam, goods lost by shipwreck, which float upon the sea; and which, if saved, belong to the Lord Admiral.

Fodder, 19 C. and a half of lead.

Forefall, to buy goods before they come to market, with a design to raise their price.

Founder, a ship is said to founder, or to be foundered, when by a leak or otherwise she becomes so full of water that she sinks.

Frail, of raisins, about 75 lb.

Freight, either the goods which a ship carries, or the money paid for carriage.

Frigat, a small man of war, built somewhat lower and longer than others, for swift sailing, and not having more than two decks.

Frist, to sell goods at time, or upon trust.

Frize, a coarse nappy cloth; perhaps so called, because first made, or worn, by the people of Frizeland.

G

- G** *Abarage*, wrappers in which Irish goods are packed up.
- Gabel*, an old word for tribute or custom paid to the Prince or Lord. Also an excise in France on salt.
- Gaff*, an iron hook to pull great fishes into a ship. Also a spur for a fighting-cock.
- Gaga*, a measure in Japan, for rice and other grain, containing one hundred gantas, each ganta being three ale pints English.
- Garble*, the dust and dross severed from spices and drugs.
- Garbling*, picking out the worst from the best of any commodity.
- Gare*, very coarse wool, a term used by clothiers.
- Goad*, an ell English, by which Welch frize is measured.
- Greven*, a coin in Muscovy, passing for 12d. Sterling.
- Grocers*, merchants who trade in fruits and spiceries; probably so called from *grossus*, a fig, a commodity which they very much deal in.
- Grocery-wares*, goods which grocers deal in; such as, figs, currants, raisins, prunes, pepper, nutmegs, almonds, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, sugar, &c.
- Gross*, 12 dozen of corks, pipes, &c.
- Gross weight*, the whole weight of goods, with the dross and dust mixt with them, and of the chest, cask or bag that contains them.
- Guild*, a company or society of men incorporated.
- Guilder*, a piece of coin. The German guilder is about 3 s. 8 d. that of Holland, 23 d. the golden one used in some parts of Germany, 4 s. 9 d. of Portugal, 5 s.

H

- H** *Aberdasfer*, one who deals in small wares, such as hats, caps, &c.
- Halage*, money paid for haling, drawing or carrying goods to or from ships.
- Hallage*, toll or duty paid for goods vended in a hall, particularly for cloths brought to be sold in Blackwell hall, London.
- Hand*, in the height of a horse, four inches.
- Hanega*, a corn-measure at Bilboa in Spain, somewhat more than a bushel and a half English.
- Hanock*, a corn-measure at Malaga in Spain, containing unheaped 29 lb. and heaped 44 lb. Avoirdupois.
- Hanse*, a society of merchants incorporated for promoting the interest of trade, and the safe conveyance of merchandize from one kingdom to another.
- Hansel*, i. e. *Hand-sale*, money received upon the first sale of any part or parcel of goods, or the money received first in the morning. Also a new-year's gift.
- Hanse-towns*, certain free towns in Germany, in number twenty seven, as Hamburg, Lubeck, Magdenberg, &c. joined in a league offensive and defensive against all enemies.
- Harping-irons*, instruments used at sea in whale-fishing, for striking of whales or great fish. They have one end like a barbed arrow, and a cord fastened to the other.
- Harpineers*, those that strike the whales with these instruments.
- Hin*, a Jewish measure for liquids, con-

containing one gallon two pints and two and a half solid inches wine-measure.

Hogshead, a vessel containing 63 gallons.

Huckster, one who sells provision by retale.

J

JAR, an earthen vessel, containing of oil from 18 to 26 gallons.

Jerque, after a ship is unloaded, the surveyor, or some other officer of the customs, goes on board, and searches her to see there be no unentered goods concealed; and this is called *jerquing* of the ship.

Jetson, goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in the time of a storm.

Jill, half a quarter of a pint English.

Impost, the duty on goods imported.

Inch of candle, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Indenture, a writing, containing heads or articles of a contract or agreement betwixt two persons or parties, whereof there are two indented copies; that is, two copies written on the same sheet of paper or skin of parchment, and cut asunder, not by a straight, but crooked line, so that the borders or out-lines of the two copies are notched like the teeth of a saw, or cut in the form of the letter S; and, when applied to one another, will exactly correspond, the prominencies of the one filling up the flosses or cavities of the other, and so shew the copies to be genuine.

Indorse a bill, see chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Ingenio, a house or mill where sugar is made.

Ingot, an uncertain quantity of gold or silver bullion.

Insurance, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Interlopers, those who, without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company.

Invoice, see chap. 1. n. 4. of this Appendix. See also the word *Tare*.

Julio, an Italian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

K

Keel, the lowest piece of timber in a ship, one end whereof is at the stem, and the other reaches to the stern.

Keelage, a duty paid at Hartlepool in Durham for every ship coming into that port.

Keg, a vessel for sturgeon, salmon, and other pickled fish, containing about four or five gallons.

Key, a place to land or ship off goods at. Those belonging to the city of London are, Chester's-key, Brewer's-key, Galley-key, Wool-dock, Custom-house-key, Bear-key, Porter's-key, Sabb's-dock, Wiggin's-key, Young's-key, Ralph's-key, Dice-key, Smart's-key, Somer's-key, Hammon's-key, Lyon-key, Botolph-wharfe, Gaunt's-key, Cock's-key, Fresh-wharfe: as also, Billingsgate, and Bridge-house in Southwark, for landing fish and provisions.

Killow, a corn-measure in Turkey, somewhat less than a bushel.

Kintal, a Turkish weight, of 100 lb. but in Aleppo, 165 lb. in Smyrna, 120 lb.

Kintlidge,

Kintledge, the balast of a ship.

Kipe, a basket made of osiers for catching fish.

L

L *Agan*, heavy goods thrown overboard at sea, when in danger of shipwreck, to which a buoy is fastened for directing to the place where they lie.

Last, of white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings, 20 cades; of corn, 10 quarters; of wool, 12 sacks; of leather, 20 dickers; of flax or feathers, 17 C. of gun-powder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lb. &c.

Lastage, a duty on wares sold by the last. Also the balast of a ship.

Leakage, an allowance made to the merchant in liquids of 12 per cent. and to brewers of 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 barrels of ale, in consideration of what leaks or runs out.

Leaky, full of leaks. A vessel is so, when it lets out any of the liquor contained; and a ship is so, when it lets water come in.

Letter of advice, a letter from one correspondent to another, giving notice of a bill drawn on him, or of any other business.

Letter of attorney, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 7. of this Appendix.

Letter of credit, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 4. of this Appendix.

Letter of licence, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 6. of this Appendix.

Letters of marque and reprisal, letters under the privy seal, granted to subjects whose ships or goods have been seized or taken by the subjects of another na-

tion, empowering them to retake, by force of arms, what, or to the value of what was injuriously taken from them.

Lighterage, money given for carrying goods to or from a ship in boats or lighters.

Lispound, a weight at Hamburgh, five of their pounds, and is 16 lb. 4 oz. and 12 drams Avoirdupois; and at Copenhagen in Denmark twenty of them make their ship-pound.

Livre, in France, about 18 d. in Spain, 5 s. at Leghorn and Florence, 9 d. at Genoa, 16 d. Sterling. A livre contains 20 sous, each sous 12 deniers.

Loan, a thing lent. Also the interest of money.

Lodemanage, money paid to a lodestman or pilot for conducting a ship into a harbour.

Lombard, a bank for usury or pawns; so called from the Lombards, a people in Italy, who dealt much in usury.

Loop, a corn-measure at Riga, of two bushels.

Loot, a weight, of about half an ounce, in Germany and France.

Lot of goods, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this Appendix. See also the word *Allotting*.

Lyon dollar, 80 aspers, value 5 s. Sterling, at Aleppo in Turkey.

M

M *Aggio*, an Italian corn-measure, of 17½ bushels.

Mammooda, an East-Indian coin, value 1 s. Sterling.

Mamothy, a Persian coin, value 8 d. Sterling.

Manch, of silver, 60 shekels, or 7 l.

- 7 l. 10 s. of gold, 100 shekels, or 75 l. Sterling.
- Manifest*, a note or memorial of a ship's cargo, shewing what is due to the master for freight from the several persons to whom the cargo belongs.
- Manual goods*, those whereof present profit may be made.
- Manufacture*, any commodity made by the work of the hands; as, cloth, wrought silk, hats, &c.
- Maritime*, of or belonging to the sea.
- Mark of goods*, a certain note which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon the cask, hog-head, &c. that contains them, to distinguish them from others; such as, a grape, a crow's foot, a diamond, a cross, an asterisk, &c. Some use one or other of these marks by themselves, others join them with the initial letters of their own name, and others use the letters only.
- Mark*, of British money, 13 s. 4 d. in Denmark, 16 s. in Germany, 16 stivers, or 2 s. Sterling.
- Mark lups*, Polish money, 3 s. 9 d. 3 farthings Sterling.
- Mart*, a market, a great fair, a town or place of great trade.
- Mast*, of amber, two pounds and an half.
- Mat*, of twine, from 2 to 3 C.
- Maund*, of unbound books, 8 bales, each bale 1000 lb. weight.
- Maund-shaw*, a weight in Persia, of 12 lb. and an half Avoirdupois.
- Mease*, 500 herrings.
- Medin*, a coin in Egypt, value 3 aspers; at Aleppo, somewhat more than 1 d. Sterling. Also a measure of corn in Cyprus, of two bushels.
- Mercer*, a merchant who deals in wrought silks.
- Mervadie*, Spanish money, 372 of which make a rial, and 8 rials make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.
- Messe*, an East-Indian coin, value 15 d. Sterling.
- Metre*, a Turkish wine-measure, of two quarts and a pint English.
- Millener*, a seller of ribbons, gloves, &c.
- Mill-ree*, in Portugal, 1000 rees, about 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.
- Millree*, a French measure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons.
- Moidore*, a Portugeze piece of gold, value about 27 s.
- Moiety*, the half of any thing.
- Monopoly*, the ingrossing of a commodity into one or a few hands, so that none can sell or gain by it but one person or company.
- Mortgage*, a pawn of land, houses or goods, laid for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever if the money be not paid at the day agreed on.
- Mount*, of plaister of Paris, 3000 lb. weight.
- Mullets*, fines laid on ships or goods by the company to which they belong, for the maintenance of Consuls, garrisons, &c.
- Murage*, a tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick walls.

N

- N***AP*, a certain kind of shag raised on woollen cloth.
- Napery*, table-linen.
- Napier's bones*, certain numbering rods for performing speedily several arithmetical operations, invented

invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston in Scotland.
Naval, of or belonging to a ship, or to the sea.
Navigation, the art of sailing. Also sea-trade.
Naulage, the freight for carrying goods or persons by sea, or over a river.
Navy, a fleet or company of ships.
Naze, or *Nefs*, a cliff or point of land running out into the sea.
Neap-tides, the tides at quarter-moon, which are not so high nor so swift as the tides at new or full moon, called *spring-tides*.
Neat weight, the weight of a commodity, without the cask, bag, case, or thing that contains it.
Nest, of chests or coffers, three in number.
Noble, an ancient coin, value 6 s. 8 d.
Notary-publick, a scrivener or writer who publickly witnesseth deeds, &c. to make them authentick in courts.
Noting a bill, is the Notary's protesting against the person drawn upon, for his refusing to accept or pay.
Number of goods, when a merchant buys or sells goods, he numbers the parcels, casks, &c. by writing on the first N^o I. and on the second N^o II. &c. Mechanicks also number their pieces of work. Thus a watchmaker puts upon the first watch he makes N^o I. upon the second N^o II. &c.

O

Obligee, he to whom a bond is payable.
 Obligor, he that enters into a bond, or he by whom it is payable.

Oke, a Turkish weight: of which there are three sorts; the lesser *oke* of Smyrna is 13 oz. 2 drams; the middle *oke* is 1 lb. 11 oz. 6 drams, and the greater is 2 lb. 11 oz. 13 drams, Avoirdupois.
Okham, tow or flax, to drive into the seams of a ship.
Omer, a Jewish measure, of three pints and a half.
Orcio, a Florentine oil-measure, of eight gallons and a quart.
Orgal, the lees of wine dried, used by dyers to make cloth take colour.
Orlope, the uppermost deck in a great ship, viz. all the space from the main mast to the mizzen.
Ork, a butt for figs or wine. Also a hulk, or large broad ship, used for setting masts into ships. Also a monstrous fish, called likewise a *whirlpool*.
Ouster le mer, an excuse for not compearing in court, after a summons, upon account of being beyond sea.
Owlers, persons who (like owls in the night) carry prohibited goods privately to the sea side, in order to be shipped off contrary to law.

P

Pack, a parcel of goods put up for carriage, a horse-load. A pack of wool is 240 lb. weight.
Pagod, a piece of Indian gold, in value about 8 s. Sterling.
Palingman, a merchant denizon or free-born.
Pancart, a paper of the rates and customs due to the French King.
Par of exchange, is when he to whom a bill is payable, receives

N n of

of the acceptor just so much money in value as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.

Paraw, a small coin at Constantinople.

Passagio, a writ empowering the keepers of a port to grant passage to a person who has the King's licence.

Patacoon, a Spanish coin, value about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Patart, a Dutch stiver, five whereof make 6 d. Sterling.

Pecul, a weight at Japan, Java, &c. 100 caty, or 132 lb. Avoirdupois.

Pesage, custom for weighing of goods.

Pesterable wares, goods that are troublesome by taking up much room in a ship.

Petees, lead money in India, 25 whereof make a farthing.

Petty tally, a competent allowance of victuals in a ship, according to the number of the crew.

Pickage, money paid in fairs, for breaking the ground, in order to set up booths, stands or stalls.

Pico, a measure for cloth, from 25 to 27 inches, in Barbary, Aleppo and Egypt. The *pico* for silks and stuffs is 22 inches.

Piece of eight, a Spanish coin; that of Seville and Mexico worth about 4 s. 6 d. 1 farthing; that of Peru, 4 s. 3 d. 1 farthing.

Pilot, one who conducts ships into roads or harbours, or over bars and sands.

Pinnace, a small vessel with a square stern, going with sails and oars, and carrying three masts.

Pipe, a measure of wine, containing 162 gallons.

Pirate, a sea-robber.

Pistole, a French or Spanish piece of gold, value about 17 s. Sterling.

Pocket, of wool, about half a pack.

Policy of insurance, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Pood, a weight used in Muscovy in weighing furs and some other goods, about 37 lb. Avoirdupois.

Port, a harbour or station for ships.

Portegue, a gold coin at Hamburg, value 2 l. 12 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Porterage, money paid to porters for their service in landing or shipping out goods, &c.

Porters, men who attend the water-side, and assist, as they are employed, in shipping off or landing goods. In London there are four sorts of porters: 1. These called the *Companies-porters*, who ship off and land goods exported and imported to and from the Baltick sea, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, &c. 2. The *Ticket-porters*, who are all freemen; and their business is to ship off and land goods to and from all parts of America. 3. The *Tackle-porters*, who are men provided with weights and scales, &c. and their business is to weigh goods. 4. The *Fellowship-porters*, who ship off or land such goods as are measured with dry measure; as, corn, salt, &c.

Portgrave, or *Portreve*, the title of the governor of some sea-port towns, and anciently of the chief magistrate of London.

Port-sale, a sale of fish or any other goods upon the key. Also

a publick sale of any commodity to the highest bidder.

Port-town, any town where there is a harbour for ships may be so called; but, in a strict sense, these towns only get this name where a customhouse is kept. The *port-towns* or *ports* in England are, London, Berwick, Boston, Bridgewater, Bristol, Cardiffe, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Ipswich, Lin, Milford, Newcastle, Plymouth, Pool, Sandwich, Southampton, Yarmouth. These in Scotland are, Aberdeen, Air, Borrowstounness, Campbelton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Inverness, Irvine, Kirkaldy, Leith, Montrose, Perth, Port-Glasgow, Prestonpans, Stranraer, Wigton.

Poundage, a duty paid to the King of 1 s. for every 20 s. value of all goods imported or exported, except such as pay tunnage, and bullion and diamonds, and a few others.

Pre-emption, a first buying, or buying before others.

Premium, money given for insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

Price-current, a weekly paper published at London, of the current value of most commodities.

Primage, a customary duty paid by merchants to the master and mariners of a ship, at their setting out or coming in to a port; to the master, for the use of his cables and ropes in loading or unloading the ship; to the mariners, for their service and assistance. It is commonly about 12 d. per tun.

Privateers, ships sent out in time of war, to seize the ships or goods of enemies.

Puncheon, of wine, 84 gallons; of prunes, from 10 to 12 C.

Purser of a ship, a person who has the charge of the victuals, and keeps a list of the ship's company, and an account of the wages paid and due to them.

Pyoe, an East-Indian coin, the fourth part of an ana.

Q

Q *Uadrine*, a small coin in Italy, somewhat less than a farthing.

Quarantine, the space of forty days, being the time appointed for keeping out, from a healthful place, any ship supposed to come from a place infected with the plague.

Quarter, in England, 8 bushels; in Scotland, 4 bolls; in Spain, a quantity of about 139 lb. weight of corn.

Quartern, a measure, the fourth part of a pint.

Quest-men, persons chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

Quire, of paper, 24 sheets.

Quotient, a number that shews *quoties*, or how many times the divisor is contained in the dividend.

R

R *Ack-vintage*, a second voyage for rack-wines.

Rack-wines, wine drawn off, and cleansed from the lees.

Rateen, a kind of woollen stuff.

Ray-cloth, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

Ream, of paper, 20 quires.

Ree, a small coin in Portugal, 75 of which make about 6d. Sterling.

Reed, a Jewish measure, 3 yards and 3 inches.

Regrator, one that buys and sells again in the same market, or within five miles thereof. Also one who trims up old goods for sale; a huckster.

Remancipate, to sell or return a commodity to him that first sold it.

Rial, Spanish money, 8 of which make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Rialto, a marble bridge at Venice, where the merchants meet.

Roll, of parchment, 60 skins.

Rotello, a Turkish weight: of which there are three sorts at Aleppo; the lesser, 4 lb. 10 oz. 10 dr. the middle, 4 lb. 12 oz. 11 dr. the greater, 4 lb. 14 oz. 12 dr. At Smyrna the *rotello* is 3 lb. 3 oz. 11 dr.

Rove, a Spanish weight, about 28 lb. Also a wine-measure of 4 gallons.

Royal Exchange, a stately pile of building in the city of London, which was first founded by Sir Thomas Gresham a merchant, anno 1566; but being burnt down anno 1666, is now built of excellent stone, with such curious and admirable architecture, especially for a front, a high tower or steeple, in which is an harmonious chime of 12 bells, and for archwork, that it is the noblest structure for a meeting-place of merchants in the known world.

Ruble, a coin in Muscovy, value 10 s. Sterling.

Rundlet, a cask for liquors, from 3 to 20 gallons.

Runner, a rope, with a pulley at one end, and a hook at the other, for hoisting of goods.

Rupée, an East-Indian coin, value 2 s. 3 d. Sterling.

S

Sachem, a great prince or ruler among the West-Indians.

Sack, of cotton wool, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ C. to 4 C. of sheeps wool, 26 stone of 14 lb. to the stone; but, in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lb. each stone.

Salmo, a corn-measure in Spain, equal to 8 bushels English.

Salvage, an allowance made for saving ships or goods from danger of seas, enemies, &c.

Sarplier, a piece of canvas to wrap wares in, a pack-cloth.

Scandel, a French oil-measure, of 4 gallons.

Scavage (*Sceavage* or *Shewage*) an ancient toll or custom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. from merchant-strangers, for wares shewed or offered to sale within their precincts; but is now prohibited to be levied, except by the Mayor and commonalty of London.

Scout-freight, money paid in Holland for carrying goods to or from ships in lighters or boats called *scouts*.

Seam, of glass, 24 stone, each 5 lb. of corn or malt, 8 bushels.

Seigniorage, a duty to the King or Prince for gold and silver brought to be coined.

Semidole, half a tun of wine, or one pipe.

Seraph, a Turkish gold coin, value 5 s. Sterling.

Seron, of barillia, 3 C. of almonds, 2 C. of anniseeds, from 3 to 4 C. &c.

She-

Shepel, a Dutch corn-measure, about 3 Pecks English.

Ship-pound, a weight in Sweden and some other places, for weighing iron, flax, hemp, &c. containing 312 lb. and at Antwerp 320 lb.

Shock, of soap-boxes, canes, &c. 60.

Skilling, a Dutch coin, value 7 d. Sterling.

Smugglers, persons that conceal or run prohibited goods, as brandy, &c.

Sombre, a measure in Spain, of two quarts English.

Sound, to make trial how deep the sea is; to pump or sift one.

Sous, French money, 20 whereof make a livre, and 3 livres a French crown, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Span, nine inches.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Stack, a pile of hay, wood, &c. 3 foot long, as many broad, and 12 foot high.

Stand, of pitch, from 2½ C. to 3 C.

Staple, a city or town appointed by the government a publick mart for merchants to bring goods to for sale.

Staple goods, such as are vended at a staple; and because these are commonly such as are not easily subject to perish, as wool, leather, lead, &c. goods of whatever kind not easily perishable, go by the name of *staple goods*.

Starboard, the right side of a ship; *Larboard*, the left.

Statics, a science treating of weights, shewing the properties of heaviness and lightness.

Stellionate, all kind of deceit and trick in bargaining.

Stiver, a coin in Holland, value about 1 d. Sterling.

Stone, of wool, in England, 14 lb. in Scotland, 16 lb.; of beef, at London, 8 lb. in Herefordshire, 12 lb.; of glass, 5 lb.; of wax, 8 lb.

Stoop, a measure in Flanders; of beer, 2 quarts; of wine, 3 quarts English.

Storage, warehouse-rent.

Sultanin, a Turkish gold coin, value about 8 s. Sterling.

Supercargo, a person employed by merchants to go a voyage, oversee the cargo, and dispose of it to the best advantage.

Surcharge, an overcharge, a charging beyond what is just.

Suttle-weight, the weight of goods, after the allowance for tare is deduced.

Swelver, a German coin, value 2 d. 1 farthing Sterling.

T

T *Ackle*, the ropes and furniture of a ship.

Tale, an East-Indian coin, value 20 s.; at Japan, 4 s. 6 d.

Talent, a Jewish silver coin, value 342 l. 3 s. 9 d. Sterling. *Talent* of gold is 5475 l. The silver *talent* among the Greeks is 193 l. 15 s. Sterling.

Talent, a Jewish weight, equal to 189 lb. 8 oz. 15 dw. 17 gr. Troy. The common Attick *talent* is 56 lb. 11 oz. 17 gr. Troy. The Egyptian *talent* is 75 lb. 10 oz. 14 dw. 6 gr. The *talent* of Alexandria is 91 lb. 15 dw. Troy. The *talent* of Antiochia is 341 lb. 6 oz. 4 dw. 6 gr. Troy.

Tally, a cleft piece of wood, to score up an accompt upon by notches. They are used by the officers

officers of the exchequer, who keep one of the clefts in the office, and give the other to persons who pay in money upon loans.

Tallyman. See *Broker*.

Tare, an allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, in consideration of the outside package, as cask, bag, chest, wrappers, &c. Concerning which, observe, 1. That several sorts of goods have their tares ascertained in a table annexed to the *Book of Rates*; and these tares are constantly observed with respect to imported goods, unless the officers thinking the crown, or the merchant thinking himself wronged, shall desire to have the goods unpacked, and the neat weight taken; which is either done by weighing the goods of each cask, &c. or by picking out several casks of each size, and computing the rest according to them. And this is the ordinary method with respect to East-India goods. 2. As to goods whose tares are not ascertained, two Land-Surveyors in London, and the Collector and Surveyor in the outports, are impowered by the government to adjust them. 3. Sometimes the casks, barrels, &c. are weighed beyond sea before the goods are put in them, and the respective weights marked on the casks themselves, or inserted in the merchant's invoice. In which case, if the officers can satisfy themselves, by unpacking and weighing some of the goods, that these *invoice-tares* are just and true,

they commonly esteem them as such, and pass them accordingly. 4. But the unpacking of the goods, and taking the neat weight, being the most just method both for the King and merchant, it is commonly practised in cases where it can be done conveniently, and without detriment to the goods. And this method is always observed with respect to tobacco imported from Virginia or Maryland.

Tari, a coin in Sicily, value 5 d. Sterling.

Tariff, a custom-book, or book of rates, ascertaining the duties on merchandize.

Tarpaulin, a piece of canvas well tarred over, to be laid upon the deck of a ship, or any other place, to keep off the rain. This word is also used to signify a mariner or seaman.

Tellers, officers in the exchequer and bank who receive and give out money.

Tical, China money, value 2 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Tidesmen, certain customhouse officers, appointed to attend ships till laden or unloaden, to prevent the exporting or importing of uncustomed goods.

Timber, of skins or furs, 40 in number.

Timph, Polish coin, value 7 d. Sterling.

Tol, a silk-weight at Surat, about 5 drams.

Toman, a Persian gold coin, value 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Transfer, a customhouse warrant or pass.

Trett, an allowance in weighable goods of 4 lb. in 104 lb. made by

by the merchants in London to their own tradesmen and retailers, for break, waste, or dust mixed with the goods.

Tronage, a custom or toll for weighing of wool.

Truss, of hay, 56 lb. and 36 trusses make a load.

Tub, of tea, about 60 lb.; of camphire, from 56 to 86 lb.; of vermilion, from 3 to 4 C.

Tun, of timber, 40 solid feet.

Tunnage, an impost of so much per tun, granted to the King, upon liquors imported or exported.

U

Ullage, the quantity of liquor that in a cask partly filled, is required to fill it up, or what a cask wants of being full.

Uncustomed goods, such as have not paid custom.

Usance. See chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Usury, the gain of any thing above the principal, or that which was lent, exacted in consideration of the loan. 5 per cent. is allowed by law; and more, where the principal is in hazard, as where money is lent on bottomry.

V

Vertule, a corn-measure in Flanders, of two bushels and three quarters of a peck English.

Villein, a fleece of wool shorn from a scabbed sheep.

Vintage, the season of grape-gathering.

Virgin-parchment, fine parchment, made of the skins of young lambs.

W

Waga, of cheese, wool, &c. 256 lb.

Watch, the space of four hours at sea.

Water-born, a ship is so, when she is just afloat, or has just as much water as bears her off the ground.

Weigh, of salt or corn, 40 bushels.

Wharf, a key or place to land or ship off goods at.

Wharfage, money paid for landing goods at a wharf, or for shipping them off.

Wharfinger, a keeper or owner of a wharf.

Wherry, a small boat; such as is commonly used for carrying passengers.

Wool-drivers, persons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers, or market-towns, to sell it again.

Wool-staple, a city, town, or place, where wool is wont to be sold.

Wool-winders, persons who make up fleeces of wool into bundles, in order to be packed.

Wreck, the goods or planks that float to land of a perished ship. If any creature, man, dog, or cat, escape, the goods saved shall be delivered to the owners, if claimed within year and day; otherwise they belong to the King, or the person to whom the King hath granted wreck.

X

X

X *Anti*, among the Chinese, is the supreme governor of heaven and earth; being the word they make use of to signify God.

Xesta, an Attick measure; of liquids it contains one pint five and a half solid inches English, wine-measure; of things dry it contains one pint and about a half solid inch, corn-measure.

Y

Y *Acht*, a small ship or pleasure-boat.

Yaw, a ship is said to *yaw*, when, through the fault of the steerf-man, she is not kept steady in her course, but makes angles in and out.

Ynca, a title of the ancient Kings of Peru in America, and of the Princes of their family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the royal blood.

Yucca, an American tree, of the root of which bread is made by the Indians.

Z

Z *Achin*, a gold coin at Venice, value 7 s. 6 d. Sterling; but the Turkish *zachin* is 9 s.

Zelot, Turkish money, value 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Zereth, an Hebrew lineal measure, equal to nine inches.

Zuz, an Hebrew coin, the fourth part of a shekel, value $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Zygoſtates, a clerk of the market, an officer who has the oversight of the weights.

